THE FINANCIAL POST

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The Nation's Business

Six Appeals in One Is Good Business

Last year Canadian businessmen were embarrassed by the multiplicity of appeals from numerous war charities.

They were embarrassed because of the time that they, as good citizens of their communities, had to give to the thankless but necessary task of organizing and putting over useful campaigns.

They were embarrassed because they wanted to support good work but they did not feel, and could not know for certain, that there was no overlapping of effort.

They demanded that all the national appeals be lumped in one; and that there be adequate government study of budgets and plans.

Now Prime Minister King has answered the appeal made by the people of Canada. He has set up a national advisory board on war charities to pass on budgets; to ensure against duplication of effort. He has asked six of the major war charities to make a joint appeal. With commendable patriotism, the men in charge of these charities have responded to the Government's demand. They have done so not without misgiving. Some who were certain of success for their individual campaigns must now share the risks of the larger appeal.

The responsibility of the war "givers" of Canada is now clear. It is to show appreciation of the Government's courageous and business-like move; and appreciation of the unselfishness of the charities themselves by putting over next week's Canadian War Services Fund campaign with enthusiasm and generosity.

The Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army, the Canadian Legion, the Knights of Columbus and the I.O.D.E. are all good citizens in times of peace. They are unseparable in times of war. The amount of money they ask, over $5 millions, is large in the aggregate. It is less than the totals of what they would have asked if they had campaigned separately.

Their appeal is deserving of support.

* * *

CANADA AND "AID" TO BRITAIN

Over the week end some British papers, in their enthusiastic comments on the Lease-Lend Act, made some disparaging comparisons between American aid and Canadian aid that were inaccurate and unjust.

Certain of these comments have been cabled to American papers and published therein.

The Economist, for instance, thought it rather curious that a neutral country, the United States, could find it possible to make available war supplies available to England with no question of cash or credit involved, while a belligerent country, Canada, continued to demand cash for its assistance.

Similar comments were made by some of the isolationist Congressmen and American newspapers during the course of the Lease-Lend discussions.

Such opinions are, we believe, based upon inadequate or inaccurate information.

One of the sources of inaccurate information was data compiled by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on the basis of U.K. information. It showed, for instance, that the British Empire would this year have a deficit of $880 millions in its account with Canada and Newfoundland. (For practical purposes this may be taken as Britain's deficit in Canada.) The calculation then went on to show that Canada was giving $260 millions of "assistance" to Britain in meeting this deficit. The implication was that Canada was demanding either gold or U.S. funds in the amount of $620 millions to cover the balance.

The Minister of Finance has already estimated that Canadian repatriations of securities, and purchases of sterling will amount to a minimum of $400 millions, not $260 millions. That minimum figure is certain to be exceeded by enormous totals.

But quite apart from Canadian assistance by way of repatriation and purchase of sterling, one must consider Canada's own war expenditures in the common cause. Canada's war budget is this year $1.5 billion. An equivalent drain upon American resources — in terms of comparative national wealth—would be $20 billions. This war budget already taxes Canadian resources of men, money and materials to the very limit. What we do by way of financial assistance to Britain is additional.

This is no time to argue whether or not the United States or Canada is showing the greater generosity to the Mother Country. The people of Canada and the Government of Prime Minister King are not in any sense stinting on our war effort. There may be some lack of total efficiency in the effort but critical analysis in the press and Parliament is looking after that. There is no lack of resolve on the part of anyone to do all we can. Every ounce of national strength that is left after we carry out our own not ignoble effort is being made available to the Mother Country.

We know the British people and the American people will not be ungenerous in their recognition of that fact. Such misunderstandings as this one would be avoided if Canada did more to inform Americans on what we are doing. Mr. King sedulously avoids "propaganda" activities of any kind in the U. S. A.

But our American friends want to know our story. The Prime Minister might usefully summarize the facts of our war effort in a statement to Parliament or radio talk. It would be widely reported across the line.

There would be an advantage, too, in having more Canadians travelling in the States, visiting friends and relatives, answering questions. Some modification of our "pleasure travel" ban to permit a measure of such intercourse would be helpful.

* * *

GETTING THERE "FUSTEST WITH THE MOSTEST"

The Minister of Munitions and Supply suggests that criticism of the Government's war effort is dying a natural death, "perhaps through lack of fuel."

It is true that criticism is less widespread than it was a month ago. This is because there has been opportunity to discuss in Parliament well-documented accounts of some bottlenecks, disappointments, and ineffective operations. The truth of much of the material presented by the critics has been admitted by various ministers with varying degrees of candor. There have been promises of a speed-up in war production. The public is willing to give the ministers a chance to live up to the grim resolution of their new undertakings.

To make too much of a temporary slackening in criticism is to invite a return of complacency.

Much more important than an ebb to criticism is the question of whether the conditions that made criticism vitally necessary have been corrected.

The crisis in war supply that made it possible for H. R. MacMillan to write so devastating a commentary upon the state of production in several important lines resulted solely and entirely from an inadequate system of war planning and war buying. There has not yet been the slightest change in the system.

* * *

War supply involves two things:

1. Mapping out a definite schedule of military requirements.
2. Setting up the kind of business organization than can mobilize the country to produce quickly and efficiently what is needed.

* * *

We have undertaken a prodigious effort, a proud one in magnitude and cost. But it has not been a fully-planned effort.

There has been much confusion in charting our needs. There will continue to be confusion until Mr. King strengthens his cabinet by recruiting the best brains in the country, regardless of party (which does not at all mean a Union Government) and then from his

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Steel Ban Now Hits Building

Special Permit is Required for All Non-war Effort Construction

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Conservation of Canada's steel supplies by new restrictions on the use of steel in non-vital construction is the latest phase of the Canadian steel control's programme to husband steel supplies for war purposes. Even in war projects and military structures, use of wood wherever possible is being fostered.

The use of steel in industrial, commercial and public structures, including bridges, schools and churches, will be allowed only for war purposes or if an emergency is proved to exist.

The new prohibition applies both to structural steel and reinforcing steel for concrete construction. No estimate has been made by the steel controller's office regarding the quantity of steel that will be conserved as a result, since the announcement made by H. D. Scully, steel controller, is expected to discourage construction plans involving steel.

The permit system is expected to be used so that the prohibition will not have the effect of being absolute, though only a grave emergency requirement of steel in non-war construction will be recognized.

Output Increased

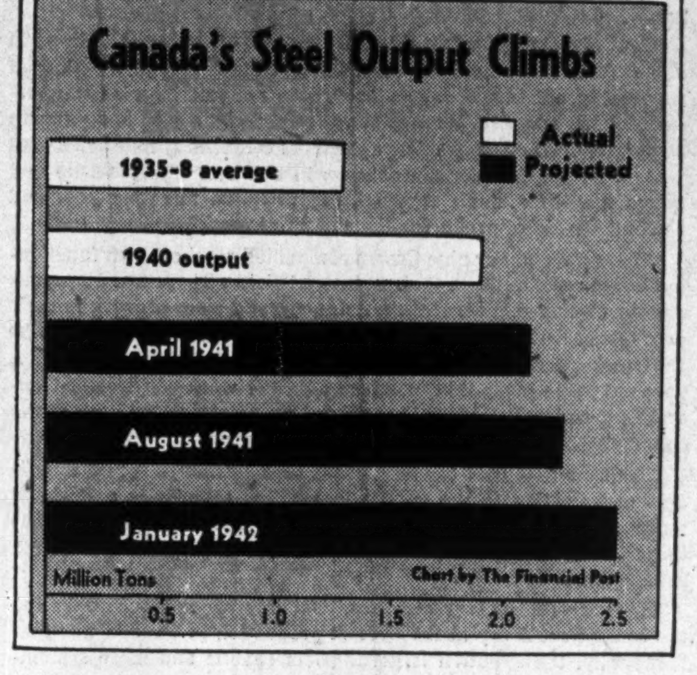
Canadian steel production volume has increased by 60% since the war started and all plants possess heavy backlogs of orders. Steel ingot production figures line up as follows:

	long tons
1939	1,330,408
1940	1,941,619
1941 (est.)	2,150,000
1942 (est.)	2,500,000

It is expected the rate of production implied in the estimates for 1941 and 1942 will be reached by April, 1941, and Jan., 1942, respectively.

Limitation of use of steel in non-war industrial and commercial construction is part of a four-point programme of steel control. In addition

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)



Along with firm restriction of steel use for any but war purposes or emergency needs, the rising wartime demands for steel in Canada are being met by increased output from the mills and heavier imports of scrap. Above chart shows how steel ingot production has jumped since outbreak of war, and how the annual rate of output is to be further advanced during the coming year.

New Debt Legislation Rushed by Aberhart

Last week the Alberta Legislature lost a race with a court decision.

It took place this way: Thursday, Mar. 13, eight new debt bills were introduced and received their first reading. Next day, at 4.20 p.m., the first of these, providing a 60-day stay in court proceedings testing validity of the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act, was assented to, became law. But earlier in the day Mr. Justice G. B. O'Connor had already given a decision on one of the cases which the bill intended to stay and had declared that the Adjustment Act was ultra vires.

Apparently, Alberta did not intend to avoid the test of its Debt Adjustment Act, merely to stay private proceedings, of which some 15 or more were scheduled, while the province tested the constitutionality of the Act.

Called the "Legal Proceedings Suspension Act, 1941, "the bill stays all proceedings in every civil action questioning the validity of the Debt Adjustment Act, for a period of 60 days. During this stay the Alberta Government could test the validity of the Act by referring to the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court. Actually, the declaration that the Act was ultra vires came from foreclosure proceedings against Mrs. Minnie Helen McLean of Edmonton. The Court ruled that the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act "invades the field of insolvency already fully occupied by the Bankruptcy Act and the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act," hence is ultra vires.

"Constructive Possibilities"

Of the remaining bills, the "Orderly Payment of Land Debts Act" is regarded by creditors as having constructive possibilities.

In the case of farm debtors, this bill provides that if the crop grown and harvested on the lands covered by the mortgage or agreement is less than 10 bushels per acre, the debtor shall not be regarded as in default. If the crop is between 10 and 15 bushels per acre the debtor must turn over a quarter of the crop or its equivalent in cash to the creditor. If over 15 bushels per acre the creditor gets half the crop.

While this bill apparently recognizes the rights of the creditor, it does not provide for debts on land used for raising livestock, nor does it make allowance for the new federal subsidy on land put to summerfallow. A farmer with land all in wheat last year, summerfallow this year, would receive $4 per acre, have a yield of no bushels per acre. According to the bill he would not be in default if he made no debt payments. Also, if a farmer converted his land to cattle raising he would have no crop yield and so would not enter default.

In the case of urban debtors the

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Alberta Planning To Enter Life Insurance Business

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—Government-operated life insurance business is planned in Alberta under terms of legislation introduced at the current session by Provincial Secretary E. C. Manning.

The province has been in the fire insurance business for many months. The new legislation provides for the extension of the system to ". . . make contracts of life insurance, grant endowments on the contingency of human life and generally carry on the business of life insurance . . ."

It is expected the plan would involve engaging of insurance sales staffs and others necessary to handle the business through various branches in the province.

Report to the legislature on the Government's fire insurance operations showed total business written in 1940 to $12,741,234. Of that total $9,400,174 was reinsured with other companies.

The report claimed a net surplus of $13,566 on the year's operations. The 1939 operations ended in a $5,483 deficit.

Net losses and claims expense in 1940 was reported as $1,492, an unusually low figure.

Rail Revenues Climb Sharply

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Pacific Railway Co. reports gross traffic earnings of $3.7 millions in the week ended March 14, an increase of $1.1 millions, or 42.8% over the same week last year. This is one of the widest weekly gains shown by the company since the outbreak of war.

Gross earnings in the year to March 14 amounted to $35.9 millions, an increase of 22.2% over the corresponding week last year.

Canadian National Railways reports gross revenue of $5.2 millions in the week ended March 14, an increase of $1.3 millions or 31.4% over the week ended March 14, 1940.

Consold. Paper Bond Interest Prospect Good

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Present indications are that a substantial part, if not all, of the interest due July 2 next on Consolidated Paper Corp. first mortgage bonds and registered debenture stock will be paid in cash. Announcement to this effect is contained in the annual report of L. J. Belnap, president.

This payment, covering the 12-month period, is subject to the arrangement made with bondholders Dec., 1936. Under this scheme, interest for the 3-year period from July 2, 1936, to July 2, 1939, was met by the issue of 15 common shares on each $1,000 principal amount of bonds. Interest for the next two years may be paid in stock or in cash, provided working capital is in excess of $10 millions. At the end of 1940 the company showed a net working capital position of $12,012,030.

Meet Sinking Fund

First payment of sinking fund on the bonds and debenture stock was due on March 1, 1941. In this connection Mr. Belnap reports the payment due totalled $1,335,304. Against this the Corporation had at Dec. 31, 1940, $2,095,150 par value of bonds and debenture stock. The latter cost the company $1,297,743.

The balance of bank loans, $1,462,000, was paid off during the year.

Final payment on the debentures of Wayagamack News Ltd., amounting to $158,654, was made on May 1, 1940. Consolidated Paper now has no liability in respect of bonds of subsidiary companies.

Last year capital expenditures by the corporation amounted to $2,252,132. This was in connection with replacements and modernization of plant and equipment. The programme has not yet been completed and there were outstanding commitments at the close of the fiscal year of about $1,100,000.

Canadian Aid to Britain Distorted in U. K. Press

Truth is Present Shortage of U. S. Dollars Results From Canada's Financial Help to Motherland — Lease-Lend Aid in Meeting Our American Cash Needs May be Urgent Soon

A meaningless bookkeeper's figure has given Canada's war effort a black eye in Britain and jeopardized financial relations with the United States. We are accused of putting our contribution to the cause of democracy on a cash and carry basis; that in exchange for our eager production of vital war equipment we are demanding and receiving the last of Britain's gold.

Such charges were flung out recklessly by American isolationists in the heat of the Lease-Lend debate. Some of them have been reproduced by responsible British newspapers.

In its current issue, now on the way to Canada, The London Economist remarks, according to briefed cable reports, that it was rather unusual when a neutral country (the U.S.A.) was giving aid freely while one of the belligerents (Canada) was demanding cash for all its help.

The charges trace to a table in the February number of the Federal Reserve Bulletin of the official American Federal Reserve System. Here, in an estimate of the sterling transactions of the British Empire (chiefly U. K.) with Canada (and Newfoundland) is shown a deficit on current account of $880 millions, less $260 millions for "assistance" by Canada in the form of repatriation of British-held Canadian securities, and purchases by Canada of sterling, leaving a balance carried forward of $620 millions.

A "Meaningless" Figure

Somebody assumed that this balance was being made up in gold shipments and the view was given official American acceptance by its publication in the Reserve Bulletin.

Actually, The Financial Post is informed, the figure is almost meaningless, used to cover errors, guesses and all sorts of unknown items to make inflow and outgo items tally. What little gold the United Kingdom is shipping to Canada is included, but the total of this is said to be nothing even resembling $620 millions.

Since the war Canada has been exporting to Great Britain a great deal more goods than she has been receiving from that source. The net deficit that Britain will have in her accounts with Canada this year may indeed amount to the $880 millions figure mentioned in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. Settlement for this huge difference is made in three ways:

1—Some gold.
2—Some repatriation.
3—Sterling bought by Canada.

The latter category is rapidly becoming the largest, it is learned. Acceptance of sterling by Canada is the equivalent of lending the money to the Mother Country, of opening to her an unlimited charge account in Canada.

Actually there is no difference between this and the Lend-Lease plan. The exact amount of these sterling transactions has not been divulged, but The Post hears that they run into large figures and that Canada will be lending Britain very large sums in 1941.

Very Different Method

Originally the plan of financing British buying contemplated something very different. Whatever Canada could finance after paying for its own war effort was earmarked for repatriation of British-held Canadian securities. Proceeds of this would then be put to Britain's credit against Canadian production.

At the time, it is understood, Britain was thoroughly pleased with such a plan. There was never any suggestion that Canada should consider more. But that was before the blitzkrieg last spring. Since then the policy has been order what you like, and charge it.

Repatriate Plus Arm

The method of British war financing in Canada is not materially different in results from that now adopted in the United States, with one very significant difference. In addition to handling repatriation, Canada also has to finance a war account of her own. For the current year this war, according to the latest Ottawa figures, is going to cost the country something like $1.5 billion, the equivalent, on the basis of na-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Labor Campaign Stirs Concern in War Plants

Union Drives to Organize Workers in War Factories Closely Watched by Industry and in Official Quarters — Restraint Urged

Determined drive of labor union groups to organize industrial workers, especially in basic war plants, is being closely watched by war supply and labor officials at Ottawa as well as by employers.

In some quarters, particularly among factory executives and others close to war production problems, there is concern that the campaign may lead to hobbling of war output and upset of the balance it is sought to maintain between wartime wages and prices.

The situation and the problems involved are currently reflected in the setting up of a conciliation board to adjust a dispute in the National Steel Car Corp. plant at Hamilton. Request for the board arose out of a union organizing drive, and was filed by the union involved.

The chief demands are wage increases, adjustment of hours and working conditions, rehiring of several discharged employees and recognition of the union as collective bargaining agent for the workers in the departments involved. The board was set up, The Post is informed, despite protest by the company that no dispute existed on these points, either with the workers or the union.

Right up to the granting of the board, it is reliably reported, the company had been presented with no requests for wage or hour adjustments or union recognition from its employees, directly or by the union organizers. An approach had been made in regard to reinstatements, but the company was agreeable to rehire the men involved in the chief cases at issue. As far as the general wage level is concerned, workers' earnings are said to be at least up to the 1926-29 level in virtually all departments and as much as 40% higher in some cases.

High levels of both wage rates and earnings prevail not only in the National Steel Car plant, it is reported, but in virtually all of the major Canadian plants which appear to be the objects of the organizing drive. In one large plant average weekly earnings last year were nearly 35% above 1936, showed a jump of 15% or more over 1939. In the early part of this year earnings have shown a further gain of about 10% over the same period last year. In contrast latest reports show the cost of living up about 7% since the start of the war.

Drive on War Plants

Armed with the Government's commendation of collective bargaining, in last June's order-in-council outlining wartime labor policy, the union organizers have aggressively sought a foothold in war factories. Their usual plan of

(Continued on page 4, col. 2)

Ottawa's Claim Scorned by B. C.

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Premier T. D. Pattullo refuses to recognize Ottawa's claim for repayment of $34 millions in treasury bills, which the Dominion Government insists are on British Columbia account and has suggested should be repaid.

Mr. Pattullo maintains that $25 millions of this total is unemployment relief costs which should be a Federal charge. He says that Ottawa has discontinued payment of direct relief charges and that British Columbia has undertaken to assume any debt over and above the Federal allowance of $1.5 million annually.

Meanwhile the Provincial Government is preparing to retire $7,275,000 of its debt April 1—the first installment of the $26 millions that must be paid off this year.

The War And Business . . A Weekly Round-up

Ration Cars?

Warning this week that the Dominion Government may ration new passenger cars with a view to conserving vital steel, tools and skilled labor for the war effort is not seriously disturbing Canadian automotive companies. Such steps have been considered inevitable for some time, and no great confusion is anticipated. Incidentally imported cars are already on a ration basis in Canada.

The auto manufacturers themselves have sufficient war orders either on hand or in sight, it is understood, to keep them operating at full capacity almost indefinitely so that practically no slack would have to be absorbed there even if civilian consumption was sharply curtailed.

Even the consumer, The Financial Post is told, should hardly notice the change, as there are now sufficient new cars on hand to meet more than a normal demand, so that any restriction may be gradually enforced. For months passenger car production has been running far ahead of sales. All sorts of make-shift storage has been brought into use. Any odd time that could be squeezed into factory schedules during the winter has been used for building up this inventory.

Salesmen, of course, in the auto and all other industries which normally cater to a semi-luxury demand, constitute the chief problem. Their business is to sell cars and they are not readily absorbed into a wartime economy which concentrates on one customer only, the national government.

* * *

New Models

In regard to war needed materials, the automotive industry is reported to have been equally forehanded. Steps have been taken to reduce amounts of scarce metals such as zinc, aluminum and nickel and replace with others more plentiful. Hitherto this policy, and also attempts to freeze current models has been hampered by the fact that there was no similar policy in the parent factories in United States. Without such, there might actually be a greater waste by Canadian companies following a different practise. Supply of necessary parts from the States, too, would offer difficulties. Now the example of Canada is being adopted on both sides of the line and substantial savings are anticipated. Plans are well advanced to cut down zinc in recent models by as much as 75%. Much of this goes into largely non-essential ornamental grilles. Manufacturers now using aluminum in pistons, carbureters and cylinder heads are reported to be redesigning to use iron or steel.

* * *

No Population Switch

The paradox of a shortage of workers in eastern Canada and a surplus of farmers in the western provinces is to be corrected indirectly, according to one interpretation of the new wheat policy, reviewed on page 11 of this issue. Saskatchewan, already embarrassed by too large an overhead for its small population, is determined that there will be no general west-to-east migration. And so the wheat policy does not aim at liquidation of prairie farmers but rather at encouraging them to switch from wheat to pigs via coarse grains.

The extra pigs will put pressure on higher cost eastern agriculture, already largely geared to hog raising and dairying. The result expected is that the West will become still more agricultural and the extra war workers needed will come largely from the marginal farming areas in the east.

* * *

Scout War Short Cuts

An invasion story that has been going the rounds in certain circles in Canada recently is confirmed as a "story" by a technician just back from training in England. Here it is:

Some time late last summer 2,000 Germans were actually allowed to land and remain practically unmolested in southern England until the main party of 70,000 were half way across the channel. After quick and complete liquidation of the latter by the R. A. F. the "decoy" advance party was taken in hand.

Such a story, our informant did hear repeated in England, but concerning many of the sensational yarns circulated on this side of the Atlantic regarding wonderful secret devices for dealing with planes and subs and sweeping damage or the complete lack of it, from enemy air raids to date, he heard or saw little. The Old Country, he said, anticipates no miraculous shortcuts, it is reconciled to a long and hard but successful struggle.

* * *

Food For Britain

Canadian business was a little disturbed by President Roosevelt's reference to food in his all aid to Britain speech on Saturday night. Along with ships, planes and military equipment Mr. Roosevelt promised food. With a staggering surplus of wheat and abundant supplies of bacon and other food products in sight, Canada has a vital stake in this question of feeding the mother country. There has been no secret about this huge reservoir, but the catch is shipping to get it across the Atlantic.

With one seventh of Britain's prewar shipping sunk since the start of hostilities shipping is fast becoming the war's bottleneck No. 1. It is reported that Ottawa has an understanding with Great Britain and the latter with Washington that food orders embracing wheat, cheese, bacon, etc., are earmarked for Canada. But if the United States, as expected, eventually finds itself delivering goods laid down in Britain and carried in its own convoys then the situation may be different.

* * *

Push Shipbuilding

The week has marked a new phase of the war with special implications for Canada, in the deliberate Nazi air assault upon British shipbuilding centres.

Hitherto, military experts have held that the Germans original plan was to spare British shipyards in the hope that they might take them over intact in the event of a successful invasion. But coincident with passage of the U. S. Lease-Lend law by which American shipping is expected to be released for Britain's aid, the German air force has been unloosed against the Clydeside in what the British Government officially described as "damaging blows."

This throws the whole Canadian ship assistance programme into sharp relief.

With announcement last week of orders for 10 new cargo vessels of 4,700 tons for Canadian shipyards, and many more of the same type promised if they prove acceptable to the British, the Canadian shipbuilding programme at present stands at:

Cargo vessels, 4,700 tons	10
Cargo vessels, 9,300 tons	18
Minesweepers	50
Corvettes	80
Smaller craft	400

At the same time Parliament has heard that shipyards on the Atlantic coast, largely through shortage of labor, have not been able to achieve a 24-hour basis, while Pacific coast ship work labor is not fully employed. Cargo vessel construction is all included in the 1941 programme, but in the naval ship programme of 80 corvettes and 50 minesweepers, all but 10 corvettes represent orders placed in 1940.

* * *

Air Training Deaths

Large headlines and two bad accidents in a single week may have given Canadians the impression that the Air Training Plan was proving abnormally costly in human life. Minister for Air Power refuted that impression in Parliament last week when he stated that for 233,000 flying hours in Canada there were 25 deaths as against 66 deaths for 293,000 of presumably the same kind of flying in Great Britain. For the whole of 1940 there were 25 fatal flying accidents in the Air Training Plan in Canada, or a fatal accident rate of .11 per thousand hours.

* * *

War Spending

For the present fiscal year Canada will have paid out on war account $875 millions, Finance Minister Ilsley reports, with $536 millions expended up to the end of January. These figures cover money actually paid out. Commitments for materials ordered but not yet delivered would bring the total very much higher. The Royal Institute of International Affairs estimates ratios of national income spent on war in 1940-41 by the leading British countries as follows:

	%
United Kingdom	50
Canada	22½
South Africa	16
Australia	16
New Zealand	15

Total war appropriations by Canada for the next fiscal year amount to $1.45 billions. Major items are:

Army, $666.5 millions.

Air services, $386.6 millions.

Navy, $169.6 millions, and expansion of industry, $176.9 millions.

Make Sure You See—

How a New Index Predicts Market Moves
A New Technique of Market—p. 11.

Where Canada Stands Today in Wheat
Canada Faces the Wheat Facts—p. 11.

Is Shift Coming For 200,000 Workers?
Shifting Jobless to Busy Centres—p. 3.

Details of Joint War Charities Appeal
Six War Service Groups—p. 15.

How a Geologist Invests $25,000
Investing in Canada's Mines—p. 19.

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Shawinigan Power Calls Notes by Lot

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — James Wilson, president of Shawinigan Water & Power Co., announces that $3 millions of the outstanding $6 millions 3½% collateral trust notes will be called for redemption by lot May 15 next at 101 and accrued interest to date of payment. Both principal and interest on the notes are payable in Canadian funds only.

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WARNING TO INCOME TAXPAYERS

Only a few more weeks remain for you to file your income tax returns. Many thousands of taxpayers used this book last year to keep their taxes down. Thousands more this year will now welcome and use

THE NEW 1941 EDITION OF
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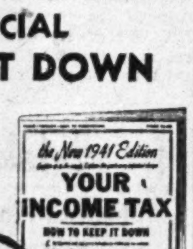

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HEADS BIG PLANT

Ian F. McRae has been appointed manager of the Peterborough works of Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. He first joined the company in 1925. Born and educated in Vancouver, Mr. McRae has had almost his entire business career at the Peterborough works of C. G. E. and in 1937 he became assistant to the works manager. He is member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and is a registered professional engineer.

Steel Ban Now Hits Building

(Continued from page 1)

to price control, which has maintained steel prices at 1938 levels, the steel controller has encouraged:

1. Increases in furnace capacity, including authorization of a new $5.5 millions electric alloy steel plant.
2. The reduction by 75% of the number of standard rolled steel beams and angles, in order to eliminate delays in production and to cut down the volume of stock carried by the industry.
3. The voluntary restriction of purchases and overstocking to month-by-month requirements.
4. The diversion of steel from non-vital industries.

Use of Wood Urged

Related to this steel control plan the use of wood wherever possible has been ordered and in military buildings wooden trusses have been substituted for steel beams. At the same time, while domestic production has been increased, imports of scrap iron have risen substantially.

It is not believed the curb on steel use will restrict volume of building. Construction projects requiring substantial amount of steel, either structural or reinforcing, have been on a limited scale from natural causes for some time past.

Limited Steel Use

The big increases shown for some months in total volume of construction have come mainly from the huge programme of war factory building and erection of Air Training and other military structures. There has been relatively little building of such large users of building steel as office buildings, schools, public buildings, auditoriums or theatres.

There has been a moderate volume of apartment house and store construction, but there have been recent signs of falling off in both these categories. Small amounts of steel are ordinarily used in house building, but wood can readily be substituted in most cases. Under the new ruling large apartment house projects requiring steel will either have to be shelved or reduced in size to permit use of wood frameworks.

Move to Refinance Fort Erie Debt

Refunding of Debentures and Bank Loan May Be Extended

Purchase of $360,000 in new debentures of Fort Erie, Ont., is the first step in a refinancing that may extend to the entire public debt of the municipality. Purpose of the funds, which are being supplied through Harrison & Co., Toronto, is to refund $207,000 of existing 4½% debentures due 1942-54; and to retire a capital bank loan of $160,000. After this transaction, only outstanding debt, aside from day-to-day transactions, will consist of debentures.

New debentures consist of $234,000 at 3½% due May 1, 1942-51; $46,000 at 4% due May 1, 1952-61 and $80,000 at 4½% due May 1, 1962-71. The present transaction carries an option to refund the remaining capital debt of the town, $1.1 million, into debentures of the same rates and maturities as above. This option runs only to Mar. 28, 1941, but it is understood that if no arrangement is reached in this period, negotiations will be renewed later in the year.

May Reduce Interest

Assuming that the plan is extended to the remaining debt, total debt of Fort Erie will amount to $1,460,000 at rates of 3½, 4 and 4½%, all to be amortized by May 1, 1971. This compares with a like amount currently outstanding, but at rates of 4½, 5 and 5½% which will be amortized by 1979. The refunding is estimated by Harrison & Co. to save the municipality $500,000 in interest charges over the period and will reduce by eight years the maximum life of the debentures.

The new debentures are callable in reverse order of maturity, with the result that the higher coupon issues will be called first if the town has surplus funds. This arrangement keeps debt charges in the earlier years unchanged, tends to reduce the risk of using surplus funds for current operating expenses.

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

strengthened cabinet sets up an Inner War Cabinet to give us a wholly co-ordinated war programme.

In respect to war supply the basic weakness is that the Business job of placing orders and overseeing production has not been sufficiently divorced from the Political (in the best sense of the word) job.

That Mr. Howe finds it difficult, and in fact impossible, to be at one and the same time the busy Cabinet Minister and the Boss of war supply, and to make a complete success of both jobs, is not necessarily to his discredit. No man alive could do both jobs and do them adequately. Wherein Mr. Howe deserves criticism is that he has not recognized the functional weakness in the war supply set-up and gotten himself a single top-flight industrialist to co-ordinate and direct the work of producing the sinews of war.

There are eight or nine Crown companies, most of them functioning very successfully in their industrial fields. There are numerous directors-general, most of them doing a grand piece of work in their own territories. But there is no one man, except the minister, to be the general manager over all of them, to see that Crown Company A does not make plans that interfere with the work of Director-General B; to see that all work in team and get results to the limit of the country's ability.

The Financial Post has long urged that Mr. Howe set up a business organization to get results in what is essentially a business matter. The Minister has, for some curious reason, considered that those who make any such suggestions are sabotaging his work or the country's war effort.

He says criticism is "groundless." Yet only two or three weeks ago the best he could say about aircraft production in Canada was that "gradually, the situation is getting less chaotic and more systematized." Surely such a statement is proof that the public had something to criticize.

* * *

Let's get over this childish business of resenting suggestions and "criticism." We are all fighters in this war: Mr. King, Mr. Howe, the newspapers, the farmers, the businessmen, the workers, the women and the children of Canada. We are all after the same thing: the most results—in terms of measures towards victory—in the shortest possible time.

Let us adopt those national policies that will get us there "fustest with the mostest," as one of the world's greatest generals put it.

We need a greatly strengthened cabinet; the country wants it and no man has the right to deny the country such an obvious aid to war-winning.

We need a better co-ordinated plan for war. Let us have it.

We need a few simple business-like changes in the system of war material purchasing and production.

All of these things will come in due course, because it will be impossible for us to make our strongest effort without them.

Why, then, waste any precious time at all, any of the people's zealous efforts, any of the taxpayers' money in trying to get along with makeshifts? The makeshifts may be doing a pretty substantial job but it is still less than the nation wants to do.

If Mr. King has an answer to these questions, questions that are on the minds of many people, he should present it on the floor of Parliament.

Canadian Aid Distorted

(Continued from page 1)

tional wealth, to an expenditure of fully $20 billions for the United States. Actually Mr. Roosevelt has asked Congress for a $7 billions war budget this year, although total defense and "aid" expenditures are expected to run to $16 billions in the next fiscal year.

What directly upset British financing plans in the United States was the collapse of France and the necessity for taking over of her $700 millions of unfinished American war orders.

Unfortunately for the British, they could not also acquire the French assets set aside to pay for these orders. The result brought Great Britain just $700 millions nearer the bottom of her war chest, and eventually to the necessity of Lease-Lend.

Don't Want "Relief"

Just how close Canada is coming to that same recourse Ottawa has not yet disclosed. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau this week quoted Dr. W. C. Clark, deputy minister of finance, as saying that Canada could meet its needs for U. S. dollars through 1941 at least. This caused some lifting of eyebrows in financial circles, for it is known that Canada's enormous war programme will put a great strain on our source of U. S. dollar exchange and it is doubted if Dr. Clark would have committed himself in quite such final terms.

The basis of U. S. "aid" to the democracies, as conceived in some American quarters, is closely akin to a man who went on relief in the days of depression. Before any help was forthcoming the applicant had to put himself through the financial wringer, had to exhaust every possible source of revenue.

Prior to the Lend-Lease plan American securities held by Britons in Britain were liquidated. Final stage was supposed to be an auction of British "direct investments" in United States, actually the last vestiges of credit.

Whether this policy is being carried out to the last invested British dollar—there are many obstacles to final liquidation — or merely a few token sales are being required is not yet clear. The disposal of the American Viscose Corp. by its British owners the other day might indicate either course.

Opposed to Liquidation

Canadian investments in the United States are estimated in several quarters at upwards of one billion dollars. What they would realize in a forced sale, however, is an entirely different matter. Ottawa authorities are known to be strongly opposed to liquidating these assets. They are regarded as vital protection during our wide peacetime swings between prosperity and depression, an outside cash resource against our enormous debt held in the United States.

Canada is hopeful that it will never be called upon to sacrifice this final nest egg and that Washington will understand its own advantages in having us retain it.

If we can only obtain Lease-Lend aid on such a basis then the Dominion Government, it is believed, will explore all other help channels. There are slight hopes of a straight loan, because of American neutrality legislation. The latter, of course, could be revised, but The Post learns from Washington that the American authorities would be loath to consider it. They would prefer using some other device and keep the present legislation as a general safeguard.

Summary of Position

Authorities at Ottawa are not having much to say publicly about the problem of U. S. dollar exchange. But in well informed banking circles the following views are generally held:

> That Canada cannot be expected to carry out the substantial programme of war expenditure that it has mapped out without putting very heavy pressure upon its dollar account with the United States. The more we expand our army, navy and air force, the greater our deficit of American dollars is likely to be.
>
> Additionally, the more we help Britain to finance her own purchases from Canadian industry, the more difficult our dollar problem becomes, because those plants will have to buy supplies in the United States, while we are not asking Britain to supply anything like the equivalent amount of gold or other dollar resources.

Difficult Problem

On paper, the problem looks like a very difficult one, but no matter how difficult it is, Canada will find some way to handle it. Ultimately we shall probably have to have some assistance from Washington in working it out, whether by means of a cash loan or aid under Lease-Lend. It is believed that no one has attempted yet to work out any final technique for existing Lease-Lend aid to Canada. There are a variety of ways of handling such a matter.

The very positive evidence of American desire to see Britain and the other democracies through to victory is all the assurance that Canada needs that if and when we need American help, in one form or another, in balancing our accounts with the United States, that help will be forthcoming.

Such aid may become a vital matter before the end of 1941.

Prudential U. S. Business Is Up

Insurance in force in Canada with The Prudential Insurance Co. of America at Dec. 31, 1940, amounted to $547.9 millions, an increase of $17.4 millions over the previous year. In The Financial Post of March 15, by error, the gain was shown as $7.4 millions. New insurance written and total assets in Canada also were hibher. Increases were also shown in all three items in the entire business of the company.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Timmins, Ont.	Feb.	Harris, MacKeen & Co. (Privately)	4%	1941-50	$16,876	.....	.....
McGillivray Twp., Ont.	Mar.	J. L. Graham & Co.	3½%	1942-49	8,000	101	3.26%
St. Catharines, Ont. (Treasury Bills)	Mar.	Harrison & Co.	....	June 15, '41	200,000	.....	1.53%
Kitchener, Ont.	Mar.	Royal Bank	3%	10-ins.	149,960	101.28	2.75%
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Mar.		....	June 13, '41	40,000,000	99.848	.609%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Drillers & Producers	Mar.	Carlile & McCarthy	6%	1946	$500,000	*100	.....

*With bonus of 1/40th of 1% net pfd. on two proposed wells with each $1,000 bond.

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Alberta Rushing New Debt Laws

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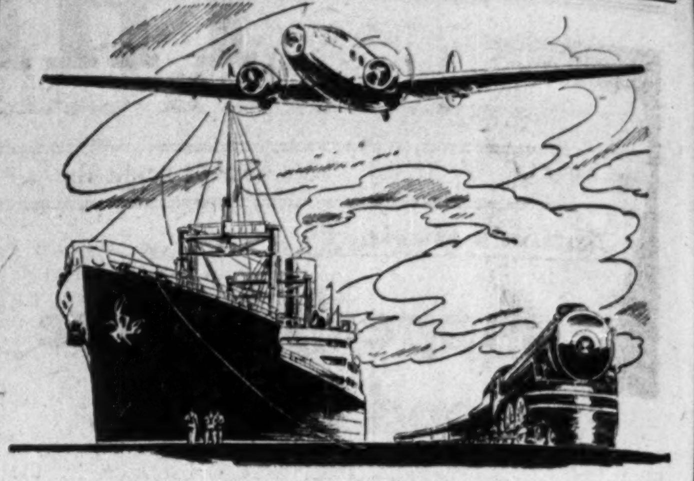
bill provides that no debtor shall be deemed to be in default if his income is less than $1,000 in 12 months. If gross income is between $1,000 and $1,500, he must pay 10% of it on his mortgage and interest; 15% if his income is between $1,500 and $2,000; 20% if it is over $2,000. The bill is not clear as to whether the debtor or the creditor is to meet real estate taxes — an important question.

The "Limitation of Actions Act," brought down at the same time, reduces the period within which an action must be brought upon judgments, mortgages and promissory notes from ten to six years. Allowance of one year is made for debts now approaching the six-year limit.

Other bills brought down include an amendment to the Debt Adjustment Act, which will now have to be scrapped unless the Alberta Government successfully appeals the ultra vires decision; two crop lien bills, consolidating a number of previous lien statutes, and the Soldiers' Relief Act, providing debt protection for enlisted men, their wives and families.



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Be sure to see the new Hartt shoes just arrived at Simpson's! Distinctive new styles—you'll like them as much for their good looks as for their famous extra comfort and long wear! THE BRENTWOOD (illustrated) is a rich English-type brogue of fine imported calf. Sizes 6 to 12. Black, pair $11.50; brown, pair $12.

Simpson's

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LET'S GO!
Eveleigh

Lights burn late as Canada's war effort gains momentum. In factory and workshop, on the farm, in shipyard and along the assembly line, an Army in Overalls swings into action.

Likewise, in The Royal Bank of Canada a trained and disciplined staff bends its best efforts to meet the increasing demands of war conditions.

There is no short cut to victory. The road will be long and hard. With pride in our hearts we shall pursue it till peace is made secure for the nations of the world.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

War Savings Pledge Forms Available at all Branches

London Calling

By Atticus

"The French Are Witty About Everything But Themselves" — Laval Always True to His Hatred of Britain — Likes Winant

LORD LLOYD

J. G. WINANT

LONDON.—It was G. K. Chesterton, I think, who once wrote that only the French know how to live. "They always go to bed on the eve of a Saint Bartholomew's massacre and they die daily." The incredible drama of Vichy recalls those words irresistibly. It is not so much drama as sheer, stark melodrama with every character, even to the pale, black-eyed villain and the honest old grandfather, so beloved of the late Lyceum patrons.

Unfortunately the French are witty about everything but themselves, so it is unlikely that beyond the tragedy of it all they will see the piquancy in a situation that stars Pierre Laval as an instrument forced on a government whose only claim to the allegiance of Frenchmen is that it had delivered them from the corrupt intrigues of the Third Republic.

* * *

A Strange Record

Admittedly there is some point in the accusation of corruption when it is levelled against an order that advanced from the Panama Canal scandal by way of the little matter of Madame Humbert's safe, via the Dreyfus affair through the Caillaux trouble to the Stavisky debacle. But if five major scandals in a matter of 60 years is too much for one republic surely three changes of front go beyond the ration permissible to a politician anxious to assume the leadership of the nation.

Pierre Laval was a butcher's son but is regarded today as a man of considerable means. It was he who negotiated the Franco-Russian Pact when Bolshevism was in dire need of recognition. That, however, did not prevent his becoming a deep admirer of Mussolini. So genuine was this admiration that he conceived the plan of selling the League of Nations over the Abyssinian affair. In another man it might have been an act prompted by conviction. With M. Laval it is credited to dexterity and expediency. His next step was almost inevitable. From being Stalin's flatterer he completed the circle by becoming Hitler's boot boy.

In two things, however, he has been absolutely honest—his dislike of Britain and his faith in the star of Pierre Laval. Today he sees himself as the Hitler to the Hindenburg of Pétain—that remarkable old man who has experienced the Empire of Napoleon III, the commune in Paris, and the three Franco-German wars.

* * *

A Great Loss

By comparison with the chief actors in the French political drama our own stars may seem rather pale, but in the late Lord Lloyd we have lost a vivid and glittering personality at a time when his difficult but remarkable qualities were badly needed.

It happened that Lord Lloyd and I dined together a few hours before his last illness, when he said some things which not only showed the modest character behind his compelling and unruly temperament, but which may serve as an inspiration to some of us who believe profoundly in the future of the Conservative Party.

"I have no political future," he said. "Winston gave me the Colonies because we had been through the wilderness together. I love the job and am putting my whole heart in it, but there is really no place for me. You see, I don't go very well in harness. Yet I would love to do something to revitalize the Conservative Party and stop the rot that's going on. If you think the 1922 Committee would listen to me I'd love to come and talk to them on this subject. But do you think they'd listen? We have a great leader at the moment, but we need a dozen leaders, especially among the young men."

A strange and pitiful prophecy as regards himself. Two days later he was appointed Leader of the Government in the Lords, but there was a simultaneous announcement that he was confined to bed with a chill. For years he had been disregarded by one Premier after another. His leadership in the Lords might have been the climax of his career—or the beginning of a greater one. His generous combative spirit that never descended to bitterness has gone, but he has left a sense of personal loss to a larger number of people than he would have thought possible. I hope that they received him kindly when he was ferried across the Styx.

* * *

The New Ambassador

We have had so many unofficial emissaries visiting us recently from the U. S. A. that it comes as something of a novelty to hear that an actual ambassador will definitely leave for these shores. It can be truthfully said, however, that the more we see of outstanding Americans, the more we like them. Sumner Welles, Harry Hopkins, and Wendell Willkie are all of completely different human types, yet each of them could only have come from one country. The American civilization is as definite as any other now and stamps its human products indelibly with their place of origin.

John G. Winant has already many friends over here, but it is easy to prophesy that they will be multiplied many times over before he leaves us. The fact that a democratic president should have selected a Republican for so important a post is a welcome confirmation that in America there is a purpose that transcends the usual demarcation of party politics. Mr. Winant has a splendid record of public service, both at home and abroad. His sincerity and humanity are evident in everything that he does, and if he lacks loquacity we shall not necessarily like him less for that.

One would imagine that an American citizen with an important and established position at home might easily find excuses for not coming to London at this time. But Mr. Winant has much in common with Abraham Lincoln, and I cannot remember "Old Abe" ever staying out of anything because there was trouble ahead. Mr. Winant, Governor three times of his native state of New Hampshire, and director of the International Labor Office, is a world citizen as well as an American. That is a distinction which will be appreciated here.

* * *

A Solid Dreamer

Sir Thomas Barclay, who died last week at two years short of 90, did not look like a dreamer or talk like one, but there was evidence that he was a man with a vision. He spent his life practising as an international lawyer in Paris, where he presided over the British Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the present century. Although he stood for Parliament as a Liberal Unionist in 1886 and was returned in 1910 (being one of the few Unionists who reverted to Liberalism), he never made his mark in the House. This was strange because he was a good, though at times pontifical talker. What is more he always brought a conversation to a subject on which he could speak with authority. "Now what is your real opinion of Garibaldi?" he would ask, which invariably meant that he had just read or was in the process of reading a book on the Italian patriot.

The end of his life took place not in mellow sunlight, but in the shadows. He had chosen to live in Paris because he thought it the best centre from which to work for international arbitration, and he was knighted in 1904 for helping to prepare the way for the Entente. He died at Versailles with the reign of law overthrown in Europe, with Nazi soldiers swaggering along the boulevards of his beloved Paris and the Entente a heartbreak memory.

But I suppose it is better to have one's dreams shattered than never to have dreamed at all.

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C. H. CARLISLE, President
ROBERT RAE, General Manager

Shifting Jobless to Busy Centres Claimed to be Urgent Need

The 1941 War Programme Calls for Adding 200,000 to Canada's Work Rolls, Not Only to Produce Goods But to Help Raise National Income — Workers Are Still Workless — Rate of Employment Still Far Too Slow — What Is the Answer — This Observer Declares "Plainly a Courageous Policy of Shifting Population from the Depressed Areas to the Areas of Labor Shortage is Required."

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The latest report of the National Relief Registration branch, covering unemployment conditions as at Nov., 1940, reveals four points of vital importance to the war programme.

1. War production is making deep inroads into fully employable people out of work. The total of 125,407 for Sept., 1939, has dropped to 45,047.

2. Very little headway has been made in training and equipping the partially employable unemployed for work.

3. The impact of the war on unemployment has been most uneven, as between the various provinces. Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia reflect strikingly the stimulus of war. Stagnation continues in Manitoba and, particularly, in Saskatchewan.

4. With less than 10,000 persons added to the payrolls in January it is evident that the 1941 programme which calls for an increase in employment of 200,000 is lagging. This is of supreme importance not only to the continued expansion of war industry but to the expected increase in national income. Plainly, a courageous policy of shifting population from the depressed areas to the areas of labor shortage is required.

Older More Adaptable

These are the main points revealed by the statistics, but many lesser ones of great interest emerge. For example, contrary to all expectations, the older people among the unemployed are proving more adaptable than the younger people. The reduction among the older unemployed proportionately is greater than among the younger.

Canada entered the war with 125,000 fully employable unemployables and with an unknowable reserve of manpower in men and women who were not working and who were readily adaptable to war industry.

Civilian employment up to Feb., 1941, has increased by approximately 300,000. No exact figure is possible due to seasonal fluctuations. Indeed, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports have been revised to eliminate figures of this kind.

The fighting services have been increased from 10,000 to 223,319 (February 2), an inroad upon manpower of 213,000.

This war, in one form or another, has required the services of some 523,000 persons.

In 1941 the fighting services will take an additional 117,800, of whom 20,000 are to be skilled men.

Industry will need another 200,000.

The necessity of satisfying the requirements of war industry is indisputable. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, in outlining war finance requirements for the coming fiscal year, placed 1940 national income at $4,594 millions and 1941 income at $5,300 millions.

See 200,000 More Workers

In the current year the war will cost $875 millions. In the coming year it will cost (estimate of March 2) $1,500 millions. These figures do not include repatriation. This means, roughly, an increase of $650 millions. But if we can boost national income by $750 millions, the extent of belt tightening which the people will have to make will be greatly lessened. There are tremendous advantages to be gained by achieving this increase in national income and practically all of it is to come from the 200,000 additional workers which are to be added to employment this year. If you multiply the average income by 200,000 you will see precisely how the 1941 estimate was arrived at.

It is disappointing, therefore, to discover that employment in January advanced only 9,223 which is just a little better than half the monthly increase necessary if the 200,000 goal is to be reached.

With this in mind, the unemployment statistics throw much light both on the record of the past war months and the difficulties which lie ahead.

Here are the key comparisons:

	Sept. 1939	Nov. 1940
All persons on urban relief	488,984	232,163
Fully employable unem'd.	125,407	45,047
Fully employable by provinces:		
Prince Edward Island	196	112
Nova Scotia	1,648	373
Quebec	47,423	20,133
Ontario	43,979	7,375
Manitoba	10,321	6,540
Saskatchewan	5,799	4,428
Alberta	5,519	1,919
British Columbia	10,522	4,167
Fully employable groupings:		
Primary industry	7,924	3,664
Secondary industry	90,614	30,593
Unclassified	8,416	3,715
Never employed	18,453	6,715

Age Classifications

Fully employables:	Nov.	1939
16-19 years	17,786	6,501
20-29 years	28,325	7,936
30-39 years	30,499	9,332
40-49 years	25,509	8,904
50-59 years	20,694	8,211
60-69 years	9,760	4,068
70 and over	250	82
Unspecified	80	13

It is notable that in Saskatchewan there are now more able-bodied unemployed in the primary industries than at the outbreak of war.

With respect to partially employables and the unemployables the statistics are not cheerful:

	Sept. 1939	Nov. 1940
Partially employables	22,683	19,618
Unemployables	22,071	21,708

Ontario has made more progress than other provinces in training partial unemployables for work. The decrease in Quebec is very small, and in Saskatchewan there is actually an increase. This is true, as well, of unemployables who today are more numerous in Saskatchewan than at the outbreak of war.

These figures demonstrate that the need of training is urgent and, likewise, that the time is fast approaching when transfer of able-bodied unemployed from the wheat areas of the West to the industrial areas of central Canada will be essential. To date, however, no practical measures to meet this need have been announced.

Quebec Speaks . .

Tech-Echo

Bulletin, Montreal Technical School Students' Association

To avoid certain slavery, everyone must do his bit. Some of us are too young or too old to fight. Others, on account of their special training, can contribute more to the war effort by turning out equipment . . . You are being trained more particularly for the war industries. There is one thing we can all do no matter how young or old we may be, and no matter whether we are working or attending school. We can all help to pay for the guns, ships, and aircraft required by the defenders of freedom.

Students, on account of their lack of earning power, cannot be expected to contribute very much, but every little bit helps.

Practically all of you go to the movies. If you are in the habit of going once a week, why not cut it down to once every two weeks for the duration, and place the money so saved in War Savings Stamps?

Many of you smoke. Why not cut down on your smoking during these critical times by at least one half? . . .By foregoing dances and banquets . . .another source of revenue may be tapped.

We will have to pay for this war eventually in any case, but Canada needs the money right now.

* * *

L'Action Catholique

Quebec, P.Q.

Nothing less than justice and mutual esteem can ever breed sincere and lasting friendship and cooperation. Anglo-Canadians may rest assured that the moment French-Canadians are fairly treated in every part of Canada, they will be only too glad to act in the same spirit. Should that be impossible to achieve in these tragic times, when justice and fairness are supposed to be first considerations, one wonders how national unity can ever be realized. If the Canadian elite does not feel bound to take the initiative in such a vital move for Canada, who else will?

* * *

Le Canada

Montreal

Passage of the lend-lease bill is a great personal victory for President Roosevelt. Even more than this, it is a magnificent success for our neighbors who understand the difficulties of the fight which is being heroically made by the British for the survival of an ideal which is as much an American as a British ideal.

* * *

Le Soleil

Quebec,

The spectacle of this return (passage of lend-lease) of a virile nation to the first principles of human fraternity is comforting not only for Great Britain and the nations of the British Commonwealth, but even more for those peoples who have been made virtual slaves to the brutal force of the Nazis.

* * *

Le Canada

Montreal

The census is absolutely necessary . . . in spite of an ill-considered campaign which nearly succeeded in misleading public opinion . . . The so-called economy which would arise from the postponement of the census does not bear examination . . . By doing so the very worth of every census since Confederation would be impaired.

Intl. P. & P. Declares $1.25 On Arrears

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Paper & Power Co. has declared an extra dividend on arrears of $1.25 a share on the preferred stock, payable in U. S. funds, along with the regular quarterly dividend of $1.26 a share on March 29, to shareholders of record March 21. After this payment, arrears wil be reduced to $10 a share.

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- A Living Trust can be created with income payable to members of your family or other beneficiaries. You can not only *watch* trust service work, but you can also *adjust* provisions of the plan until it works exactly as you wish.
- If you would like us to explain in detail, come in or phone.

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No Clutch!
Drive the car without a clutch. Drive without shifting gears—in Oldsmobile with Hydra-Matic Drive. Hydra-Matic is more than a fluid coupling . . . more than an automatic transmission . . . it's the world's first and only combination of both. Try it—today!
*Optional at Extra Cost.

When the difference in dollars is so *little* between the fast-stepping, quality-built Oldsmobile "Special" Six and de luxe models of lowest-priced cars—why not get the extra *size*, extra *comfort*, extra *performance* that the big, fine Oldsmobile "Special" can give you? Why not enjoy *styling* that's ultra modern—*prestige* that really sets you apart? All these are yours in Oldsmobile at a price not much more than the lowest!

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

O-441

Investment Trends

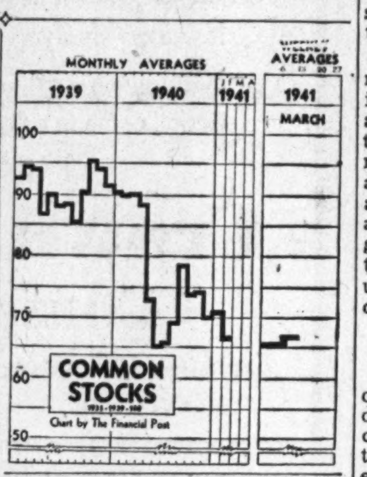
No Increase in Profits Seen By Ontario Budget

Corporation Taxes Estimated at Last Year's Level Despite Increase in Consumer Revenues —Signs of Postwar Prosperity.

Ontario's Premier Hepburn is less noted for his qualities as a business forecaster than as one of Canada's chief political tornadoes. Nevertheless, the annual receipts of the business he runs from Queen's Park, Toronto, are nearly as great as the 1939 sales of International Nickel. Although supposedly confined to the Province of Ontario, Mr. Hepburn's business embraces, according to his own statement, over 60% of Canada's industrial capacity, and that chiefly in one small corner of the province.

The forecasts recently made for the Province of Ontario give a clue to what Mr. Hepburn thinks about the prospects of business for the next year.

Mr. Hepburn does not expect to draw more revenue from corporation taxes in the year which ends Mar. 31, 1942, than he did in the current year. Since he has made no reduction in the percentage of business profits which his government will take, it follows that Mr. Hepburn either expects that business will not earn more in 1942, or that the Dominion Government will slice off the extra earnings before Mr. Hepburn's tax-gatherers are able to take an added share.



* * *

Expanding Earnings

But it is almost certain that the coming year will see an expansion in the earnings of certain war industries operating in Ontario, aircraft and heavy steel companies at least. If this is the case, it must be that Mr. Hepburn expects other industries to show lower earnings. And since his new budget indicates that consumers of alcohol and gasoline are going to spend more this year, it seems reasonable that Mr. Hepburn expects heavier federal corporation taxes to absorb the earnings gain.

If Mr. Hepburn is right in predicting no rise in his corporation tax receipts, shareholders of companies concerned cannot look for higher net profits either. It may be some consolation to reflect that even provincial premiers are sometimes wrong and that Mr. Hepburn guessed his 1941 revenues some $12 millions lower than were actually realized.

* * *

Postwar Backlogs

Backlogs in armaments are an old story and not a cause for celebration. Backlogs in peacetime goods are another story and bring the promise of good business activity after the war.

In its latest bulletin, the Cleveland Trust Co. presents comparative calculations of the age of durable goods on hand in 1940 as compared with 1930. The figures are arranged to show the percentage of durable goods in use in each year which are less than 10 years old. Figures follow:

Percentages of Durable Goods Less than 10 Years Old

	1940 %	1930 %
Locomotives	6	20
Residences	8	28
Freight cars	14	34
Electric generators	25	65
Metal working machinery	30	52

* * *

Construction Delayed

The bulletin points out that for 10 years the U. S. has been consuming more capital equipment than it has been producing. To a great extent, this has also been true in Canada, and is not likely to be interrupted by war, except in metal working and one or two other types of equipment used directly for war production. Steel priorities place railways after mines and war industries in obtaining supplies of metal, while construction of buildings not essential to the war has been in some cases postponed because of the rationing of steel. Residential construction in 1940 held only about the level of 1939 despite rising incomes. These demands have been postponed, not satisfied, and will probably help bridge the gap between war and peace economies.

Market Opinions

Barron's, New York (The Trader) —Tempo of an unparalleled business boom is still quickening. New orders have lately jumped close to the highest figure on record and enormous new contracts have yet to be let . . . But, because of the fear of prohibitive taxes and of the chance of war developments this spring, capital remains coldly aloof to all appeal. Traditional guideposts of business activity, earning power and yields are completely disregarded. The wealthier the individual the greater the fear. Until that complex is dissolved by a revival of financing activity or by a clarification of the tax outlook, hesitation may well prevail.

* * *

Financial World, New York—While the direction of least resistance seems recently to have been upward, an advance by the familiar industrial stock average temporarily exhausted the market's rallying power

The average individual is warranted in retaining a goodly proportion of common stocks in his investment list but these should be confined to those affording good yields from reasonably assured dividends.

* * *

Brookmire Counselor, New York —Additional billions of dollars of defense orders to companies in many industries are only a matter of time now that Congress is starting to act on the necessary Lend-Lease appropriations. Since the season conducive to active military operations is now at hand, investors must keep unremitting watch on war developments, but in view of the underlying uptrends in business, clients should maintain well balanced portfolios.

Dom. Foundries Backlog Big

New Installations Add to Capacity — 1940 Earnings Are Off

A slight reduction in net earnings, to $1.9 million from $2 millions, is reported by Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd. for 1940, compared with the previous year. This is attributed by C. W. Sherman, president, partly to interference with operations resulting from installation of new machinery on production lines. Also, prices for steel were maintained in the face of higher material and wage costs, while the company launched three most difficult steel production projects.

Setbacks have now been overcome, the president adds, and volume is increasing. In January the company shipped about 50% more steel than in the same month of 1940.

Mr. Sherman reports that the $2.6 millions plant extension programme is completed and in full operation, and the company is now without future commitments for plant or equipment. All plant and current accounts are fully paid, without the need of additional financing. The loan for additional working capital has been greatly reduced, the president continues, and is rapidly disappearing under the increased volume of production now in effect.

Big Backlog of Orders

The company has a large backlog of orders and Mr. Sherman believes operations should continue at peak capacities. Deliveries of raw material and replacement parts, however, are more difficult, as generally happens under extreme demands.

Included in new plant is the new 4-high cold reducing mill, which materially increases production of finished strip or sheet 1/100 of an inch thick. It is used for tin plate and many other war demands, while it also can be used in postwar years. The 4-high hot mill (installed in tandem with the original 2-high mill) rolls alloy plate steel necessary for many purposes, as well as increasing production and improving quality of heavy and light steel plate. The latter is in big demand.

Labor Campaign Stirs Concern

(Continued from page 1)

campaign is to drum up grievances, demands for wage-hour adjustments, and bids for union recognition, then get a strike vote and apply for a conciliation board under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Even the unions dislike the rule that a strike must be at least formally threatened before a conciliation board may be sought. But so the act requires, and it means that the workers being organized must be worked up to the point of voting a strike, on top of being stirred up to press for more pay, shorter hours, settlement of "grievances," and union recognition.

So far implementing of these strike votes has been avoided in vital war plants. But delicate situations have developed in a number of cases, and the concessions and settlements that have hitherto smoothed them over may not continue to prove effective in future.

Fear Inflation

In addition, of course, the repeated granting of concessions and compromises would easily touch off an inflationary spiral of wages and prices. Most conciliation boards seek at least to meet the workers half way in granting demands.

Belief in the need for some additional curb on the developing situation appears to be growing, perhaps by closer scrutiny of application for conciliation boards and a more sparing policy in setting them up. It is pointed out that in many of the plants affected by the organizing drive, wage levels are already up to the officially commended 1926-29 level, in some cases well beyond.

Organizing activity has been pressed, especially among war supply workers, by both the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. union groups in Canada. A particularly intensive campaign has been conducted over the past few months by the Canadian unit of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, C.I.O. affiliate. Already established with a strong foothold in the Algoma Steel Corp. plant at Sault Ste. Marie and the Nova Scotia steel mills of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., the S.W.O.C. has been seeking to extend its strength into the steel mills and metal working plants in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

Pending Cases

It was instrumental in getting a conciliation board set up to deal with requests by workers of Peck Rolling Mills Ltd., Montreal subsidiary of Dosco. Granted last week was an application for a board covering employees in three departments of the National Steel Car Corp. plant at Hamilton, on which S.W.O.C. has been concentrating its efforts for several months past. The demands involved include wage-hour adjustments, rehiring of several discharged men, and union recognition.

The S.W.O.C. has been trying to organize various Hamilton and Montreal steel plants on and off for the past two or three years, without notable successes. Last fall, with the sanction of international S.W.O.C. headquarters in Pittsburgh, the Canadian regional group launched an intensified campaign. At its disposal were funds from the increased dues contributed in the Algoma and Dosco's Nova Scotia mills; plus the per capita levies due international headquarters but kept in Canada partly by wartime exchange restrictions, partly by arrangement with Pittsburgh.

To date the S.W.O.C. plan of campaign has appeared to be to concentrate on single plants in each locality, starting with the bigger plants with large numbers of well paid workers (it is hard to get dues out of low paid workers).

The drive of the unions to extend their organized strength by short, violent campaigns among defense production workers has already resulted in a number of strikes and other disruptions in such essential defense industries as the steel, metal working and aircraft industries in the United States.

Similar conditions may develop in this country, it is feared, unless some brake is applied on war organizing activity and fomenting of "grievances," either by the unions themselves or by the Government. So far, however, Canadian union leaders have indicated they intend to keep activity on an intensive scale and to press the advantages already conceded them by the Government.

Labor Complaints

Only last week a delegation from the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada (A. F. of L.) told the Cabinet that the policies avowed by the Government were not being fully observed. Benefits that might have accrued from these policies, the delegation claimed, had been largely nullified by failure of Government and employers to "abide by labor agreements."

It was proposed that the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (providing for conciliation boards) be extended still further, and that the Act be allowed to function regardless of whether a strike is threatened or a strike vote taken. Other proposals included recognition of labor as "an equal partner in industry," and preference in placing Government contracts to firms with union labor agreements.

The Congress charged "interference in the impartial functioning of the Act by the Department of Munitions and Supply," and that there was undue delay between applications for conciliation boards and the issue of findings by such boards. In effect the Congress appears to be seeking fuller use—rather than greater restraint—in the use of conciliation boards and the Government's support of collective bargaining, as entering wedges for unionizing of war workers.

More Pay for Miners

The tendency of conciliation boards to support wage increase demands at least partially is reflected in the recent recommendation of higher pay for Nova Scotia coal miners by a special labor tribunal which sat at Halifax.

The board, headed by Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Ontario Supreme Court, dealt with disputes involving employees of the Dominion Coal Co., Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Acadia Coal Co., and Old Sydney Collieries Ltd. The board recommended that agreements between the union and the companies involved be made within 30 days, retroactive to Feb. 1.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg., mater. 15	Power and traction 15	Banks 8	Total utilities 19	Total co's. 95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
1929-40:*												
High	345.7	564.5	322.3	212.5	168.2	123.2	183.1	202.1	297.5	160.9	329.3	180.7
Low	68.5	49.8	63.6	46.5	76.0	76.9	67.0	71.2	68.2	84.6	68.4	64.0
1941:												
Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	77.6	74.1	72.3	51.6	110.6	96.8	104.3	84.0	75.4	94.7	77.3	71.3
Weekly Figures:												
Feb. 6	74.1	66.6	71.1	49.0	106.5	93.3	98.3	78.9	70.8	91.8	73.1	68.0
Feb. 13	73.5	65.3	69.2	49.2	105.6	91.9	98.1	78.2	69.8	92.3	72.2	67.1
Feb. 20	72.3	63.0	68.6	48.2	104.2	87.3	94.7	76.5	67.8	90.7	70.5	65.5
Feb. 27	72.0	61.0	69.1	48.6	102.1	87.4	96.4	75.3	67.5	90.2	70.1	65.6
Mar. 6	72.1	61.5	69.8	48.7	101.7	87.6	93.7	75.0	67.0	90.2	70.0	65.8
Mar. 13	73.0	63.7	69.7	49.0	103.0	88.8	93.6	75.5	66.3	89.7	70.2	66.3
Mo. ago	73.5	65.3	69.2	49.2	105.6	91.9	98.1	78.2	69.8	92.3	72.2	67.1
Yr. ago	108.2	117.0	116.8	77.8	136.3	115.1	106.8	106.2	92.3	104.7	93.8	90.6

*High and low for year from 1929 to 1940 inclusive are based on weekly figures compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Mar. 18	94.11	101.41	64.01	19.08
Mar. 17	93.22	100.73	63.57	19.19
Mar. 15	92.60	100.24	63.26	19.22
Mar. 14	92.32	99.68	63.24	19.16
Mar. 13	92.40	99.81	63.07	19.14
Mar. 12	92.30	99.68	62.98	19.10
Month ago	90.38	97.92	62.57	19.30
Year ago	120.96	108.79	81.51	28.81
High 1941	103.48	109.76	69.33	21.62
Low 1941	89.66	97.36	62.40	18.80

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Cmb.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Mar. 18	48.5	58.2	55.0	75.84	76.20
Mar. 17	48.9	57.4	54.6	74.45	76.32
Mar. 15	48.3	56.8	54.0	68.63	76.06
Mar. 14	48.1	56.7	53.8	68.26	75.88
Mar. 13	48.4	56.7	53.9	67.67	75.89
Mar. 12	48.6	56.3	53.7	65.75	75.77
Month ago	49.2	56.8	54.3	63.99	76.94
Year ago	65.7	85.6	79.0	124.66	85.74
High 1941	54.3	66.4	62.3	82.25	79.99
Low 1941	48.1	55.1	53.0	61.02	75.77

Ontario Budgets Surplus From Rising Revenues

To Spend $4 Millions More Than in 1941; $8.5 Millions Above 1939 — Agriculture Biggest Gainer

Budget for the 1942 fiscal year of the Province of Ontario shows little expectation of any major changes arising from the war. Expenditures continue their rise, while revenues, principally from consumer goods, are again higher. Surplus for 1941 and predicted surplus for 1942 come from higher revenues, not decreased expenditures.

According to the budget Ontario drinkers, motorists and inheritors will add over $1 million to the provincial treasury over its 1941 "take." Reliefees will get less relief in total, more from the provincial government. Ontario hog-raisers will add a $1.4 million bonus to their incomes while cheese producers will cash in to the extent of $2 millions.

Ontario municipalities will continue to receive the one-mill subsidy which brings them about $3 millions, while 21 municipalities will have contingent liabilities of $2.2 millions removed from their balance sheets.

Apart from these changes Ontario will pay $1.8 million less in income tax, receive $900,000 more education and will end the year with its debt not increased from the present total of $616.6 millions, according to budget predictions.

Surplus Reported

For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1941, Mr. Hepburn reported a surplus of $12.6 millions, which compares with an estimated surplus of $356,000. Improvement is traceable largely to higher corporation and personal income receipts, advance payments of taxes under the new installment plans, higher gasoline tax receipts, bigger liquor profits and lower relief costs. The gain did not come from a reduction in total expenditures which were nearly $2 millions higher than anticipated.

For 1942 the estimates call for a surplus of $9.7 millions with no change in tax rates. Expenditures are due to mount $4 millions farther, according to the new budget. Leading the higher spending will be the Department of Agriculture, with an increase of $3.8 millions budgeted, of which $3.4 millions will go to bonusing hogs and cheese.

The rising cost of educating war workers, farm workers and volunteer workers which raised Department of Education expenditures $730,000 above the budgeted $12 millions for 1941, will add a further $900,000, according to the 1942 budget.

Decision of Ontario to meet 75% of direct relief costs after the Federal Government announced its withdrawal from this field is estimated to add $670,000 to the province's 1941 relief bill. Further benefits from declining relief rolls will now go almost entirely to the municipalities, whose share of total costs has risen from 20% to 25% as against the provincial jump from 40% to 75%. Total direct relief to be paid in the province for 1942 is estimated at $6.4 millions against $9.6 millions in 1941.

Ontario's 900-odd municipalities will again receive the one-mill subsidy on their assessment which originated when they relinquished rights to taxing income in 1937.

Mr. Hepburn described in detail the developments by which a string of municipalities between Toronto and St. Catharines had been debited $2.2 millions as a result of the Hydro-Electric Railway Act of 1914. Plan to join Toronto and Niagara Falls by electric railway was never completed and the withdrawal of the Hydro in 1922 left the municipalities holding the bag to the extent of $2.2 millions for their share of preliminary expenses and partial construction, for which $16.5 millions of debentures of these municipalities were deposited as collateral.

Old Debt Removed

The Ontario premier has now undertaken to absorb the $2.2 millions in Hydro and Government accounts, "cremate" the $16.5 millions of pledged debentures, claiming that this step will improve the credit of the municipalities concerned. Actually, these municipalities had never been called on to service this "debt"; at most carried it as a contingent liability. The municipalities concerned include some with the best credit rating in the province, a rating which is not likely to suffer from the removal of the contingent liability, remote though it was. Some repercussions may arise from this step of the provincial government from municipalities in the Windsor area and perhaps from Guelph, both of which are still paying for defunct trolley systems acquired under similar though far from identical circumstances.

Highways Extended

At the same time that Mr. Hepburn performed final rites over the 1914 plan to link Toronto with Niagara Falls by trolley he announced the extension of the Queen Elizabeth Way to Fort Erie.

Congestion east of Toronto will be relieved during the year by extending divided highway to Oshawa. Other highway construction will be carried out on the approaches to the Thousand Islands bridge at Ivy Lea, and in the north the mining fields will benefit from new construction between Geraldton and Hearst along with numerous minor improvements. The new Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls is to be completed during the year.

Feeding Britain

In regard to the $6 millions to be spent by the Department of Agriculture in 1942, the premier stated Ontario must supply 40% of Canada's bacon contribution to Great Britain, that the bacon commitment had risen from 291 million pounds in 1940 to 425 million pounds in 1941 and the contract price is substantially lower. Ontario will pay a bonus of $1 per hog on grade "A" hogs, 50 cents per hog for grade "B-1." In addition, jointly with the Federal Government, the province is meeting half the freight costs from lakehead to any point in Ontario on 3.2 million bushels of feed grains.

An even more concerted effort is needed to bring cheese production up to requirements, according to the Ontario premier. In 1940 Britain took 103 million pounds; has stepped her orders up to 112 millions for 1941, of which Ontario must furnish 80 millions. This calls for a 10 to 15% step-up in cheese output, against which the province has actually shown a decline of 50% in Jan. and Feb., 1941. Liquidation of milch cows; feed shortage; labor scarcity and diversion of milk to condenseries are blamed. The provinces' remedy is a bonus of two cents per pound on all cheddar cheese manufactured in Ontario, retroactive to Feb. 1, 1941, plus the feed freight subsidy mentioned above.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission will receive a grant-in-aid of $750,000 to assist in meeting capital expenditures of $1.5 millions for rural electrification. Another $360,000 will be advanced to the Commission for loans to farmers.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway showed a profit of $1.1 million in 1940, will probably better this in 1941. In the year to Mar. 31, 1941, the railway reduced its by approximately $916,000.

Debts Reduced

Direct funded debt of the province, as shown in the accompanying table, has been cut $2.2 millions, treasury bills outstanding are $3 millions lower at $61 millions, while the debts of other bodies guaranteed by the province have been lowered $2.4 millions. The reduction in the three categories adds up to $7.6 millions.

Mr. Hepburn stated: "We shall live within our income."

Federal Competition?

Mr. Hepburn's 1942 budget does not show any great fears that federal financing will interfere with provincial revenues. With the exception of a cut of $1.8 millions in the estimate of personal income tax revenue, no reduction in revenues from the province's major sources is anticipated. Increased revenues from gasoline, liquor and motor vehicles add up to $2.5 millions, apparently based on the assumption of increased consumer spending. Corporation tax revenues are not anticipated to show any increase.

To the extent that his budget expects an increase in consumer spending, particularly in the "luxury" sections of gasoline and liquor, it is based on a trend that the Federal Government is attempting to reverse. As such, the estimated surplus of $9.7 millions for 1942 will be vulnerable to measures that Ottawa may impose to curtail consumption.

Financial Summary for Ontario

Ontario Finances
Gross Ordinary Revenues
Years Ended Mar. 31
(Thousands of dollars)

Revenue:	1942	1941	1940
Gasoline tax	26,500	26,000	25,105
Corporation tax	23,000	23,000	10,312
Succession duty	12,000	11,000	11,500
Liquor board	12,000	10,500	9,950
Motor vehicles	9,500	9,000	8,682
Income tax	5,000	6,800	6,510
Lands & forests	5,000	5,000	3,614
Subsidy	3,014	3,014	3,014
Mines	2,500	2,330	2,216
Health	1,451	1,579	1,523
Prov. secretary	1,242	1,313	1,343
Attor.-general	1,021	930	1,183
Game & fisheries	1,000	976	1,015
Pub. debt int., etc.	9,114	9,673	9,524
Other	2,838	2,941	3,434
Total	115,180	114,056	98,925
Gross Ordinary Expenditures			
Expenditure:			
Debt interest	32,490	32,676	30,850
Education	13,589	12,730	12,837
Highways	13,325	13,036	9,944
Health	10,786	10,900	11,115
Welfare	8,633	8,708	8,946
Agriculture	5,984	2,100	2,122
Relief	4,985	4,315	9,042
Munic. affairs	3,095	3,060	4,654
Attor.-general	3,071	3,200	3,451
Lands & forests	2,278	2,166	2,140
Prov. secretary	2,058	2,383	2,334
Prov. treas.	1,703	1,931	1,553
Other	3,440	4,251	3,171
Total ord. exp.	105,437	101,456	102,159
Recapitulation			
Ord. revenue	115,180	114,056	98,925
Gross ord. exps.	105,437	101,456	102,159
Gross ord. surp.	9,743	12,600	†3,234
Debt. less s. f.	?*	616,584	618,744

*Mr. Hepburn stated that the province would borrow for refunding only, add no new debts. †Deficit.

Note:—Figures for 1942 estimated; for 1941, 50 weeks actual, 2 weeks estimated; for 1940, actual.

New Books . . . . .

Background of War

CANADA IN WORLD AFFAIRS. By F. H. Soward, J. F. Parkinson, N. A. M. Mackenzie and T. W. L. MacDermot. Published by the Oxford University Press, Toronto. Price $3.

Through the industrious efforts of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Canada is building up a literature on its foreign policy. Until a few years ago, it was never possible to find gathered together in a single volume, or on a small shelf of books, a comprehensive study of the conflicts and compromises that together make up Canada's attitude toward the world in which it lives.

The Institute has now undertaken a bi-annual survey of Canada's foreign policy. The first volume, "Canada in World Affairs," is a survey of Canada in the immediate prewar years. Professor Soward of the University of British Columbia tells the story of Canada's emotional and official reaction to the confused events that finally forced the democracies to cry out "enough" and to take up the challenge of the dictatorships for an all-out struggle to the finish. He shows how few people and how few groups in Canada stood by any one policy, whose implications they understood and whose final responsibility they were willing to accept.

Professor Parkinson gives the economic background, relating the recent story of our foreign exchanges, our international balance of payments and our trade agreements with the United Kingdom and the United States. In 1939 Canada seemed to have entered a period of greater promotion of its export industries but the war brought a new set of considerations.

Belgium Under the Nazis

UNDER THE IRON HEEL. By Lars Moen. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto. Price $3.50.

Did Hitler attempt to invade England last fall? This writer, who had remarkable opportunities for observing the preparations for invasion in one small sector, concludes that such an invasion was planned for but was stopped by the R.A.F. before it got under way. But he thinks that it was not a serious attempt to destroy England; it was largely a feint to divert a large part of England's war effort in a false direction. The story of that attempt, as seen from the vantage point of Antwerp, is told in considerable detail in one of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Moen's book.

"Under the Iron Heel" is a story of fascinating interest. The author was an American research scientist who found himself unable to leave occupied Belgium for several months after Hitler's conquest of that country. As one who spoke French, Flemish, German, and at the same time carried an American passport, he had a unique opportunity to mix both with the people of Belgium and the German soldiers and he made the most of these opportunities. He writes a personal narrative and only in the final chapter does he attempt any appraisal of the situation as a whole.

And being a personal story, the narrative is replete with incident and conversation. It can be highly recommended for a graphic picture of the life of average people in a small European country ground under temporary conquest.

Canada's Greatest Manufacturing Industry

Since 1913 the value of Canada's newsprint production has increased from $15,000,000 to $160,000,000, most of which is received in American dollars, so vitally important in wartime.

The earnings and asset position of Canadian newsprint companies is stronger now than has been the case for many years. The extent of this improvement may not be fully realized by investors. We have therefore prepared a pamphlet which gives a twenty-eight year history of the industry and also shows its present fundamentally sound position.

Copy of this pamphlet will be gladly furnished upon request.

36 King St. West
Toronto
Telephone EL. 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Company Reports

Canadian Westinghouse

Substantial increase in net profit is reported by Canadian Westinghouse Co. for 1940, compared with the previous year. This is after providing for an increase in taxes to $1.6 million, compared with $163,032 in 1939.

Paul J. Myler, chairman, and John R. Read, president, state that earnings will be largely restricted to present levels as long as present tax rates continue.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Oper. profit*	3,022,444	1,216,913
Add: Invest. income	176,633	175,854
Profit on invest.	42,457	81,440
Total income	3,241,534	1,474,207
Less: Depreciation	430,151	432,000
Pension fund	50,000	50,000
Income taxes	1,558,000	163,032
Net profit	1,203,383	829,175
Less: Dividends	1,092,000	955,500
Surplus for year	111,383	†126,325
Add: Prev. surplus	6,426,766	6,553,091
Surplus forward	6,538,149	6,426,766
*After following charges:		
Exec. remun.	100,417	90,653
Directors' fees	20,000	13,800
†Deficit.		
Earned per Share:		
Common	$2.20	$1.51
Paid	2.00	1.75
Shares O/s., n.p.v.	546,000	546,000
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	15,139,624	11,851,490
Current liabilities	4,946,603	1,788,615
Working capital	10,193,021	10,062,875
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Cash	2,306,154	1,246,603
Govt. bonds, book val.	4,943,520	4,321,273
(Market value)	5,001,377	4,433,891
Inventories	6,153,341	4,553,209
Accts. pay.	1,550,021	1,179,049
Adv. payts. on contr.	1,751,459	353,566

Russell Industries

Net profit increased about 6% for Russell Industries Ltd. in 1940, compared with 1939. Both operating subsidiaries have been actively engaged on war work, the new president, H. R. Thorpe, reports, in addition to considerable extension of normal business. Both companies report substantial jumps in sales.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co. reports net profit of $390,480, compared with $368,210 in 1939. Provision for taxes totalled $302,143, against $112,769. Canadian Acme Screw & Gear showed profit of $176,713, compared with $120,432 in 1939, after providing for taxes of $230,000, compared with $31,547.

Due to ill health, J. W. Gibson has asked to be relieved as a director, but will continue as director and vice-president of Canada Cycle & Motor Co.

The annual meeting will be held in Toronto on March 29.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net profit	163,538	154,466
Less appropriations:		
Preferred divds.	61,748	66,852
Common divds.	65,430	56,000
Surplus for year	36,360	31,614
Add: Prev. surplus	582,274	565,660
Incr. c. s. v. ins.	16,321	......
Less: Prem. on pf. stk. red.	......	15,000
Surplus forward	634,955	582,274
Earns. per Share:		
Preferred: Earned	$18.72	$17.16
Paid	7.00	7.00
Common: Earned	1.23	*1.10
Paid	0.80	†7.00
*Taking into consideration stock split on 10-for-1 share basis in May, 1940.		
†Before stock split.		
No. of Shares Outstnading:		
Preferred	8,734	9,000
Common	*82,660	8,000
*After stock split on 10-for-1 share basis in May, 1940.		
Working capital	$1,291,992	$1,282,311
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Cash in bank	182,876	110,327
Call loan	......	50,000
Divids. rec.	50,000	......

La Laurentienne

La Laurentienne Life Assurance Co. of Levis, Que., reports insurance in force of $4.3 millions at Dec. 31, 1940. This is a gain of $2.6 millions over the previous year. The company began operations Feb. 4, 1939.

New insurance written in 1940 was $2.8 millions. Total assets were $171,988, an increase of $17,639 over the previous year.

	1940 $	1939 $
Insurance in force	4,383,888	1,771,363
Assets	171,988	154,349
Policy reserves	53,974	14,663
Number insured	2,596	1,100

Dominion Foundries

Minor drop in operating earnings was experienced by Dominion Foundries & Steel Co. in 1940. Addition of new machinery and equipment, completed and in operation, tended to divert some of the company's productive effort during the construction period, without adding to earnings. Productive capacity for 1941 has, however, been increased.

An item of $262,499 for contingency reserve, appearing in the 1940 balance sheet for the first time, was not shown separately in prior years. The reserve has been built up by direct charges to operations and had been included among current liabilities. The amount added in 1940 is understood to be about $100,000.

Last year, 35,159 common shares were issued for $527,385 and another 4,342 shares to employees after receipt of $32,565. Annual meeting will be held in Hamilton on March 26.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net earnings*	1,913,157	2,000,272
Less: Depreciation	†891,875	308,223
Empl.'s sav. & prof. sh. fd.	180,115	167,416
Res. for taxes	340,000	312,000
Net profit	501,167	1,212,633
Less appropriations:		
Pref. divds.	72,000	72,000
Common divds.	365,013	329,128
Surplus for year	64,154	811,505
Add: Prev. surplus	2,572,637	1,761,132
Surplus forward	2,636,791	2,572,637
*After following charges:		
Exec. salaries	98,800	133,800
Legal fees	3,600	6,343
Directors' fees	3,220	2,960
†Including amortization of plant expenditures for war purposes.		
Earnings per Share:		
Preferred: Earned	$41.76	$101.05
Paid	6.00	6.00
Common: Earned	1.18	3.47
Paid	1.00	1.00
Shares Outstanding:		
Preferred	12,000	12,000
Common	354,376	314,875
Com. allotted to empl. but not issued	10,637	14,156
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	3,198,781	3,393,976
Current liabilities	1,894,570	1,258,176
Working capital	1,304,211	2,135,800
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Cash	4,315	1,117,070
Accts. rec. (after res.)	914,011	854,147
Recov. from Dept. of Mun. & Supp. (plant constr.)	83,905	......
Inventories	2,196,550	1,397,915
Fixed assets (after res.)	6,695,959	4,979,315
Demand loan	508,704	......
Accts. & bills pay.	894,904	725,079
Reserve for conting.	262,499	......

Eastern Steel Products

Slight increase in net profit is reported by Eastern Steel Products Ltd. for year ended Nov. 30, 1940, compared with the previous 12 months. This is after providing for taxes of $110,162, compared with $19,000 in 1939.

Sales volume last year was up quite sharply, A. K. Cameron, president, reports, with 75% or more of the additional volume directly or indirectly from war orders.

Substantial drop in investments reflects increased amount of capital necessary for larger volume.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Nov. 30

	1940 $	1939 $
Oper. profit*	270,625	141,905
Add: Invest. income	3,150	5,710
Profit on invest.	155	15
Net earnings	273,930	147,630
Less: Depreciation	75,757	45,203
Income taxes	110,162	19,000
Net profit	88,011	83,427
Less dividends:		
Preferred	18,000	21,995
Common	68,000	58,000
Surplus for year	12,011	3,432
Add: Prev. surplus	276,537	248,607
Cap. surp. returned	......	57,900
Less: Prem. on pref.	......	33,401
Earned surplus fwd.	288,548	276,537
*After exec. sals. & legal expense	24,735	20,540
Earned per Share:		
Common	$1.21	$1.13
Paid	1.00	1.00
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	1,255,745	1,097,346
Current liabilities	316,405	200,436
Working capital	939,340	896,910
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Investments	72,559	157,746
Accts. & bills rec.	562,976	417,510
Inventories	582,485	471,200
Accts. pay.	199,231	173,050

Honey Dew Ltd.

First dividends since 1932 were paid by Honey Dew, Ltd., reflected the 21.5% gain in sales for the year ended Oct. 31, 1940 more than doubling net profits. During the year $200,000 of 6% seven-year debentures were sold at par, proceeds being used to pay part of the programme of modernization.

E. P. Taylor, president, told shareholders expenditure of $344,547 on capital account exceeded the proceeds of the sale of debentures by $144,547, and as a result the current liabilities of the company increased by $68,436 during the year. It is anticipated that current liabilities will be reduced to normal proportions by the end of the current fiscal year.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Oct. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Sales	1,433,668	1,179,274
Less: Cost of sales	1,260,146	1,087,631
Add: Other income	771	1,341
Net income	174,293	92,984
Deprec., amort.	73,868	57,989
Interest etc	14,233	6,733
Income taxes	30,500	6,000
Net profit	55,692	22,262
Less: Dividends	20,535	......
Surplus for year	35,157	22,262
Add: Prev. surplus	173,024	154,487
Less: Loss on assets	......	3,725
Surplus forward	208,181	173,024
Earnings per Share:		
Common: Earned	$2.70	$1.29
Paid	1.80	nil
Shares o/s, com. n.p.v.	20,645	17,170
Working Capital		
Current assets	87,621	62,575
Current liabilities	200,866	132,431
Excess curr. liabs over curr. assets	113,245	69,856

W. D. Beath & Son

Improvement in position of W. D. Beath & Son, Ltd., engineering and manufacturing company of Toronto, is reported for 1940, compared with the previous year. Lance B. Beath, president, reports that plants are now fully employed and likely to remain so throughout the year.

During the year, net additions to plant and equipment amounted to $31,180. Jan. 1, 1940, W. D. Beath & Son (Western) Ltd. transferred assets to W. D. Beath & Son Ltd. in settlement of advances made, and the western company was wound up and its charter surrendered. Operation of the Regina plant has been discontinued and the building is rented.

Additional provision for depreciation of $75,083 was made, for prior years in which only partial or no provision was made. The company's depreciation reserves now represent the full normal requirements to date.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Oper. profit	203,804	34,301
Less: Idle plant costs	......	1,405
Depreciation	63,366	33,797
Prov. for taxes	48,657	......
Net profit	91,781	*901
Add: Prev. surplus	6,195	12,314
Profit on bonds	1,587	255
Less: Loss on equip.	2,878	5,473
Addit. deprec. prov.	75,083	......
Surplus forward	21,603	6,195
*Deficit.		
Earned per Share: A..	$0.92	d$0.01
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	550,253	352,853
Current liabilities	123,774	43,405
Working capital	426,479	309,448
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Cash	105,749	......
Accts. & notes rec.	153,461	69,020
Accts. pay.	75,117	29,290

Howard Smith Paper

Howard Smith Paper Mills reports consolidated gross income in 1940 of $4,595,625, against $3,203,801 in 1939. Largely due to a substantial increase in provision for taxes and setting up of an inventory reserve of $138,756, net profit available on the common stock of $742,667 was equal to $2.23 a share. This compares with common share earnings of $1,023,369, or $3.10 a share, in 1939.

Consolidated balance sheet shows a net working capital at the end of 1940 of $3,227,659, a reduction of $74,830 during the year. Inventories and other current assets are higher, while among the current liabilities estimated taxes are placed at $1,807,903 as against $370,476 at the close of 1939. During the year $250,000 of deferred bank loans and $20,000 of mortgages were paid off. In addition the company's funded debt was reduced by $250,000 and that of subsidiaries by $125,000.

The principal change in the balance sheet is a reduction in the minority interest from $1,248,270 to $1,642. Offsetting this in part is an increase of outstanding preferred stock from $6,251,600 to $7,170,300.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Operating profit	4,528,333	3,104,943
Add: Other income	67,292	98,859
Total income	4,595,625	3,203,801
Less: Exec. salaries	80,532	78,848
Legal fees	1,210	482
Directors' fees	1,585	1,615
Bond interest	273,213	296,835
Deprec. & deplet.	1,170,715	1,075,485
Income & excess profits tax prov.	1,794,693	300,368
Inventory reserve	138,756	......
Net revenue	1,134,921	1,447,117
Less: Minority int.	60	48,582
Subsid. pref. divd.	17	70
Pref. divds.	392,177	375,096
Surplus	742,667	1,023,369
Add: Prev. surplus	3,228,050	2,264,408
Surplus forward	3,970,718	3,287,777
Earns. on Common Stk.	$2.23	$3.10
Working Capital	1940 $	1939 $
Current assets	6,374,546	4,643,514
Current liabilities	3,146,887	1,341,024
Working capital	3,227,659	3,302,490

Niagara Falls Loan

Sharp improvement in earnings of Niagara Falls Loan & Savings Co. brought earnings almost up to dividend requirements of 2% of capital. Earnings in 1940 amounted to 1.99% of capital paid up, against 0.72% in 1939. Gross operating revenues for 1940 were roughly equal to those for 1939, improved earnings coming from lower property maintenance charges.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net earnings	47,643	33,433
Less: Deb. int.	6,857	8,363
Res. for real est.	12,777	14,313
Res. for mtges.	4,078	4,213
Income taxes	8,470	997
Net profit	15,461	5,541
Less: Dividends	15,479	15,479
Deficit for year	18	9,938
Less: Previous surplus	9,600	17,399
Prof. deb. redempt.	50	......
Reorg. exp. tsf.	......	1,688
Sundry	......	252
Surplus forward	9,632	9,601
Earned per Share:*		
Earned	1.99%	0.72%
Paid	2.00%	2.00%

*Based on paid-up capital of $773,970 in fully paid shares of $10 par value.

Year	Total Assets $	Reserve Funds $	Mortgages and Real Est. Loans $
1936	1,195,050	78,232	1,074,545
1937	1,187,030	103,232	1,052,429
1938	1,149,519	108,233	1,032,197
1939	1,100,931	108,233	990,338
1940	1,068,656	108,333	994,943

Bond Markets

Alberta Bonds Held Largely By Public

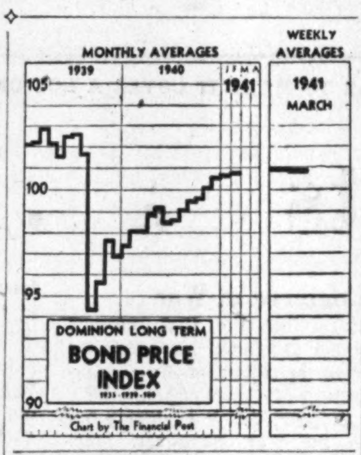
Public Funds and Life Companies Hold $42 Millions—Wealthy Investor Shut Out by Taxes — Mortgage Companies More Liquid

The view that the Sirois Commission recommendations were in reality a "bond deal" to sweeten the investments of large financial interests, apparently held by Premiers Hepburn and Pattullo, has been attacked by the Winnipeg Free Press.

Pointing out that the capital levy recommended in the Report, if applied, would have prevented profiteering, The Free Press lists the number of Alberta obligations held in various municipal and other sinking funds.

The Free Press estimates that the total of Alberta bonds held in public funds West of the Great Lakes amounts to about $20 millions. Insurance companies hold perhaps another $22 millions in trust for their policy holders. Thus at least $42 millions of a total of approximately $140 millions Alberta bonds are held by or for small investors.

* * *



Taxpayers' Investment

Bonds held in funds such as these clearly belong to the taxpayer. They were not bought for speculation, but as presumably sound investments to meet specific purposes. A return to parity on the part of these and other western bonds would not bring unearned increment to "big financial interests" but would restore undeserved losses to taxpayers.

In Winnipeg the following are among the funds owning Alberta bonds:

City of Winnipeg.........	$1,482,000
City Pension Fund	100,000
Police Pension	15,000
Gr. Winnipeg Water Dist.	147,000
Winnipeg School Board..	367,000
Teachers' Retirem't Fund..	81,000
Man. Workmen's Comp...	30,000

* * *

Not For the Wealthy

It might be added that the high coupons on many of the western issues make them relatively unattractive to wealthy private investors. Income taxes are applied against coupon rates, not amortized yields, and those in the high tax brackets tend to buy lower coupon issues to improve yield after taxes.

For example, if an investor pays income taxes at the rate of 50%, and is faced with a choice between two bonds, both yielding 3%, but one bearing a 6% coupon and the other 4%, he is likely to choose the 4% issue because his taxes will be only 2% of the face value of the bond instead of 3% in the case of the higher coupon issue.

As far as the wealthier investor is concerned, Alberta bonds have long been attractive only as speculations. Even in this category, The Financial Post is informed by bond dealers, other securities have proved more attractive owing to the political uncertainties in the Alberta picture.

* * *

Improving Credit

"It is going to be necessary for us to keep a goodly percentage of liquid assets, and higher taxation with the low rate of interest earnings may necessitate lower dividends to shareholders and a lower interest rate on debentures and guaranteed investment receipts."

This statement of W. H. Gregory, new president of the Land Mortgage Companies' Association, and managing director of the British Mortgage & Trust Corp., Stratford, may bring gloom to the investors concerned. But if lower rates are in store, investors will be compensated by an improvement in the quality of the earning assets of trust and loan companies. Some indication of this is furnished by Mr. Gregory's quotations from the address of the association's president in 1918:

"The strain on capital resources is becoming intensified, and each additional call by the government for money to finance the war may necessitate further reductions in our borrowed funds. The keeping on hand of a considerable amount of unemployed money necessarily reduces our earnings, but of what importance is this compared with maintaining our credit?"

* * *

Quiet Repatriation

One of the most orderly forms of repatriation of British-held securities is that affecting the debentures of Canadian mortgage companies which are payable in sterling. In 1939 a total of $2 millions of these obligations was redeemed by mortgage and loan companies registered in Ontario, leaving an outstanding balance of some $24 millions.

From the annual reports of these companies received to date, covering more than half the total for Ontario, the rate of repatriation in 1940 was somewhat lower than in 1939. The reduction in total for these companies amounted to 10.74% in 1940 against 11.78% in 1939. The drop for all Ontario companies in 1939 was 8.05%.

* * *

Small Total

The mildness of this liquidation of British assets contrasts vividly with the recent offering of other British-held securities. The offering of 30,000 shares of Bell Telephone Co. stock is estimated to have involved at least 50% of British holdings of this security. Reasons:

The amount involved is small compared with total British holdings and to British requirements of Canadian funds. British war purchases in Canada to the end of 1940 run over the $400 millions mark, roughly 16 times the amount of sterling debentures for which mortgage companies are liable. In 1937 British investors were reported to hold $2.6 billions of Canadian securities.

Second: Many British investors in this class of security are dependent on the income and would be hard hit by conversion into lower rate British loans. As a result, instead of mobilizing these securities for resale in Canada, they are being allowed to mature. At maturity, unless the mortgage company concerned wishes to redeem the entire amount, only 25% of the maturing debenture is at present required by the British and Canadian authorities to be paid off in cash.

* * *

Bond Index

A slight decline took place in the Dominion of Canada long term bond prices for the week ending March 13, bringing the D.B.S. index down to 100.9 from 101 the week before. As compared with a year ago, the index shows a gain of 2.8 points.

DOMINION OF CANADA
Long-term Bond Index

	Weekly average Mar. 7-13	Preceding week Feb. 28-Mar. 6	Weekly average year ago
Price	100.9	101	98.1
Yield	95.9	95.8	102

C. D. S. Securities Ltd. Share Profits Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net earnings per share on the preferred stock of Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities Ltd. for 1940 was 81 cents a share after allowance for income and excess profits taxes, but subject to final audit, the company advises the Montreal Curb Market. This compares with 79 cents a share in 1939.

As at the end of last year, subject to final audit, net asset value of the preferred stock was $20.12 a share as against $22.89 at the close of 1939.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

SILVER-COBALT

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED BY former Chief Accountant in Toronto head office of Dominion-wide organisation, who also has extensive technical and executive experience in civil and mechanical engineering operations on a large scale. Familiar with costs and costing systems, acquainted at first hand with present-day Governmental cost-accounting requirements, and now responsibly employed. Exceptionally able correspondent. $3,600-$4,500 according to location and responsibilities. Well and favorably known in most of the principal Canadian cities from coast to coast. Box 6, The Toronto Financial Post.

AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS FOR SALE in West. Requires considerable capital—not less than $20,000 in cash to handle. Very profitable. Good reason for selling. Full details of earnings will be furnished. Wholesale Winnipeg jobbing business in a very staple line. Good volume of turnover, and business is increasing. Requires $35,000 in cash. Downtown Portage Avenue business building for sale. Pays good interest with great prospects for development. Requires $40,000 cash. Four Provinces Investment Company, 233 Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Envelopes
for every purpose
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
TORONTO - BRANTFORD
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

Montreal Writes New Contract

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The City of Montreal has entered into a new agreement with Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons., whereby the city will pay $300,000 a year less for electrical energy purchased from the company. This replaces previous provision that the company would have contributed $350,000 in special taxes to the city.

On the face of this, it appears the city would lose $50,000 annually by the new agreement, and the company gain a corresponding amount.

But there are factors that make the new agreement more favorable to the city than it appears.

In the past several years Legislature has required Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. to contribute a specified amount to the city. This has been done on a year to year basis when there is no guarantee to the city that the practice will be continued.

The Quebec Public Services Commission will also revise downward tariff on the power purchased by the city, with guaranteed total reduction of not less than $300,000. It is possible that reductions may exceed that total.

Forms Committee For Tram Bonds

Organizing Body in Anticipation of Default Next July

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In anticipation of a default in payment of principal on the company's first mortgage bonds, which will become due July 1 this year, a committee has been organized to act on behalf of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of Montreal Tramways Co.

The committee will include, among others:

W. H. EDDY, New York, one-time vice-president Chase, Harris, Forbes Corp. and later with Chase National Bank.
W. C. GILMAN, New York, partner of Gilman & Hickey, utilities consultants.
D. I. McLEOD, president, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Toronto.
PAUL E. LETOURNEAU, Montreal, president Letourneau & Co.
STANLEY STANGER, Montreal, chairman of Guardian Trust Co.
H. C. HAYES, Montreal, partner, McDonald, Currie & Co.

Preparations for the formal organization of the committee have been in progress since last November. In its final form the committee will represent a large percentage of the first mortgage bonds of the company.

Montreal Stock Trade Lighter in February

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Volume of transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and the Montreal Curb Market declined during February. Trading in industrials totalled 173,470 shares compared with 215,767 shares in January and 553,772 shares in February, 1940.

Mining volume in February amounted to 225,213 shares as against 320,639 shares in January and 1,020,207 shares in February a year ago.

Industrial and mining turnover combined was 398,683 shares in February. This compares with 536,406 shares in the previous month and 1,573,979 shares in February, 1940.

Investment Notes

Western Steel—In the annual report, reviewed elsewhere in The Post, the president states that "as a result of conditions arising out of the war, sales for the year amounted to more than double those of 1939." Much of this increase has been war materials, such as mechanical transport vehicle bodies. Regarding dividends, the president states that, "In view of the large amount of receivables and inventory required to conduct the business of the company at the present time and until the company's excess profits tax situation is clarified, no action with regard to the payment of a dividend is deemed advisable."

* * *

Dufferin Shipbuilding—This subsidiary of Dufferin Paving, which has been taken over by the Government, has been awarded orders for shipbuilding totalling $1.3 million by the Department of Munitions and Supply in the week ended March 7.

* * *

Dominion Engineering—An order for ordnance amounting to $2 millions was awarded to this company in the week ended March 7 by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

* * *

Fairchild Aircraft—This company has been granted capital assistance to the extent of $1.8 million by the Department of Munitions and Supply in the week ended March 7.

* * *

Canadian Westinghouse — Capital expenditures to the extent of $6.3 millions on behalf of the Department of Munitions and Supply are announced in the list of orders awarded in the week ended March 7.

Melchers Business At High Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Business of Melchers Distilleries Ltd. in January and February was very satisfactory, Hon. Victor Marchand, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting.

The plant will operate at capacity until the end of April to replenish inventories used up in 1940. After May 1, it will start on production of alcohol for munitions. Production of this alcohol awaits arrival of molasses when navigation opens up.

Alphonse Marchand and Maurice Marchand replaced Joseph Mercure and Henry Mercure as directors of the company. There was a transfer in directors of preferred and common stockholders.

McColl Earns More In Jan.

Refining Industry Efficiently Handling War Requirements

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. in January were better than for the same month last year, shareholders were told at the annual meeting.

Refining, transportation, storage and other facilities of the oil refining industry in Canada have made it possible to handle quickly and efficiently with few additions or changes Canada's wartime requirements, President J. A. Wales stated.

He reported that the company's Moose Mountain No. 1 oil well has been drilled to 5,098 ft., has encountered a porous structure for the first time, with possibility of oil production.

In addition to a geological and development programme in the Moose Mountain area, the company intends to send a geophysical party this summer to western Canada in an attempt to locate possible oil-bearing structures by use of seismograph.

Resolution amending by-law changing end of the company's fiscal year from Jan. 31 to Dec. 31 was approved.

Stand. Chemical Sales Heavier

15c. on Dollar Offered For Wood Products Bonds

No interest has been paid on the 4% first mortgage bonds of Wood Products Co., which matured Aug. 1, 1940, and on which interest was guaranteed by Standard Chemical Co. since maturity date. No official plan has been worked out to take care of the maturity.

Standard Chemical Co., however, announces that it will purchase any bonds offered to it at 15% of face value. An official of Standard Chemical adds that 70% of the $222,500 principal of amount outstanding is now held by Standard Chemical and it expects to obtain further amounts shortly.

Rental Reduced

The rental agreement between Standard Chemical & Wood Product Co. on the plant owned by the latter has been renewed at a price basis which is below the former rental.

Standard Chemical Co. volume of business is somewhat heavier than at this time a year ago and sales are expected to hold at a high level as long as the war lasts. It is stated that the company is getting most of its war business indirectly.

Company Reports

B. C. Telephone

Operating revenue of B. C. Telephone Co. in 1940 totalled $6.1 millions, an increase of $255,986 over 1939. Net profit amounted to $659,528, against $719,931 in 1939. This was equal to earnings on the ordinary stock of $7.32 and $8.67, respectively.

The company reports a net gain in telephones of 5,914, compared with 4,477 for 1939, bringing number in service to 133,766.

Number of originating long distance calls in 1940 was greater by 9.75% than in the previous year.

Working capital fell from $2.2 millions at the end of 1939 to $490,542 at Dec. 31, 1940. Cash totalled $461,464 at Dec. 31, 1940, compared with $1.9 million at the end of the previous year. Fixed assets, after depreciation, increased by $1.8 million, to $22.6 millions.

Gordon Farrell, president, states in the annual report that construction of the new central office building at Vancouver was commenced during the year. This building will house dial equipment required for conversion of the Fraser central office area from manual to automatic service. Construction was also started on a new exchange building at Courtenay, Vancouver Island.

In Aug., 1940, approximately 6,000 manual telephones in the Vancouver business area were converted to automatic operation. An additional 12,000 will be cut over early in April this year. When this has been effected almost all telephone service in Vancouver will be automatic.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Operating revenue ...	6,050,009	5,794,023
Less: Maint., oper. exps., etc.	3,091,859	2,996,340
Taxes	627,081	417,688
Directors' fees	9,000	9,000
Legal expenses	14,016	13,580
Exec. remun.	86,870	84,620
Net oper. earnings ...	2,221,183	2,272,795
Add: Invest. int.	12,178	16,563
Misc. rev.	25,145	19,347
Net earnings	2,258,506	2,308,705
Less: Depreciation ...	998,846	940,411
Bond interest	562,500	518,906
Amort. bond disc. ..	37,632	94,457
Conting. res.	......	35,000
Net profit	659,528	719,931
Less: Pref. divds.	60,000	60,000
Pref. divds.	270,000	270,000
Ordinary divds.	360,000	360,000
Surplus for year	*30,472	29,931
Add: Prev. surplus ...	537,260	507,329
Surplus forward	506,788	537,260

*Loss.

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	1,581,199	3,041,568
Current liabilities	1,090,657	839,206
Working capital	490,542	2,202,362

Blue Top Brewing

Blue Top Brewing Co., Kitchener, reports a gain in profits before taxes, but the higher 1940 impost cut net profits equivalent to $6.37 a share on the class A cumulative shares compared with $11.49 a share for 1939. Dividends at the regular 60-cent rate were paid each year.

The company completed fermenting and storage additions started in 1939, with the result that capital assets, after depreciation of $320,642 in 1940, rose to $600,648 from $440,728 a year earlier.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 1

	1940	1939
	$	$
Gross oper. profit	876,127	776,178
Add: Other income ..	27,173	20,809
Total income	903,300	796,987
Less: Expenses	521,683	446,536
Exec. salaries	47,707	38,162
Directors' fees	2,500	475
Legal fees	199	3,462
Other admin. exp. ..	53,082	45,774
Income & E. P. tax.	162,309	53,378
Net profit*	115,820	209,199
Less: Class A divd. ..	10,920	10,920
Surplus for year	104,900	198,279
Add: Prev. surplus ...	405,171	206,474
Profit on equip. ...	75	525
Less: Addit. taxes	3,263	107
Earned surplus fwd. ..	506,883	405,171
*After deprec.	39,327	24,333
Earned per Share:		
Class A	$6.37	$11.49
Paid	0.60	0.60
Shares O/s.:		
Class A, $10 par ...	18,200	18,200
Class B, n.p.v.	38,207	38,207

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	285,084	230,215
Current liabilities	188,754	72,677
Working capital	96,330	157,538

Steel of Canada

Gross revenues of Steel Co. of Canada for 1940 were on a substantially better scale than in 1939. An increase of well over $1 million in taxes, however, reduced share profits. Earnings on the combined preference and ordinary stock amounted to $5.92 a share in 1940, compared with $6.51 a share in 1939.

Gross income last year, after depreciation, income taxes and other prior charges amounted to $4,341,792 as against $4,854,651. The amount available on the capital stock was $4,264,384 and after payment of dividends there was a surplus of $2,184,643. This contrasts with $4,686,680 and $2,506,939, respectively, in the previous year.

The balance sheet shows several interesting changes, with net working capital position well maintained. Holdings of Dominion bonds, etc., declined from $7.5 millions to around $3.8 millions; investment in plant increased from $49.7 millions to over $54 millions. All of the company's funded debt matured and was retired on July 1, last. The pension fund of $2.3 millions heretofore carried on the balance sheet, has been transferred to the pension fund trustees and, consequently, taken out of the statement.

Comparative figures from the surplus account follow:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Operating income* ...	4,206,095	4,648,351
Invest. income	135,697	206,300
Gross revenue	4,341,792	4,854,651
Less: Bond interest ..	77,408	167,971
Net profit	4,264,384	4,686,680
Less: Pfd. divd.	454,741	454,741
Ord. divd.	805,000	805,000
Equal. divd.	920,000	920,000
Surplus	2,184,643	2,506,939
Add: Prev. surplus ..	18,651,040	15,835,528
Adjust. credit	438,575	1,084,838
Less Adjust. debit	......	476,265
Pension fund	300,000	300,000
Surplus forward	20,874,258	18,651,040
*After charging:		
Depreciation	1,969,872	1,585,399
Income taxes	3,005,000	1,899,569
Directors' fees ...	14,000	14,000
Exec. remun.	197,444	199,444
Legal fees	6,586	1,697

Working Capital

Current assets	22,943,709	23,941,252
Current liabilities	7,777,901	8,339,154
Working capital	15,165,808	15,602,098

Moirs Ltd.

Moirs Ltd. reports net profit in the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, for the first time since 1930. Net for the year totalled $52,789. This was equivalent to earnings on the 6% preferred stock of $5.41.

Net working capital totalled $658,064, an increase of $100,586.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Net earnings	223,480	115,045
Less: Bond int.	45,000	45,000
Depreciation	101,691	70,045
Income taxes	24,000	......
Net profit & surp. fwd.	52,789	nil

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	1,416,417	1,175,610
Current liabilities	758,371	618,150
Working capital	658,046	557,460

Balance Sheet Changes

	$	$
Accts. & bills rec. (net)	783,305	706,716
Inventories	614,707	490,912
Bank loan	577,000	481,000

Reliance Grain

Reliance Grain Co. reports operating profit of $672,932 in 1940 compared with $947,850 in 1939. After taking into consideration profit and loss of a subsidiary company, net profit totalled $143,435 in 1940, against $518,845 in the preceding year. This was equal to earnings of $7.17 a share on the 6½% preferred stock in 1940 and $25.94 in 1939. Earnings on the common were 15 cents and $3.89 respectively.

Sidney T. Smith, president, states war developments have caused great difficulty in conducting business with the remaining European neutrals. However, the company has participated in supplying grain to the United Kingdom, although on a much narrower profit margin. Profits have also been materially affected by reduction in country and terminal elevator storage rates, placed in effect at the beginning of the current year.

Because of a larger grain crop and smaller export shipments, substantial additions to grain storage facilities have been required and Reliance Grain Co., under special arrangement with the Dominion Government, has built a large number of temporary storage annexes in connection with the company's country elevators.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended

	Dec. 31 1940	Dec. 30 1939
	$	$
Operating profit	672,932	947,850
Add: Divds. rec.	9,689	6,703
Less: Exec. remun. ..	103,835	102,483
Directors' fees	669	480
Depreciation	299,308	204,555
Bond interest	49,800	52,200
Inc. & profit tax ...	85,285	135,150
	143,733	459,685
Add: Subsid. profs. ..	......	59,160
Less: Subsid. loss	298	......
Net profit	143,435	518,845
Less: Pref. divds.	130,000	65,000
Surplus for year	13,435	453,845
Add: Prev. surplus ..	733,031	279,186
Surplus forward	746,466	733,031

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	17,245,193	11,309,153
Current liabilities	16,058,921	10,117,048
Working capital	1,186,272	1,192,105

Balance Sheet Changes

	$	$
Cash	110,351	70,198
Grain inventories	16,694,598	10,859,324
Bank loans	14,979,742	9,380,064
Accts. payable	954,642	569,307
Agreement pay.	478,427	575,000
Funded debt	1,180,000	1,240,000

Plan Surplus In Nova Scotia

All-time High Expenditure in Year Ending Nov. 30

Surplus of $26,075 for the year ending Nov. 30 was forecast by Premier A. S. MacMillan, provincial secretary-treasurer, in estimates tabled in Nova Scotia Legislature. Estimates provide for revenue of $13,013,426, and expenditures of $12,987,350. Expenditure includes sinking fund provision of $599,221.

In the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1940, the province had an actual surplus of $946,000, with a revenue of $13.6 millions and expenditure of $12.6 millions. Deficit was estimated at $193,000.

Expenditures provided for in the current fiscal year sets an alltime record for Nova Scotia.

Bond Sales

Treasury Bills

Another new low cost basis since the outbreak of war has been established by the sale of $40 mililons at 99.84828, a rate of 0.609%. The issue is dated Mar. 14, to mature June 13, 1941. It is reported that the number and dollar volume of tenders submitted for treasury bills has been showing a marked increase recently, with tenders coming from commercial, industrial and mining companies as well as from the financial institutions which have been in this field from the beginning.

* * *

McGillivray, Ont.

The Township of McGillivray reports the sale of $8,000 in 3½% installment debentures maturing Mar. 15, 1942-49, inclusive, to J. L. Graham & Co., Toronto. Sale was effected at 101, a cost basis of 3.26%.

* * *

Kitchener, Ont.

Sale of $149,960 in 3%, 10-installment debentures has been made by the City of Kitchener to the Royal Bank of Canada. Funds are earmarked for local improvements, storm sewer construction and for the city's share of the Shand Dam flood control measure on the Grand River. The debentures were sold at 101.28, a cost basis of 2.75%. List of tenders follows:

	Bid
Royal Bank of Canada	101.23
Harrison & Co.	101.16
Dominion Bank	101.068
Harris, Ramsay & Co.	100.59
Royal Securities Corp.	100.57
A. E. Ames & Co.	100.53
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	100.31
Cochran, Murray & Co.	100.29
Wood, Gundy & Co.	100.277
Dominion Securities Corp.	100.217
Fairclough & Co.	100.167
Burns Bros. & Denton, Ltd.	100.08
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	100.05
Mills, Spence & Co.	100.03
Waterloo Bond Corp.	100.00
R. A. Daly & Co.	99.76
C. H. Burgess & Co.	99.67
J. L. Graham & Co.	99.59

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Silverwood, A ..	5%	1942-51	Mar. 25	103
Do., B	5%	1952	Mar. 25	101
Randolph Hotel .	6½%	1947	May 1	105
Ames Holden Tire	*7%	1943	May 1	105
Viceroy Mfg. ..	4½%	1952	July 1	103
Cons. Press ..	6½%	1949	June 1	103

*Drawn by lot $22,300.

BOOKLETS
EXPLAINING
CANADIAN OIL ROYALTIES
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CLIFTON C. CROSS and Company
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
20 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INVESTORS
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HAMILTON WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
LETHBRIDGE CALGARY VANCOUVER

Paul Muni Points the Moral

An editorial from The Porcupine Advance, Timmins, Ont.

It is very sincerely to be hoped that all the members of the part of a party government at Ottawa were listening to the radio last night, especially when the "Theatre of Freedom" number concluded. Paul Muni, the talented actor who had taken the star part in the Ibsen play presented, "An Enemy of the People," had been complimented for his gifted performance, and after the fashion of radio announcers, the commentator had to add something of his own to the matter. "As an added favor, Mr. Muni," said the commentator, "would you tell us what you consider to be the lesson of the play, and whether it has any particular significance for us at this time?" Perhaps it would be best for the announcer if none of the members of the part of a party government were listening, for the reply of Mr. Muni was a very decided shot over the radio at the attitude of all of these gentlemen. Mr. Muni said, in effect, that he felt the moral of the play was the necessity for freedom of criticism and the menace of public complacency in the face of danger. He added that the lesson had very particular significance at this time.

* * *

The radio play, "An Enemy of the People," is based on the story of the Norwegian medical health officer who was responsible for the establishment of health baths at the village of his birth. From far and near people travelled to this village to seek health from the waters of the baths, and the village achieved great prosperity as a result. The doctor discovered, however, that the politicians in charge of the town had piped the water through a foul morass and that the water had become so contaminated as to be virulently poisonous. When the doctor attempted to make his finding public in the interests of the health and safety of the whole nation, all the mean and selfish interests of the village were arrayed against him. All sorts of plots to destroy his name and reputation, and no term was considered too vile by which to mark him. Because he set truth and honesty and the public safety first he was hailed as "An Enemy of the People," . . .

* * *

In the play the sincerity and honesty of the doctor won him little but abuse. The fact that he had no other aim or purpose but the health and lives of the people availed him nothing. In real life at Ottawa, the newspapers, only anxious for the health of Canada's war effort, have found the same type of cheap political opposition and abuse that flourished in the Ibsen play. After a century of unselfish service to the public, The Globe and Mail is officially termed a "Microbe" by no less a personage than the Minister of Justice, while Premier King instead of replying to the honest criticisms made reflections on the truthfulness of the newspaper. The Montreal Gazette, serving Canada since the days of the great-grandfathers of the present petty politicians, has been accused of sabotaging Canada's war effort. There are ill names for The Financial Post, a newspaper whose service to the true progress of Canada makes the work of any group of political leaders look petty indeed. Hon. Geo. Brown, the founder of The Globe, was truly one of the "Fathers of Confederation" and his successors have been faithful to this Dominion. The Whites of The Gazette, literally for generations, have given their heart's best to Canada.

The Financial Post is the sort of newspaper that might be mistaken, but couldn't be paltry or unpatriotic. When politicians are so sensitive to criticism that they use forceful measures to stifle all comment seeking betterment and when the public is too complacent and too easily persuaded that all is well, there is grave danger indeed. That, in a nutshell, is the moral of Ibsen's play, and it would be well indeed for the present, and the future of Canada, if public and politicians alike would awake to its significance.

Commercial Alcohols Issues 675 Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Montreal Curb Market has called for trading 675 additional no par value common shares of Commercial Alcohols Ltd., issued under the employees stock subscription scheme. Total shares outstanding increased thereby to 190,005.-

Bond Tenders

5 p.m., Mar. 31—School Mun. of Lachine, P.Q.—$19,000, 4½% bonds, dated Apr. 1, 1941, redeemable from Apr. 1, 1942 to Apr. 1, 1964. A. St-Denis, sec.-treas.

OUR OLD CUSTOMERS ARE SWITCHING TO NASH

Nash's New Kind of Car is Showing Them 25 to 30 Thrilling Miles to the Gallon!

Yes—you could be getting 25 to 30 miles on a gallon—if you were driving this Nash. Why don't you? Look how Nash surpasses other cars, with the comfort of *four* coil springing—the ease of Two-way Roller Steering—the extra roominess and safety of a one-piece, welded body and frame. And you can get these fine optional "extras", too—the Weather Eye Conditioned Air System and Convertible Bed. Come in, drive this new kind of car today.

SEE YOUR NEAREST NASH DEALER

NASH BIG 4-DOOR SEDAN $1364

Delivered here, includes standard equipment and federal tax. White Side Wall Tires, Bumper Guards are optional extras.

All of these Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

$375,000

Consolidated Press, Limited

First (Closed) Mortgage and Leasehold Bonds

To be dated March 15th, 1941 — Maturing as follows:

$ 20,000 4% Serial - - - - - - due March 15th, 1942
20,000 4% Serial - - - - - - due March 15th, 1943
20,000 4% Serial - - - - - - due March 15th, 1944
20,000 4% Serial - - - - - - due March 15th, 1945
20,000 4% Serial - - - - - - due March 15th, 1946
275,000 4½% Sinking Fund - due March 15th, 1956

A copy of the Prospectus filed in the office of the Secretary of State will be furnished promptly on request.

PRICE FOR 1956 MATURITY
97.50 and accrued interest, to yield about 4.75%

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TORONTO

The Editorial Page . .

How Provinces Can Aid in the War

In his budget address last week, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario made this statement:

> "The obligation of this great central province is to adjust its economy in order to bring it in line with a war effort which we hope will render the greatest possible help to Great Britain, now facing her greatest effort to survive."

This is indeed a praiseworthy policy. An "ordinary" surplus of $12.6 millions and a net debt reduction of $5.4 millions, together with a promise of further debt reductions in the coming year is a not inconsiderable step towards the carrying out of that policy. Ontario's financial results may indeed encourage other provinces to balance their books.

But Mr. Hepburn, who is a man accustomed to blunt speaking, must expect his own budget plans for the coming year to be scrutinized in terms of the policy he has laid down.

When that is done, it is revealed that Mr. Hepburn's budget for the coming year is not a war-aiding budget at all. His surpluses are only in small part due to the measures of economy that he has enforced in some departments of government. Ontario's big surplus is chiefly the product of a wholly fortuitous flood of corporation taxes. In pre-Hepburn days these taxes were good for around $7 millions a year. Then Mr. Hepburn upped the rates. A year ago he got $10 millions from the corporations.

Then came the war. The taxpayers of Canada were asked to put up hundreds of millions for war purposes. Much of this money flowed through business channels; some of it was converted into profit. The corporation taxes this year will produce $23 millions for Ontario.

The increase does not belong to Ontario by right; it should be going to help pay war bills and to build up the working capital of business so that it can carry through the calamitous years that are ahead when the country's economy must be adjusted back to a peacetime basis.

A huge surplus built on such a foundation is not much to crow about. Mr. Hepburn would be doing more to help the war effort if he were to reduce taxes and thus help the taxpayer to meet his war bills. There are not two individuals in Ontario: the Ontario taxpayer and the Dominion taxpayer. There is only one taxpayer, and he is both an Ontario and a Dominion taxpayer.

As a provincial premier, Mr. Hepburn regrets that he can play only a very "limited" part in the war effort. And indeed the amount of provincial expenditure which can be said to be directly contributing toward the war effort or to be caused by increased costs due to war, is negligible. Yet for 1941-42, Mr. Hepburn as provincial treasurer, plans to spend $104.5 millions. This compares with $96.9 in the year prior to the war. It compares with an average provincial outlay of only $66 millions in the previous decade.

With the exception of relief, public welfare and the provincial secretary's office, every major expenditure of his government is put in at above prewar costs. Instead of "adjusting the provincial economy "to bring it into line with the war effort" Mr. Hepburn is apparently taking full advantage of a wartime windfall to increase provincial spending.

It is splendid for Mr. Hepburn to be able to report a surplus, gratifying for him to budget next year for a surplus and to keep his promise to live within income.

But when Mr. Hepburn says that in so doing he is making "a real and substantial contribution" . . . "toward our war effort" he tells only a small part of the story. It would be a very real matter for congratulation were he to slash non-war provincial expenditures and reduce tax rates all down the line so that some of his present revenues (which are rising solely because of the war) might be available to meet the costs of the war effort.

Ontario, as the Banner Province, should be setting a better example. Such an example is needed. British Columbia recently budgetted for the largest revenues in its history and for almost unchanged expenditures. New Brunswick is budgetting for increased outlays. Alberta's budget calls for increases in many departments, and for expenditures upped a third from pre-Social Credit days. Nova Scotia's budget breaks all records for that province.

The war spendings of Ottawa represent the willing sacrifices of Canadian taxpayers. Some of these spendings are diverted to the provinces in windfall revenues. The provinces should return them to the taxpayers by reduced taxes.

Let Our Public Men Travel

This week Canadians are enjoying U. S. Senator Claude Pepper's eloquent expression of American resolve to help Britain strangle the aggressors.

Since 1938, this man of courage from down South has been a forthright champion of action to save democracy, of resistance to the dictators. Like his friend, the President, he has led rather than followed American public opinion. Today he has his reward in the united resolution of his fellow-countrymen to support the policies he has advocated.

There is a bit of history that contains the key to Senator Pepper's understanding of what the Nazi challenge means to the United States. In 1938, Senator Pepper travelled in Europe. He visited Adolf Hitler's last Nazi party congress at Nuremberg. He saw German might on parade. He listened to Hitler's bombast. He was in Germany, and later at Geneva, all through the Munich crisis. The Senator asked himself what all this warlike preparation portended; what Hitler's aims were. And he saw clearly that Hitler intended to stop short of nothing but world mastery; that he would risk the future of Germany and of Europe on his desperate bid for domination.

Senator Pepper returned from Europe a man well educated in the facts of foreign affairs.

Whatever it cost the taxpayers of the United States for Senator Pepper to go to Europe in the fateful month of September, 1938, it was money well spent.

There is an obvious lesson in this; it is that men in public life should travel as much as possible and that the people who appoint or elect them to public office should encourage them to travel.

Whenever a cabinet minister or a departmental head or a mayor or the chairman of a parks committee takes a trip, there is always someone to make a loud outcry about "joyriding." If a police chief goes to a convention to find out how other chiefs are meeting the sort of problems he faces there is more public protest over the $100 he spends than over $50 millions spent on a useless railway. If mayors foregather for serious discussion they are charged in swindle sheets with "blowing" the public's money.

"There ought to be a law" requiring every cabinet minister, every permanent head of a government or civic department, every member of Parliament to travel—at public expense—every time he gets a chance to go somewhere and learn something about the job he is elected or appointed to do.

If travelling by public men were encouraged there would be a good deal of ineffectual enjoyment at public expense. But for every dollar blown in there would be ten well spent to inform the people who determine our policies, make our laws and run our public services.

Canada got a thousand-fold return—perhaps a million-fold return—for the money it cost to enable Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe to go to Europe in the fall of 1939 and see with his own eyes that the challenge of the dictators was a challenge to French-speaking Canada as much as to Great Britain.

When Senator Borah was chairman of foreign affairs in the U. S. Senate he proudly boasted that he never travelled outside his own country lest he become subject to some foreign influence. The result was that Borah and other men like him took the United States out of the world in the years when American influence was most needed. They thus helped to set the stage for the present crisis, which is going to cost the American people tens of billions in out-of-pocket expenditures for armament and in lost trade.

Joyriding? If giving our public men a chance to go and see for themselves, to broaden their horizons, to inform themselves is joyriding, let's have more of it.

A Bung For the Wheat Drain

Canada's new wheat policy announced at Ottawa this week dispels an intolerable cloud of financial uncertainty. Now we know better where we stand. An unlimited and threatening wheat liability has been curbed within reasonably assessable limits. The limits are large, but they are limits.

Total wheat commitments will be limited to approximately $400 millions and annual charges to $57.5 millions for storage plus $25 to $30 millions for the new bonus. This is a staggering load to carry when every dollar is needed to push the country's war effort. But for whatever small comfort it affords, it is infinitely better to know that we face a bill of known proportions than the vast unknown liability threatened by the practises we had been pursuing. State control of acreage is bad business but not as bad as a policy of paying out unlimited amounts to bonus the growing of wheat we could not sell.

Under the new policy our wheat growing machinery, vital to the Dominion's peacetime economy, should be preserved not only intact but actually shorn of a lot of the wasteful appendages which threatened to imperil it. Bonusing western farmers to divert marginal land to more suitable crops may increase pressure on eastern agriculture. At the same time the eastern farmer undoubtedly has opportunities for switching to remunerative war work not available to his western colleague. Even before the war Canada faced a serious problem in marketing its wheat and some agricultural reorganization was inevitable. At the present time, with war plants calling for more and more labor, that reorganization can be carried out with a minimum of hardship.

Some revision of the new policy may be necessary in the light of further experience. Agriculture does not lend itself to the same rigid control of production that might be successful with other industries. Weather is a major factor and weather is notoriously uncertain. There may be danger, too, in diverting large blocks of land from wheat crop to continuously cultivated summer fallow. During the recent dry years such land was subject to violent wind erosion.

It is unfortunate that the present policy was not adopted a year ago before last summer's record acreage and record crop combined to produce the present wheat crisis. But neither the Canadian Government nor the Canadian farmer foresaw, when the 1940 wheat crop was being planned, that France, the Low Countries and Scandinavia were to be lost so soon as markets for Canadian wheat.

"Good Luck; We Are For You"

Here is a letter received by Canadian customers of an American firm that has sold oil burners in Canada:

THRIFTY-HEAT BURNER CO.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Friend,

Under present regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board the importation of our burners into Canada has been prohibited until further notice. This ruling is made necessary by present war conditions, and is intended to help in conserving foreign exchange for the purchase of needed war materials.

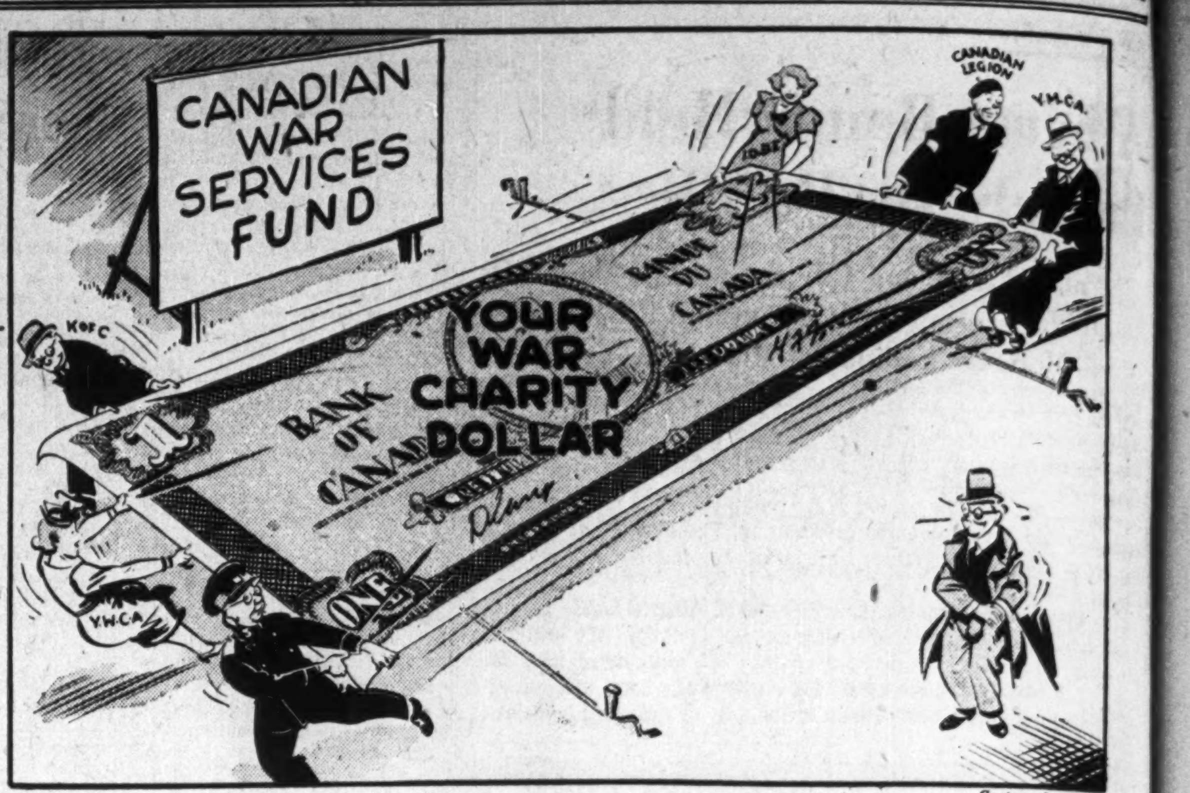
Although this ruling has the effect of putting us out of business in your country for the time being, and will result in a great loss to both our dealers in Canada, and to ourselves, if it helps you win your war for decency and democracy we will not feel that this sacrifice has been made in vain. . . .

Our Canadian office will be closed as of February 1, so please address all letters to me personally, at our main office here in St. Louis. As soon as present restrictions are lifted, and we are again able to resume our Canadian business we will be back with a bigger, better and more complete line of oil heating equipment that will make big profits for dealers who line up with us. I'll see that you get first choice for your territory.

THUMBS UP! and Good Luck, we are for you 100%.

Sincerely,
THRIFTY-HEAT OIL BURNER CO.
A. L. Kaysing, General Manager.

That is a friendly, understanding letter. Canada has many such friends in the United States. Their goodwill is priceless at this time.



STRETCHING YOUR DOLLAR TO MAKE IT COVER A LOT OF GROUND —Cartoon by Grassick

Post-Scripts . . . .

Septuagenarian

Among Ontario's enterprising cities, of which there are many, none stands out more than Kitchener as a centre of solid, stable business. Its newspaper, the Kitchener Daily Record, makes the best of its opportunities in this city of 33,450.

W. J. MOTZ

Publisher of the Record is W. J. Motz, named recently as president of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association.

Mr. Motz has been connected with the newspaper business since 1899 and is a member of a newspaper family, his father having published a weekly paper in Kitchener from 1859 to 1899. His son, John E. Motz, is the present managing editor of the Record.

W. J. Motz became general manager of the Record in 1919, when it had a circulation of 3,300 and employed 22 people. Today the newspaper has a circulation of 14,500 and employs 65. It is ninth largest in the daily field of Ontario.

Mr. Motz is a native of Kitchener and received his early education there. He entered the University of Toronto in 1889 and graduated with a B.A. degree. In 1896 he received an M.A. from the University of New York. He also taught in New York for a time. In 1899 he succeeded his father as editor of the Ontario Journal, a weekly paper published in Kitchener.

The present building in which the Record is published—one of the most modern newspaper plants in Canada—was erected in 1929 under Mr. Motz's direction.

Besides his new office as president of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association, he is a director of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co., the Waterloo Trust and Savings Co., and the North Waterloo Automobile Club.

His home on Queen Street north is located next to the Waterloo county court house and jail. Since moving there 15 years ago, his chief boast is that although living next to the jail he has never been inside it.

On September 9, last year, Mr. Motz celebrated his 70th birthday.

Engineer in War

It is natural that the first message from Engineer D. C. J. Mackenzie as newly-elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada should be a tribute to the part which engineers are playing in the war. Says Mr. Mackenzie:

> "Today the engineers' wartime role is of even greater importance than in former crises. Engineers are now serving in numberless ways in all the fields of battle—on land, in the air, or upon the high seas—and are also rendering indispensable service in non-combatant duties—many of which are extremely hazardous. They are busy in industry, in the designing office and the workshops, in scientific laboratories, in educational institutions and training centres, and in public affairs.
>
> "But in addition to the work accomplished individually, by members, they can do much collectively as constituting a reputable and influential body. For example, the Institute, like a number of kindred organizations, is actually in itself a reservoir of technically-trained man-power. Many of its members have special qualifications for particular positions; thus it is gratifying to learn that progress is now being made in utilizing the data regarding available men which exist in the professional records of the Institute and also in those obtained by other leading Canadian technical associations."

Dean Mackenzie (as he is more familiarly known) is an ideal choice for the E.I.C. presidency this year. As president of the National Research Council he is at the very centre of engineering's magnificent contribution to the war effort.

From his predecessor in office, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. MacNaughton, he inherited also the original work done in Canada to classify and organize the technically-trained man-power of the Dominion.

• • •

In New Rôle

Last Saturday night we chuckled through a Toronto showing of the review put on by the London Life Troupers, an association of amateur players from the staff of the London Life Insurance Co., sponsored by the management.

We had never associated success in life insurance with success in the show business. It now appears that the management of Canada's third largest insurance company would have been an equal success if it had devoted its talents to the footlights. It was a splendid show which would have done credit to many professionals.

EDWARD E. REID

Members of the company pass the credit for the success of the troupe to each other. But four executives seem to have had more to do with it than any others: Edward E. Reid, vice-president and managing director; J. D. Buchanan, assistant general manager and actuary; J. H. Castle Graham, publicity executive and James Ferguson, supervisor of publications. Though they don't readily admit it, these four have given much of their time and effort to help make the troupe a success.

The troupe is composed of 45 members of the company staff, including 28 dancers, a male quartette, a female trio and male and female soloists.

All expenses are paid out of shareholders' funds and the troupe operates only for war work, giving concerts for soldiers, sailors and air men under the Citizens Auxiliary War Services. It is all on a voluntary basis. The night before we saw them they had played at the R.C.A.F. Manning Pool in Toronto.

Saturday night's was their 21st performance. They have played before 20,000 people in Ontario cities and raised a war service fund of $2,000.

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Wants New Ore

Professor W. G. McBride, head of the department of Mining and Metallurgy of McGill, and president elect of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, has been in a rather embarrassing position for so unassuming a gentleman. For the past week he has been correcting the impression given by a weekly paper, and the speech of a Quebec cabinet minister at a C. I. M. M. dinner in Montreal that he is both a doctor and an authority on geology. Although Professor McBride has many claims to fame in the field of mining, he is neither a doctor nor an authority on geology.

Just over 60 years of age, Professor Wilbert G. McBride has had an interesting career. As a student in mining engineering at McGill University he worked his way through college as a reporter for the Montreal Star. Geology was then his weakest subject, he recalls, so he hardly feels like an "authority." After spending many years in responsible positions with Mexican and United States mining companies, after graduation in the class of '02, Professor McBride returned to Canada in 1927 to join the staff of McGill University as head of what was then its Department of Mining and Engineering.

In his newly assumed post as head of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Professor McBride feels that it is of utmost importance the position of mining be maintained. He says:

> "This is a very vital time to restore the search for new ore deposits. I feel there is a good field for people to speculate their money with the hope of finding other profitable ore bodies. I am not an economist but after the war I feel that possession of a good ore body may be worth more than bank deposits."

During his tenure of office Professor McBride plans to press home this importance of locating new ore bodies. Co-operation with the Dominion Government in furthering the war effort and solving problems of the mining industry will also receive a big share of his attention.

• • •

Prairie Tory

Claude Henry James Burrows, 45, Saskatchewan's new Conservative party leader, in his student days obtained the highest average marks for the entire law course of any student in Saskatchewan. Naturally he has been a success in the legal profession.

He is from Nottingham, Britain's foremost hosiery centre. His family came to Canada in 1903 and after a couple of years at Moosomin, Sask., moved to Regina, where Claude obtained elementary education, later acquiring legal technique in Saskatchewan's seats of higher learning.

Mr. Burrows, in the last provincial election, had a task to convince farmers of Lumsden constituency, just outside Regina, that a city lawyer was every bit as good a member in the house as any farmer. The nominating convention was not quite unanimous on this point. One delegate said the constituency should have a farmer. He nominated one.

• • •

Mr. Burrows stood his ground and ran as the Conservative candidate, coming second, being beaten by a Liberal farmer who resided in the constituency. During the nominating convention he made a reluctant admission that he once delivered the Regina Leader, a strong Liberal paper, during his adolescent days.

During the Great War he joined the Royal Air Force and on demobilization held the rank of lieutenant. He was called to the bar in 1919.

Mr. Burrows has been president of the Young Men's Conservative Association and was secretary of the Regina Conservative Association for five years. Conservative funds have not been prolific in Saskatchewan, so Mr. Burrows may be adept in making a little go a long way.

For relaxation Mr. Burrows has gone through the Boy Scout period of life and is a good hunter, camper and canoeist. He is a member of various clubs and was married in 1922 to Marion Elizabeth, daughter of a Regina pioneer.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

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Other People's Views . . . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Need For a General Manager

Vancouver Sun

What can be accomplished by a persistent and judicious constructive criticism was illustrated in something that happened in Ottawa last night.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Hon. C. D. Howe announced what amounts to a reversal of policy regarding shipbuilding. Over a period of weeks The Sun newspaper and other interests working for the upbuilding of British Columbia have been demanding complete mobilization of our coast industrial resources.

At first, Mr. Howe replied, in a general sort of way, that all the plants available were busy. And he appeared to be unwavering from his original idea, which was not to build merchant ships for Canada but only for Britain.

But now, as Mr. McGeer announced, Mr. Howe has appointed a committee to search out all the idle plants in British Columbia and put them to work. And speaking in the Commons last night he declared "Canada will build a fleet of boats."

Obviously, Mr. Howe's whole attitude toward industrial resources of the Pacific coast has been altered.

What altered it? The outcry of the Pacific coast altered it. Constructive criticism altered it. Presentation of the actual facts, without abuse or political motive, altered it.

The evident fact now is that Mr. Howe was misinformed about British Columbia's potential industrial capacity, undoubtedly misled by officials on whom he must depend, for it is obvious he himself can not know all details of so vast a department.

Mr. Howe's recognition of the true facts when presented to him is greatly to his credit and his willingness to admit a mistake shows him to be a man of real stature.

But this whole incident shows again what Mr. Howe's friends have long said: that he is trying to do too much, trying not only to be a Minister of the Crown but a general manager of all branches of his department as well, which is beyond even his great capacities.

What Mr. Howe badly needs is just that—a general manager who can attend to details while Mr. Howe himself makes policy and makes that policy part of the broad war plan of the nation.

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As Others See Us

Travel Restrictions

Markham Economist-Sun

More Canadians should be travelling in the United States telling friends and relatives about Canada's war effort. A distinguished world figure, who has just travelled from coast to coast on an American lecture tour, said in Toronto the other day the Americans know almost nothing about why Canada is in the war or what she is doing about it. He felt that restrictions on travel were in part responsible for this widespread ignorance.

The Financial Post believes that the best send-off we could give our 1941 tourist season would be a friendly announcement that our travel restrictions were to be modified somewhat. The restrictions need not be entirely removed to achieve the desired effect.

• • •

Loyal and Patriotic

Simcoe Reformer

Canadian newspapers as a whole have given generously of their space and the time and talent of their staffs to the task of mobilizing Canada's resources in aid of embattled Britain. It is due in no small measure to their efforts that some degree of success was achieved in floating the war loans, in carrying out the war savings campaign, in raising money for the Red Cross, the Canadian Legion, the Salvation Army, the British War Victims' Fund and the numerous other worthy funds which merit public support,

Moreover they have presented in their columns a true picture of the war situation and of the desperate need of assistance from all parts of the Empire. It is safe to say that without the co-operation of newspapers Canada's war effort would be far less important and effective than it is today.

Yet politicians like the Hon. Mr. Gardiner are permitted to virtually accuse some of them of sabotage. He did not single out any newspaper but we presume that he referred to the Globe and Mail, the Telegram, the Montreal Gazette, the Financial Post and other highly regarded publications which have not hesitated to express opinions regarding the lack of intelligent direction and forceful action at Ottawa.

The Reformer would be glad to be classified with newspapers of this standing. They are loyal and patriotic journals which have the best interests of Canada at heart and which have simply endeavored to offer constructive criticism for the purpose of stimulating the Government to greater efforts in prosecuting the war programme.

• • •

More Efficiency in Tourism

St. Catharines Standard

The Financial Post makes out a strong case for a more efficient drive for tourist business. That paper calls attention to the anomaly of having the Canadian Travel Bureau included within the Department of Transport, in charge of a deputy minister who has such enterprises as the meteorological service, the canals, the marine service, the grade crossing fund, the Board of Transport Commissioners, etc. The Post submits that the Canadian Travel Bureau should be the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which has a surplus of able men withdrawn from European countries because of the war.

Government departments in Canada, it would appear, are like Topsy, they have just "growed" and it is a ponderous thing to get changes made to improve efficiency. Right now the Government aims to secure $120,000,000 in war saving stamp sales. The potentiality of the tourist business in new money is $300,000,000 a year or better. There is an organized element of opposition within the States against Canada. It was plainly so last year, when for some weeks tourist traffic dried up.

Canada has real attractions to sell and one satisfied customer brings more. Much public money is being spent this year in sustained advertising, but the promotion of the tourist trade can be made an individual effort by thousands of Canadians in their intercourse with friends and relatives living to the South. If everybody pulls together, 1941 can be made into a great tourist year. And doesn't the country need the revenue, possibly as never before?

• • •

The Mail-box

Loose Historians

Dear Atticus: The Financial Post:

In your article in The Financial Post of March 8, I observe you make reference to that old expression, having to do with Nero "fiddling while Rome burned."

I believe it is now historically proved that this is a completely false statement, and that Nero was a long distance away from Rome when the city burned on that historic occasion. But this only goes to show how much false doctrine has been fed to humanity by "loose historians."

At that, I always enjoy reading your Atticus column.

A. F. Colwell.

Cumberland Bay, N.B.

• • •

Argument vs. Armament

Editor, The Financial Post:

With respect to all this empty-headed political bickering when we are fighting for our very existence, is it not a fact that there are too many people talking, too many commentators commentating, too many reporters reporting, too many people with little information informing, and a little too much war publicity profiteering, and far too much smug armchair generalship.

Would it be better if a lot of our people were making armaments instead of arguments?

What we want is 100% support to the things that really matter, and a little less of the "I am," "I saw," "I think."

Let us follow our grand leaders—all out for one definite purpose.

E. I. BENNETT.

Maple Creek, Sask.

• • •

Sayings of the Week

"If you have enough airplanes you do not need to take an airplane to Munich." —*William C. Bullitt.*

• • •

"We will spare nothing to make our country a veritable Niagara of support." —*Senator Claude Pepper.*

• • •

"Our country is going to be what most people have proclaimed it must be— the arsenal of democracy." — *President Roosevelt.*

• • •

"Indifferent to threats, with the blessing of God, with the help of our great allies and with the sympathy of our powerful friends across the ocean, we shall win victory." — *Prince Minister Alexander Korizis.*

• • •

"The obligation of this great central province is to adjust its economy in order to bring it in line with a war effort which we hope will render the greatest possible help to Great Britain." —*Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn.*

• • •

Stop Me If . . . .

They were settling a number of preliminary details as young people will before they take the decisive step.

"Do you believe in allowances for married women?" she asked.

"Certainly," he replied. "I think a husband should make allowances for a lot of things."

Week in Business

Shipping Losses Offer Challenge to Industry

Need of Replacements Seen as Spur to Shipbuilding — Production Quota Suggested For Automobiles — Weather Retards Sales

Announcement this week that British and neutral shipping losses in the first 18 months of the war were approximately 5 million tons points to the need for new ships to replace those being lost. Five million tons in 18 months is an average of 64,103 tons a week. Britain's share of the total of 5 million tons was a little over 3 millions or almost 41,000 tons a week. This means that to maintain the same volume of ocean cargo space Britain should find 41,000 tons every week or about eight ships of 5,000 tons each. Average loss figures are below those of recent weeks. Some of the losses will be supplied by the United States but as some of these will be sunk as the war goes on, an increasing proportion of the replacements will have to be new.

With Canadian labor skilled in shipbuilding already well employed, the need of training men in this field of industry or diverting trained men who can be spared from other industries becomes more urgent if Canada is to do her part in supplying new ships.

* * *

The tonnage situation to date has not affected Canadian consumers so far as imports of goods from the United Kingdom are concerned. Difficulties in loading cargoes have been a factor. Ships carrying goods across the Atlantic are anxious to stay in British ports only long enough to unload. A minimum of time is allowed for loading merchandise for this side. This in some instances has delayed shipments of goods to Canada, it is understood. So far, however, there has been no complaint of a shortage of British goods.

Retail trade is maintained in good volume. The abnormally cold weather for the time of year across a large part of the Dominion has delayed buying of spring clothing and furnishings. However, the late Easter, it is felt, would probably have delayed this buying anyway and merchants are hoping that a combination of more seasonal weather and the Easter demand will mean a large volume of business in April.

* * *

It is announced from Ottawa that plans are being considered to control Canadian purchases of new motor cars. Preliminary reports say the plan is to restrict production to 1940 levels. In some quarters it is believed, the quota system may be extended to other articles for non-war use. This would prevent the increased purchasing power of the people due to war business from competing with the war demand for materials or labor, it is claimed.

Some employers are reported to be thinking of establishing savings plans for the benefit of their employees after the war. This would be in addition to contributions to unemployment insurance. The money saved would be available after the war for employees who might be affected by possible business depression. Those thinking of the plan propose asking the Government to exempt such contributions from income tax just as contributions paid in to a corporation pension fund may be.

Business Indicators

Current business satisfactory with D.B.S. index for week ended Feb. 8 higher than year ago, but fractionally below previous week.

Railway carloadings for week ended March 8 and year to date well above 1940 levels.

Railway gross traffic earnings for both roads to March 14 higher than year ago.

Flour and wheat exports to end of February lower than last year.

Bond sales for first two months of 1941 less than half 1940 volume.

Life insurance sales down 1% in February from previous year.

Trend of business shown by The Financial Post Business Index and following key factors, new items for the week being marked thus ▪.

TREND OF BUSINESS—	Mar. 8	Mar. 1	Feb. 22	Feb. 15	Mar. 9/40
Weekly index of business, D.B.S.	110.3	110.7	107.3	108.1	106.4
Commodity prices index no.	85.5	85.3	85.1	85.0	83.1
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Year Ago
The Financial Post business index	....	*154.6	152.9	153.4	132.9
Retail sales index no.	....	124.2	131.0	123.1	110.8
▪Dept. stores sales index no.	125.4	123.2	132.0	128.5	108.2
Wholesale sales index no.	....	106.1	125.0	131.7	98.0
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+2.4	+3.8	+15.4	+11.9
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos., D.B.S.	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Year Ago
All industries	135.2	134.2	139.1	139.2	114.4
Manufacturing	147.4	142.5	144.7	144.6	120.5
Living costs weekly budget	....	$18.26	$18.22	$18.14	$17.70
			Jan. 1 to date		%
RAILWAYS	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	Change
▪Carloadings (week Mar. 8)	58,796	47,438	528,591	472,928	+11.8
▪C.N.R. gross (week Mar. 14) $	5,247,169	3,902,472	51,511,774	43,412,901	+18.6
▪C.P.R. gross (week Mar. 14) $	3,680,000	2,577,000	35,944,000	29,403,000	+22.2
C.N.R. net revenue (Jan.) $	3,150,394	1,671,796	....	....	+88.5
C.P.R. net revenue (Jan.) $	2,665,761	1,828,505	....	....	+45.8
IRON AND STEEL—Jan.—					
Pig iron production (tons)	103,085	104,703	....	....	—1.5
Steel ingots and castings prod. .... (tons)	186,303	166,496	....	....	+11.9
AUTOMOBILES—(Number)—					
Passenger Cars:					
Domestic sales* .. (Jan.)	5,727	6,738	....	....	—15.0
Factory output ... (Jan.)	11,990	12,579	....	....	—4.6
Trucks and Buses:					
Domestic sales* .. (Jan.)	2,279	2,036	....	....	+11.9
Factory output ... (Jan.)	11,205	4,634	....	....	+141.8
Financing:					
Used .... (Jan.) $	2,407,151	1,793,219	....	....	+34.2
New .... (Jan.) $	2,137,869	1,834,988	....	....	+16.5
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded .. (Feb.) $	24,704,600	11,768,900	51,284,400	20,613,600	+148.8
▪Cement prod., bbls. (Nov.)	643,522	421,373	7,271,232	5,525,756	+31.6
AGRICULTURE—					
▪Flour prod., bbls. .. (Jan.)	1,177,000	1,266,303	....	....	—7.0
▪Flour exp., bbls. ... (Feb.)	606,757	559,338	961,575	1,284,655	—25.1
▪Wheat exp., bush. .. (Feb.)	9,459,594	6,598,237	14,339,674	16,955,842	—15.4
Cattle sales♦ .... (Feb.)	68,750	60,979	152,457	144,613	+5.4
Hog sales♦ .... (Feb.)	511,468	372,055	1,043,727	765,253	+36.3
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts. .... (Jan.)	591,900	1,025,900	......	......	—42.3
Landed value .... (Jan.)	653,100	746,500	......	......	—12.5
NEWSPRINT—					
▪Production, tons ... (Feb.)	245,607	231,823	506,905	482,855	+5.0
Exports, tons .... (Dec.)	263,450	255,258	3,242,786	2,658,690	+21.9
MINING AND OILS—					
▪Coal prod., tons ... (Jan.)	1,745,482	1,732,681	....	....	+0.7
▪Coal imports, tons .. (Jan.)	529,570	457,075	....	....	+15.9
Gold prod., fine oz. (Jan.)	461,602	424,381	......	......	+8.7
▪Crude oil prod., bbl. (Dec.)	738,454	502,920	8,718,053	7,837,503	+11.2
Crude oil imp., bbl. (Dec.)	2,212,246	1,793,830	42,415,300	37,311,430	+13.7
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(January)—					
Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s	2,634,695	2,526,143	....	....	+4.3
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
Imports .... (Jan.)	98,382,462	71,104,145	....	....	+38.3
Exports .... (Jan.)	88,952,659	90,853,837	....	....	—2.0
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Dressed lumber exp.: 1,000 bd. ft. ...... (Jan.)	164,892	167,527	......	......	—1.6
▪Shoes, prod., pr. ... (Jan.)	1,901,085	2,073,528	....	....	—8.3
Cotton consump., lb. (Jan.)	15,679,582	13,673,514	......	......	+14.7
Raw rubber imp., lb. (Dec.)	16,321,954	6,218,159	113,773,959	70,212,487	+62.0
Cigarette cons. No.† (Feb.)	556,519	500,689	1,180,090	1,134,961	+3.9
Sugar manufactured . lb.§	43,313,001	33,158,321	81,234,157	87,886,708	—7.5
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† .... (Jan.) $	2,941,104	2,674,335	......	......	+10.0
▪Bond sales† .... (Feb.) $	115,288	116,734	196,596,489	436,922,335	—55.0
▪Life insurance sales (Feb.) $	31,500,000	31,820,000	59,826,000	65,546,000	—8.7

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering over 90% of the Canadian total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. *Final.
♦Total at yards and plants.
New items for week marked ▪
†000's omitted. §For four weeks to Feb. 22. ♦Gold excluded.

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TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Commodities

Lend-Lease Bill Raises Prices

Industrial Demand and Difficult Shipping Situation Also Are Factors

Passage of the Lend-Lease bill at Washington last week gave the commodity markets a fillip. Reason was the belief that the implied increase in production of war supplies would cause increased consumption of various commodities used in production of munitions.

Other factors affecting the markets were the strong demand for materials for normal industrial purposes and the growing anxiety regarding ocean shipping space.

The latter factor has been at work for many weeks now. But the situation continues aggravated as the war goes on. Diversion of ships from one route to another is an important development, especially in the Orient. This and a strong industrial demand has affected such things as rubber and silk.

Establishment of shipping space priorities, it is stated, will limit imports of various commodities such as cocoa. After the first rise cotton prices were depressed by reports that assistance to the cotton growers might not be extended as much as had been hoped.

Cattle and hog prices fluctuated around recently prevailing levels according to current demand and supply. The general situation in both was unchanged with a demand indicated sufficient to absorb presently available supplies.

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$9.60	$9.65	$7.60
Hogs	11.60	11.50	12.25
Copper, lb.	.12	.12	.11½
Cotton, lb.	.1114	.1088	.1097
Rubber, lb.	.2275	.2125	.1831
Silk lb.	2.86	2.70	2.97
Sugar, raw, lb. ...	.0330	.0320	.0280
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	.76½	.77½	.85¾
Coffee, lb.	.06	.06	.05⅝
Hides	.13¾	.13¼	.12¾
Weekly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.) ...	85.5	85.3	83.1
Do., Wood, Gundy	69.5	69.0	68.1
U. S. Labor	80.6	80.5	78.3
Dow Jones (future)	61.50	59.56	58.35
Fishers'	86.6	85.9	84.3
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Feb.)* ...	108.2	108.3	103.8
W'sale (Jan.)	84.6	84.2	82.6
U. S. (Dec.)	80.0	79.6	79.2
Gt. Brit. (Dec.)	148.2	146.9	102.8

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. *Base 1935-39=100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle—Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. Silk—Crack db., 13-15 New York. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Hides—No. 1 packer light.

West Indies Seek B. C.'s Lumber

Increased Volume in Export Market Forecast in Coming Year

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Because U. S. lumber prices have risen proportionately much higher than Canada's and because of the necessity to conserve exchange British West Indies buyers are turning to British Columbia for an increasing volume of lumber.

Before the war, Trinidad, Barbadoes and Jamaica used to fill about 85% of their lumber requirements in the southern states. Yellow pine from the southern states is now in much greater demand for the American domestic market and prices are also higher.

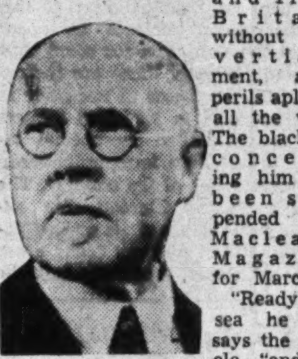
Sees Sales Doubled

Charles H. Grinnell, general manager of Seaboard Lumber Sales of Vancouver, the world's largest lumber exporting organization, has just returned from a tour of the West Indies and he believes that British Columbia will be able to double her sales in that area during the coming year, provided that adequate ship space is available.

B. C. could also sell much more lumber to South Africa if ships were in adequate supply.

Keeping Posted

By JOHN C. KIRKWOOD



JOHN C. KIRKWOOD

The unknown — the forgotten — sailor! He is Merchant Jack of the Merchant Navy—the unsung hero of the merchant fleet which sails to and from Britain without advertisement, amid perils aplenty all the way. The blackout concealing him has been suspended by Maclean's Magazine for March 1.

"Ready for sea he is," says the article, "and all that readiness implies. It implies courage, loyalty, ability to face the hard chance without the smallest chance of glory, to walk the streets ashore in his ragged clothes and see other men no better than he have the wet canteens and the uniforms and the bands and the plaudits—and go back aboard his cold, wet tramp and go to sleep, and put out on the morrow to match rusty thin bottom plates against the warheads of Hitler's torpedoes—and win!

* * *

What Use When —

We have read much about Britain's air-raid shelters, about their discomforts and comforts, their humorous episodes, their ventilation and sanitation, and lack of them.

Some of us have been curious about their construction. This information is given in an article, "Lungs Under London," in the current issue of a new MacLean publication, Heating, Cooling & Piping.

Will these shelters have any usefulness when the war is over? Here, it is interesting that many shelters have been built with their post-war usefulness kept in mind. One shelter with accommodation for 400 persons has a basement, a ground and a first floor, and was designed to provide a works canteen, an employee bicycle shelter, and a garage. Another having accommodation for 1,000 persons was built to provide for factory extensions when the war ends. Public shelters are likely to be used for car parking.

* * *

How to —

Thousands of Post readers are waiting for the days when they can work in their gardens. Now is the time to plan the garden—what to plant and how to give it beauty.

Canadian Homes and Gardens, March issue, gives many pages of text and pictures to gardening. One illustrated article features water in the garden. A placid, reflecting pool, it says, captures the beauty of the sky and passing cloud, the shapely image of shrub and tree. In almost any of its forms water becomes an element of magnetic appeal out-of-doors. So provide for pools and fountains in your garden.

R. Norman Dryden, landscape artist, writes, "War and Peace in the Garden"; Francis C. Steinhoff tells what's new in annuals, and if your garden runs uphill, then read about the uphill garden of Rev. R. J. Campbell of Toronto.

* * *

New Magazine

That near-tragedy of the incident of the Doric Theatre in Toronto in which 300 children had their lives menaced when a cooling fan pumped poisoned air into the theatre's auditorium led E. R. Gauley, editor, Sanitary Engineer, to urge that municipalities provide a consulting engineer or qualified expert for the protection of the public who rent or own homes, stores and small buildings—this in relation to their heating and airconditioning. "Properly organized, the regulation and inspection of heating systems would protect human health and life, prevent many dollars from being wasted, and raise the general standard of the heating and air-conditioning business throughout the country," contends Mr. Gauley.

So important is this matter of heating and air-conditioning that a new publication with the name, "Heating, Cooling and Piping," has just made its appearance. It raises the number of MacLean publications to a total of 29.

* * *

Smart Idea

From a Saint John, N.B., drugstore you can rent a hospital bed, a wheel chair, and lamps. If you need crutches, you buy them, with the privilege of returning them and getting a refund.

It is just about a year ago that the Wassons Co., druggists, opened, on an upper floor, a special sick room department and it has had a phenomenal success. In this upstairs department is a great variety of sick room and hospital items. The two saleswomen have had hospital experience. The story of this enterprise is told in Drug Merchandising.

* * *

Why They Quit

A grocer took the trouble to find out why his customers ceased being his customers. Here is what he found: High prices, 14%; delays in service, 11%; poor condition of meats, 11%; errors, 10%; store appearance, 8%; indifference of clerks, 7%; haughtiness of clerks, 6%; attempted substitution, 6%; wrong management policies, 6%; tricky methods, 5%; overinsistence of clerks, 4%; reluctance to exchange items, 4%; ignorance of merchandise, 2%; poor advertising, 1%.

* * *

Public Relations

"Never forget a customer, and never let a customer forget you." This good saying was uttered by Roy D. Kerby, public relations counsel and assistant to the president, General Motors of Canada, at the Ontario Chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers He added this: "If you can't get along with your employees, what chance have you to get along with the public?

"Switchboard operators," continued Mr. Kerby, "can help or ruin a business. The telephone is one of the greatest sales tools ever put into the hands of businessmen." He concluded by saying that the three fundamentals of public relations are service, self-sacrifice and self-control.

MILL ADDITION

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Consolidated Paper Corp. is reported planning a one-story addition to its mill at Cap de la Madeleine at a cost of over $75,000, including equipment.

B. C. Launches Steel Survey

Engineers Retained to Probe Prospect of Creating New Industry

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—War has given new stimulus to iron and steel developments on Canada's west coast, and the B. C. Government has engaged Arthur G. McKee & Co. of Cleveland, to make a survey of the possibilities of launching an industry.

McKee engineers will report on the possible supply of raw materials, production methods and costs, suitable location for mills, power and labor supply, transportation costs and so on.

The Provincial Government has announced its willingness to co-operate with private enterprise to the fullest possible extent.

Bonus Shelved

More than 10 years ago the Provincial Government provided for a bonus on production of pig iron from native ores, but this was later withdrawn. The legislation was passed to meet the requirements of the Coast Range Steel Co. which was then being promoted, but the project encountered financing difficulties and never got into operation.

That British Columbia possesses the necessary raw materials and ample power has long been known. Texada Island iron ore was used many years ago in the shipbuilding industry of Seattle. The major difficulty in the past and probably at present is the market situation, and the strong competition that any new industry on the coast would face. Initial financing would also be costly, probably not less than $15 millions.

Regardless of the report to be made to the Government and the action taken as a result, it is expected that within a few months Vancouver will have a fully equipped plant to utilize the accumulating supplies of scrap steel in the manufacture of steel bars, rods and angles for domestic construction and certain phases of shipbuilding.

Annual Shipping Review Sent From Liverpool

The place of shipping and shipbuilding in wartime is discussed in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce Annual Review of Shipping, Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering for 1941, recently received in Canada.

The issue contains 252 pages and among the subjects dealt with in separate articles are the future of British shipping, protection of commerce at sea, shipbuilding in wartime, marine insurance, marine steam engineering in war conditions, etc.

A CHECK-UP OF YOUR INVESTMENTS

A requisite of a sound investment portfolio is a periodic analysis by a competent investment consultant. This service may be obtained without obligation at any of our offices.

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LIMITED
Business Established 1889
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A systematic survey of securities is necessary in order that you may be kept informed as to their current position. We will be glad to give you quotations and the latest available information concerning any securities in which you are interested.

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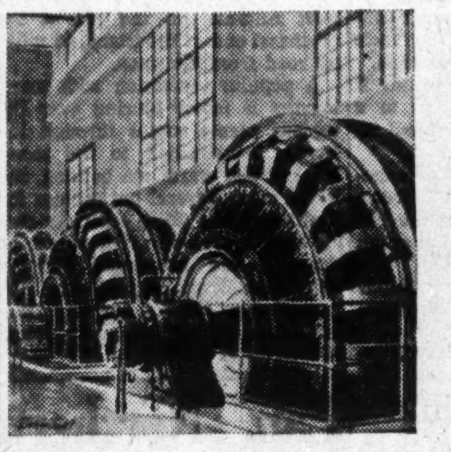
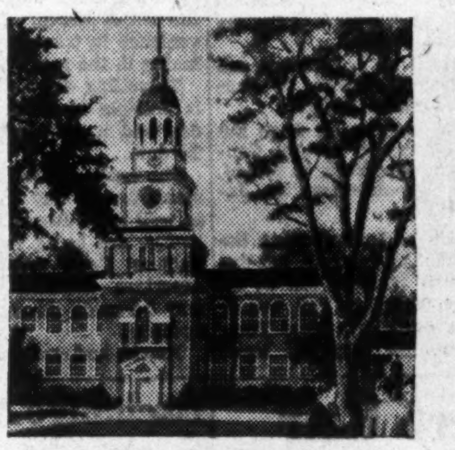
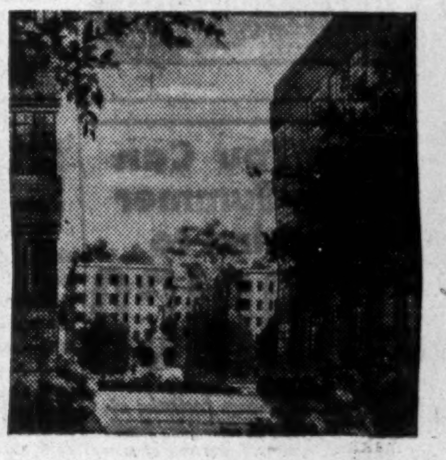


Life insurance dollars invested in industrial and utility bonds help bring light and power to factories and homes and to produce the materials necessary for national security



Life insurance dollars invested in Government bonds help bring you better schools, roads and public improvements of all sorts



Better living conditions are fostered by life insurance dollars invested in first mortgages on modern apartments

How your Life Insurance money is working

PERHAPS YOU HAVE WONDERED what a life insurance company does with the money you pay as premiums on your policy.

Maybe you have thought of this money as being put away under lock and key. But, actually, that part of it known as reserves, which is not needed for current claims and expenses, is invested with other funds for the benefit of policyholders. If this were not the case, your life insurance premiums would be higher because, when the Company calculates your premiums, it assumes that the reserves will be invested to produce a stated rate of interest. The reserves must be increased by this rate of interest each year the policy is in force.

▶ Therefore, the money representing such reserves is put to work in many forms of human endeavour and in all parts of Canada and the United States.

And if you could take a trip from coast to coast, you would see public schools, hydro-electric plants, office buildings, dams, sewer systems, hospitals, and highways in which life insurance funds have played an important part.

Life insurance dollars, invested in Government bonds, for instance, are busily at work, helping to finance new bridges, better roads, modern school buildings, and a host of other public improvements which contribute to our national as well as to individual welfare.

▶ On your trip, you would see also apartments, stores, and office buildings that Metropolitan Life insurance dollars, invested in bonds and first mortgages, have helped to build.

Metropolitan has other dollars invested in the basic securities of railroads that serve the public. This money is at work helping to provide new equipment and to move the raw materials that keep factories humming, men in jobs, and the nation strong and productive.

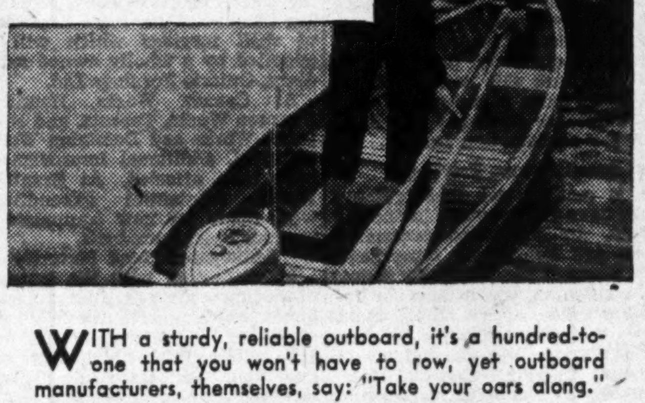
▶ Other millions of dollars of policyholders' money are invested in plants that help provide light and power for homes, farms, and businesses. Still other millions are at work helping industrial concerns to build better mills, lighter, cleaner, safer manufacturing plants, make better products, and to establish new industries.

Of course, your primary interest in life insurance company investments is to know that they are in sound securities and that they earn the interest which, as previously explained, helps to keep your premiums lower than they otherwise would be. You are also interested in having the Company earn the highest rate of interest consistent with security of principal, for any interest earned in excess of the rate assumed as the basis for the premium may further reduce the cost of your life insurance through dividends. In the meantime, your life insurance dollars are also playing an important part in the life of the nation.

This is Number 35 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
NEW YORK
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT



--But Why The Oars?

WITH a sturdy, reliable outboard, it's a hundred-to-one that you won't have to row, yet outboard manufacturers, themselves, say: "Take your oars along." Insurance should be carried on open accounts for the same reason that oars are carried with outboard motors: to be prepared for the unexpected.

CREDIT INSURANCE

is intended to augment, not supplant, the normal procedure of credit extension. Your Credit Manager investigates, appraises, passes judgment on all accounts, as usual. Credit Insurance "puts in the oars" which give you added protection when the goods go out.

Investigate Credit Insurance today. See how satisfactorily it functions in settling insolvent accounts, in liquidating delinquent accounts and in protecting policyholders on reorganizations under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act—1933.

CANADIAN DIVISION
AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Executive Offices: Baltimore, Maryland.

Toronto Office
The Metropolitan Building
Phone: ELgin 9303

Montreal Office
Canada Cement Building
Phone: LA. 3258

Sherbrooke, Quebec
48 Montreal Street
Phone: 815 J

P3

Travel Swings to Empire Sun Spots

Canadians Turn to British Resorts For Early Spring Holiday Trips

With the end-of-winter and early spring holiday season getting under way, the British sunshine resorts in the Gulf Stream-West Indies zone will attract many Canadians on cruise trips and for longer stays during the next few weeks.

Normal travel channels using fast, direct routes and giving a wide choice of facilities for reaching the resorts, were reopened to Canadians in January by special exchange arrangements between authorities of Canada, Jamaica, Bermuda and the Bahamas. In effect, travellers are no longer restricted to use of the Canadian National Steamships services from Hailifax and Boston, but may now travel through the United States by rail-steamship or rail-air routes, or entirely by air.

These Empire sun spots are a particularly strong attraction for Canadians this year. While many have gone to these resorts in the past for rest and recreation after a busy winter, others have gone to Atlantic City, the Southern States or California for holidays. These U. S. resort areas are now shut off for Canadian pleasure travel by foreign exchange regulations. There are no restrictions on use of Canadian dollars or purchase of sterling exchange for pleasure travel in British areas.

Appeal of Jamaica

The resumed travel movement to Bermuda-Bahamas-Jamaica has already gained considerable momentum. Of special interest to prospective travellers at this time of year, notably those with time for longer trips, is "the Queen Island of the Caribbean"—Jamaica — because of the diversity of its climate, scenery and topography.

Around the seacoast and in the lower lying sections of the island, the scenic and climatic features are predominantly tropical. Further inland, and through central sections of the island, the country is mountainous with many high plateaus that offer cooler temperatures, clearer and more bracing air, and a wider variety of scenery.

The year-round coolness of Jamaica's mountain resorts afford a pleasant relief from the warm temperatures which prevail in other sections in midsummer. The Blue Mountains in places rise to 7,000 feet above sea level.

The island of Jamaica is the largest of all the British West Indies islands, with an area of over 4,400 square miles and a population of over 1 million, the majority of them of colored races. Centred on the capital city of Kingston (pop. about 70,000), the trade of the island is of considerable importance, and most Canadians are familiar with such Jamaican products as bananas, sugar cane, rum and cocoanuts.

Attracts Canadians

The natural attractions and developed resorts of Jamaica have played an increasingly successful role in recent years in adding to the credit value of exports in the island's trade picture. The lush and varied vegetation of the island, the striking scenery and fine facilities at the principal resorts, have attracted a steadily rising number of both American and Canadian visitors seeking holidays in a favorable climate.

The movement of Canadians to Jamaica was interrupted by wartime restrictions for much of last year, but has now been resumed under the new exchange arrangements. The present regulations allow a varied choice of routes and methods of travel, the chief alternatives being as follows:

1. By rail or bus to Boston, thence by Canadian National steamship; or to New York by United Fruit steamer.
2. To Miami by rail or bus and on to Kingston, Jamaica, by Pan-American Airways plane.
3. All the way by air from the principal centres in eastern Canada through New York to Miami, thence by Pan-American to Jamaica.

To simplify and standardize the exchange plan, and curtail the extent of transit through the U. S., trips through Miami by rail, bus or air must be routed via New York, and the traveller may not leave Canada by any port west of Windsor.

Most visitors to Nassau, now within easy reach of Canadians by direct plane service from Montreal or rail-steamship routes via New York or Miami, are intrigued by the colorful open air basket market. Here are sold brightly designed and skilfully woven baskets, mats, pocketbooks and hats, including the cocoanut brown straws that proved so popular in Canada and the United States last summer.

The Pan-American Airways service from Miami to Jamaica has been extended to facilitate quick, direct access to the island. Formerly planes operated Mondays and Thursdays, leaving early in the morning and arriving at Kingston at noon. An additional service entitled "Jamaica Arrow" is being operated every Sunday morning to the end of March, of particular convenience to travellers leaving their homes in the north on week ends.

Travelling all the way by air it is possible to reach Jamaica in a day and a half from Montreal or Toronto.

The exchange and travel arrangements for holiday trips to Jamaica, as well as to Bermuda and the Bahamas, are being handled through Thomas Cook & Son Ltd. and American Express, but bookings may be made through other travel agencies.

Tourist and general activity centres, of course, on Kingston with its variety of hotels, shops, golf courses, race track, polo grounds and other attractions. In addition there are a number of resort centres on the island, each boasting their own special facilities and attractions. Among these are Montego Bay, a seaside resort about 120 miles from Kingston; Mandeville, a hill resort 2,000 feet above sea level, about 61 miles from the capital; and Port Antonio, on the sea at the northeast end of the island, 62 miles by road from Kingston.

A popular recreation with many tourists is motor touring over the various scenic routes through the island. In addition to the many beaches and warm sea bathing, the island offers several hot springs for health bathing. With a history dating back to Columbus' discovery of America and settlement by the Spaniards—Spanish rule lasted 150 years before Jamaica bcame a British colony—there are many points of interest to visit.

Saint John Calling!
It's the Admiral Beatty—the official AAA hotel. 250 fireproof rooms from $2. single, $3. double. Modern cafeteria. AAA garage.
The ADMIRAL BEATTY
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

CARRY MONEY SAFELY
WHEN YOU TRAVEL
Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS

Now You Can Follow Summer Sunshine to
JAMAICA
Exchange facilities allowing necessary funds for U.S. portion of trip now available! Fly by the Jamaica Arrow from Miama, Fla., every Sunday morning until end of March or sail from New York. For full information and arrangements, consult
YOUR TRAVEL AGENT,
or the nearest office of
THOS. COOK & SON, LIMITED
or
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
or write
CANADA-WEST INDIAN LEAGUE
Sun Life Bldg., Montreal

TO OUR FRIENDS
IN CANADA

For many years, friends from Canada have come to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, in Atlantic City, for days of rest and relaxation.

This year we shall miss you, because of the war and the duties at home.

But our thoughts go out to you, and our best hopes are with you.

We look ahead to the time when we shall again welcome you to the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall family.

President
Leeds and Lippincott Company
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

Quebec Makes Special Bid To Draw Ontario Tourists

With normal routes of pleasure travel shut off for Canadians, especially in the United States, the holiday trips of most citizens of this country must perforce be spent within the Dominion for some time to come. Already there are indications that the factor of necessity in swelling vacation travel in Canada will be intensified by special efforts to stimulate tourism between various sections of the country. The Quebec Tourist Bureau, for example, has increased its appropriation to attract visitors from other parts of Canada, especially Ontario.

A special campaign of publicity and promotion will concentrate on the neighboring province, and extended preparations have been made to care for a record flow of Ontario tourists and vacationists in the coming summer. Emphasis is being laid on the accessibility of Quebec to Ontario holidayers, and the picturesque, old world character of most sections of French Canada. Progress has been made in recent years in extending and improving accommodation for visitors, and building up the highway system of Quebec.

T. C. A. Terminus To Be Halifax

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—On or after April 1, Halifax will be the eastern terminus of Trans-Canada Air Lines, according to Postmaster-General Mulock. Formerly the Trans-Canada planes flew eastward as far as Moncton, N.B.

Frequency of flights will be increased to two round trips daily including Sunday. Elimination of passenger transfer at Moncton is expected to further reduce time necessary to fly between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Lockheed 14-passenger planes that fly the trans-continental route will be used between Moncton and Halifax.

Meets Increased Demand

Work at the Halifax airport has to be completed before a trans-Canada flight can be extended to that city.

Change was made to relieve congestion at the Moncton terminus, because planes which carry passengers to Halifax were only six-seated.

Holding Bacon Price Costly

Can. Bacon Board Distributes $923,000 in Interval Between 2 Contracts

It cost the Canadian Bacon Board almost $1 million to maintain the price in Canada for bacon which it was buying pending negotiation of the new agreement last fall, according to information given in response to a question by Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.

It will be recalled that the new contract negotiated last fall required a reduction in the price paid to Canadian producers although the amount to be taken is increased.

The Canadian Bacon Board collected $2¼ millions through the deduction of 76.65 cents per 100 lb. of bacon handled in 1939 and 1940, the minister said.

Mr. Gardiner was asked for details on how this fund of $2¼ millions was collected, replying that $300,575 was derived from refund from packers on product shipped prior to the date the Board commenced operations and the balance from money accumulated on product shipped by the Board.

Holds $395,939

The Board still holds $395,939 of this sum accumulated under the 1939-40 contract. He gave details of the disposition of the balance as follows:

Disposition of Fund

U. S. freight and exchange	$ 29,559
Storage charges	640,066
British Ministry of Food 5 shilling rebate on 22.4 million lb.	221,500
British Ministry of Food deductions for shrink loss, salt bags and adjustment account	24,886
Storage charges on cured prods.	18,593
Miscellaneous charges	4,334
Difference in amount received from British Ministry of Food for bacon purchased by board during period Oct. 14 to Nov. 16, 1940, under the new contract and the amount paid for such bacon by the board pending completion of new agreement	923,663
	1,862,821

Steel of Canada Capital Change

Disadvantages in Present Structure; Directors Declare Participating Divd.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Reorganization of capital structure of Steel Co. of Canada is forecast in an announcement declaring payment of 75 cents a share on the preference and ordinary stock of the company. The notice states:

"The disadvantages of the existing capital structure are apparent. The unusual rights of the respective classes of shares discourage any financing by the issue of additional shares in connection with the future development of the company. As time passes some basis of combining the two classes of shares will likely prove to be in the interest of all concerned."

Company's Capitalization

Amount of share capital of the company has remained unchanged since formation of the company June 9, 1910. Since Nov., 1928, capitalization has been as follows:

Capitalization

	Authorized	Issued & Outstand.
7% pref., $25 par	$10,000,000 (400,000 sh.)	$6,496,300 (259,852 sh.)
Ordinary, n.p.v. .	600,000 sh.	460,000 sh.

When directors paid a dividend of 8% on former ordinary and preference shares in 1929, ordinary shareholders denied right of preference shares to participate in a dividend above 7% until dividends were paid on ordinary shares equal per share to those previously paid on the prefence.

Court decision was rendered in favor of ordinary shareholders on Aug. 23, 1929.

Pay Common "Arrears"

This made the company liable to arrears of dividends approximating $5 millions before there could be an increase in the 7% preference rate.

To reduce these "arrears" the company began to pay "equalizing" dividends. The extra dividends on common were started on Feb. 1, 1936, and paid annually until the final "equalizing" dividend of $2 a share on Feb. 1 this year.

Once the "arrears" were eliminated, directors declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on both preference and ordinary stock, payable May 1, to shareholders of record April 7.

Regular quarterly dividends on preference are 43¾ cents, and the 31¼ cents extra is the second time the preference stock has benefitted from the participation feature.

Sees Common Privileges

It is pointed out that ordinary shares have an advantage in another respect. In liquidation preference shares are entitled to repayments from assets at par. Ordinary shares are entitled to the balance of realizable assets, which would make their liquidating value greater than the preference. At the end of the last year for which financial statements are available, earned surplus was greater than the combined value at which both stocks are carried in the balance sheet.

Capacity Production Continues

Ross H. McMaster, president, states that steel production continues at record levels. Under arrangement with the Government, Steel Co. is proceeding with plans to expand pig iron and steel production for war needs.

Ingot production of Steel Co. of Canada increased 50% in 1940 over the previous year, while value of total shipments advanced 40% over 1939, according to a statement by Mr. McMaster, in his annual report to the shareholders. "The extent of the increase in basic steel production," he added, "was most unusual, still more extraordinary was the ability shown to finish in marketable form, through the medium of the various finishing plants, practically the entire additional tonnage."

Domestic and export markets bought supplies of steel which, combined with the requirements for war purposes, tax to the limit the facilities of most departments of the company. The open hearth capacity, including the new furnace placed in operation in December, 1939, was fully engaged.

By the latter part of 1940 operations engaged in steel making facilities and production reached an annual rate of 60% above any previous high record.

Big Plant Outlay

"It was fortunate," says Mr. McMaster, "that your company was able to make, at this critical period, such an important contribution to the country's war effort, largely a result of the programme of plant expenditures undertaken over the past five years." These plant expenditures have involved an aggregate outlay of $15 millions, of which $7 millions has been expended since outbreak of war.

At the Hamilton works additions to plant include a 110-inch plate mill, a tinplate coating unit, and additions and alterations to the sheet mill. The rated annual capacity of the new plate mill is 180,000 tons. It will roll plates up to 100 inches wide and involves total expenditure of $4.7 millions.

Production is expected to start by the end of March and will provide timely aid in the supply of plates for the Government's shipbuilding programme.

Meet Urgent Need

Supplementing the additions mentioned, further extensions are being made, under orders from the Government, to include both blast furnace and open hearth capacity in order to meet the urgent need for pig iron and steel. It is hoped the added production will be available by July next.

Under another management with the Government, a new plant is being established for the manufacture of shell forgings which will be operated by a wholly owned subsidiary, Ontario Forgings Ltd.

At Canada Works, Hamilton; Swansea Works, Toronto, and Notre Dame Works and Dominion Works, Montreal, additional improvements have been affected. At Brantford Works substantial expenditures were made for new equipment to produce special products.

Anticipated Bond Maturity

In connection with the maturity of the outstanding 6% first mortgage bonds, which became due July 1 and amounted, at face value, to over $2.3 millions, Mr. McMaster said provision had been made for this payment prior to the outbreak of the war. As a consequence the required New York funds were secured at practically no exchange cost.

In discussing profits for the past year, Mr. McMaster pointed out prices of finished steel in the heavier forms have been held unchanged since the outbreak of war, despite the substantial increases in costs. The combination, therefore, of the lower margin realized per unit of sales and the higher basis of current taxation, explains the lower profits earned compared with the previous year.

Help For Employees

Detailed reference was made by the president to employee relations, mention being made of the sickness and benefit plan; assistance to employees who have enlisted; and the new setup for the company pension plan, whereby the funds contributed by the company to this have been segregated from the company's own accounts and placed in the hands of trustees. It was also mentioned that the directors authorized a special distribution during the past year to all payroll employees of semi-annual payments aggregating the equivalent of three full weeks wages.

Robert Gair Sales Up 7.8%

Company Reports Profit of $424,780 for 1940 Excluding Canada

Robert Gair Co. reports net profits of $461,728 for 1940, after providing $424,780 for income taxes and $190,308 for interest. This profit does not include earnings reported by the company's Canadian subsidiary which is carried as an investment on the balance sheet of the parent concern. On the same basis the company's 1939 profit was $97,556.

Approximately $660,000 was spent on maintenance and repairs of U. S. plants last year and $1.2 million for capital additions and improvements. Depreciation charged to operations amounted to $681,000. A new power plant at Piermont, N.Y., new corrugated box plants at Portland, Conn., and Philadelphia, were the major capital additions.

Sales Up 7.8%

Net sales of all products last year were $15.9 millons, compared with $14.7 millions for 1939, or an increase of 7.8%.

The United States plant produced 212,319 tons of paperboard, of which 109,013 tons was sold to customers and the balance fabricated in the company's own plant. Sales of containers totalled 80,117 tons and of cartons 53,807 tons.

Net working capital of the United States company at the end of 1940 was $2.4 millions, a gain of $698,756 over the preceding year. The company's bank loan of $1.2 million at Feb. 21, 1940, was reduced during the year to $600,000.

Costs Up In Last Half

G. E. Dyke, president, states that profits for the first six months were relatively satisfactory. While rate of production was approximately maintained during the last half of the year, profits were substantially reduced because of declining prices for products, increased operation costs and interruption and expenses involved in the breaking in of new plants. No appreciable benefit was received from the national defenses programme in 1940.

Western Grocers Ltd. To Pay $1 Extra

Along with the regular quarterly payment of 75 cents on the common shares, Western Grocers Ltd., Winnipeg, has declared an extra dividend of $1 per share payable Apr. 15, 1941, to shareholders of record March 20. First extra payment to be made since the common stock went on a regular dividend basis in Jan., 1935. The present disbursement follows earnings of $10.98 per share in 1940. The regular quarterly payment of $1.75 is being made on the 7% preferred on April 15, 1941.

Exchange Agent Acts for M. & O.

Halsey, Stuart Distributing New Securities — 1940 Interest Declared

Halsey, Stuart & Co., 201 South LaSalle St., Chicago, has been appointed exchange agent to handle the exchange of securities of the old Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. for new securities to be given on the reorganization plan now being carried out.

Bondholders residing in Canada are notified that the Bank of Montreal has been authorized to accept and forward these securities to Halsey, Stuart & Co. Those in England can use the Bank of Montreal in London.

Bondholders must send a properly executed letter of transmittal with their securities. This marks the final step in reorganizing this company and follows taking over of the assets by the new company on Feb. 28.

Paying 1940 Interest

Directors of the new Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. announce that interest at the full 5% rate on the new bonds for 1940 is to be paid on May 1, 1941. Funds for this purpose have been deposited with the mortgage trustees.

Under the plan holders of old 6% first mortgage bonds will receive for each $1,000 principal held $500 in new 5% income bonds, due Jan. 1, 1960, 40 shares of new common and small cash adjustments in the case of series A and C bonds. For each $1,000 of five-year 6% notes held there will be distributed 30 shares of new common and $7.50 in cash as adjustment of interest. Other general creditors get three shares of common for each $100 of claim. No provision is made for the old common and preferred shares.

"Steamers" Fleet Now Totals 75

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada Steamship Lines Ltd. reports that the company's fleet now consists of 75 steamships, of which 63 are freight, and 12 passenger vessels. There were 11 canal-size steamships sent overseas for use of the British Admiralty, of which two have been lost.

The company, through its subsidiary, Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., holds contracts for 10 corvettes, six minesweepers, and six cargo vessels, of which four corvettes have been delivered, four have been launched and the remaining two corvettes and four minesweepers are under construction.

Net additions to property totalled $308,443 during the year, most important of which was conversion of the S. S. Osler to a self-unloader, and extension of freight terminals at Montreal and Toronto.

Can. Northern Earnings Pared

Results Reflect Reduced Rates, Loss of Lake Shore and Taxation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Power sales of Canada Northern Power Corp. in 1940 declined to 742.8 million kw.h. from 749.9 million kw.h. in 1939, a drop of less than 1%. Number of customers increased from 25,209 to 25,882.

Reduction in rates, loss of the Lake Shore Mines contract, and higher taxation brought about substantial contraction of earnings from the previous year. Net profit dropped to $848,006 from $1.2 million in 1939.

A. J. Nesbitt, president, states in the annual report the company expects services to Noranda Mines Ltd. will be discontinued in the current year, as Canada Northern's contract with the mining company expired nearly three years ago, and has been taken by the Quebec Electricity Syndicate.

Claims Taxation Discriminatory

During 1940 the company entered into new contracts for power with Pascalis Gold Mines Ltd. and Brock Gold Mines Ltd. Village of Thornloe, Ont., ratified a 10-year contract for light and power and Val d'Or, Que., renewed contract for electric service for a period of five years.

Mr. Nesbitt states taxation increases have added to the heavy burden upon the company and that he considered tax exemption of publicly owned utilities discriminatory. He declares:

"While both the shareholders and the customers will be proud of the contribution they are thus making toward the country's war effort, they cannot fail to realize the discrimination against them by the operation of the unfair principle of tax exemption of publicly owned utilities."

Taxation Burden Heavier

Mr. Nesbitt points that taxes absorbed 28.72% of net earnings in 1940; 19.7% in 1939, compared with 14.7% in 1931.

On Jan. 1, 1940, reduction in rates went into effect for mines.

The company provided additional frequency changer capacity at its Kirkland Lake substation during the year, consisting of installation of two units of 2,500 and 1,250 kv.a. capacity. New facilities were necessitated by growth in load of mines equipped to use 60 cycle power, and expansion of domestic and commercial load in the area.

MURPHY PAINT PAYS

Murphy Paint Co. has declared initial dividends on its new preferred and common stocks, following public financing late last year. Payments consist of 1¾% on the preferred and 20 cents per share on the common, both payable April 1, 1941, to shareholders on record March 20.

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Banking

Romans Tried Inflation Tricks With Same Inevitable Disaster

In this the third of a series of articles on currency inflation the system of debasing the coinage in Imperial Rome is discussed with its attendant results. The succeeding article will deal with inflation experiments in the Middle Ages.

By **DONALD G. MACLEAN**
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Before you can have inflation, you must have a currency or a medium of exchange that lends itself readily to expansion in volume.

Coin money was the first of this kind.

Accordingly it was not until the art of coinage was developed that we have any real tendency toward inflation in the medium of exchange.

Earlier types of money showed considerable variation in material and form. Sometimes it consisted of lumps of metal which had to be weighed and tested for fineness, etc. It might take the form of wampum or shells, whose value had to be gauged by measure, color, etc.

As it takes time to mine metal or gather wampum shells, an increase in the volume of these kinds of money is not easy nor can it be accomplished quickly. Sometimes, of course, the quantity could be increased suddenly by conquering another nation or tribe or confiscating the wealth of weaker peoples But ordinarily the process was a slow one.

But the advent of coinage brought a change.

The important feature of coin money is that it is accepted by people not only because of the metal of which it is made, but also because it bears symbols indicating the authority under which it was issued. For instance, the Canadian silver dollar perhaps contains 27 cents worth of silver. But the government stamp makes it worth $1. In earliest times, however, the actual value of the metal in a coin was fairly close to the value stated in the markings.

When gold, silver and copper were first used as media of exchange, they were used in practically the same way as ordinary commodities. Their exchange value depended on their weight or purity. Thus in the time of King Solomon, in transactions involving so many shekels of gold, the reference appears to be to weight. But as commerce developed, weighing or testing metals was too cumbersome. Trade, which began in an international way, gradually spread downward through the tribe and family to the individual, thus retail transactions as we know them came into being. These retail transactions required smaller amounts of money. The result was a system of coinage.

First Coins in Lydia

The first coins were apparently produced in Lydia, although they also seem to have been known early in Egypt. In Greece the system of coinage was further developed. At first almost any individual possessing the requisite amount of metal could make coins. Since it was soon realized that there was a profit to be made from the coinage of metals, rulers took this privilege to themselves. Rulers would either coin on their own account or do it for their subjects, charging them a fee or seigniorage.

In the Roman Empire and the early centuries of the Christian era, the system of coinage was in full swing with the beginnings of a system of finance bearing many resemblances to those of more modern times.

Money represented wealth and there was a scramble for it. Conquests of other countries had brought under Roman control foreign stores of precious metals. For a time a period of uncontrolled prosperity developed. But this brought in its train weaknesses and depression.

The Roman rulers early began to feel the pinch. With many people trying to acquire wealth by hoarding and financial scheming, productive enterprise suffered. Conquest of barbarian peoples required large garrisons. After the first conquest and confiscation the means of maintaining these garrisons and further extending the boundaries had to be found by taxes.

A Source of Wealth

But the Roman rulers did not forget that in the coinage they had what they believed to be a source of wealth. The idea spread that the State had a right to use its power to alter the monetary standard as a means of making revenue.

The fact that three metals were used in their coinage, namely gold, silver and copper, made the job somewhat easier. The original coins had been made of copper. Later silver tended to supplant copper and the value of copper in terms of silver fell. Eventually gold tended to supplant silver. But new sources of gold and silver were not being developed and production from existing mines became more difficult and costly. What was more logical then, it was argued, than to put less gold in an aureus or less silver in a denarius bearing the same stamp as the older coins and pay them out.

This system was adopted and we read that it was not uncommon to issue plated coins which, bearing the required stamp, would fool the recipient until wear or investigation would show it to contain only part of the stated weight of precious metal. Use of alloys was another method. Coins supposed to contain say 20 grains of gold could be made up of 16 grains gold and four grains copper. And few except regular experts would know the difference. The Emperor Nero seems to have been very adroit at these debasement devices. He reduced the silver content of the denarius by 10%. Later it was reduced to 50% of its original silver content and in 50 years to only 1%. This allowed a larger number of silver coins to be made from the same amount of metal.

Troops Refuse Debased Coins

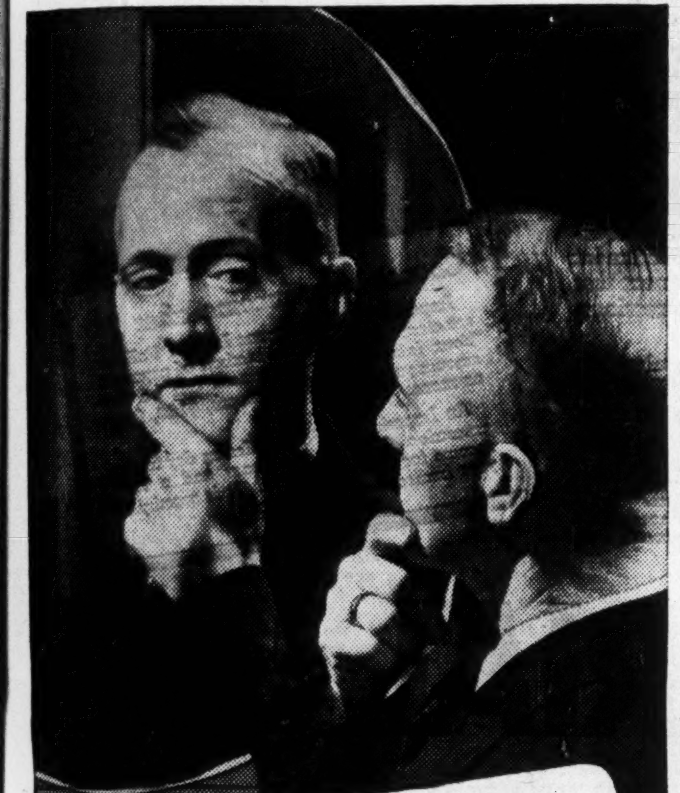
But as the public found their coins were not of the old value they lost confidence. Troops, who in many cases had had a large part in capturing gold and silver bullion from the enemy, refused to take their pay in tokens which had no value outside the confines of the Roman state. Even within the Roman boundaries, their purchasing power became less because people lost confidence in them. Patriotism of the troops and of the people thus became corrupted. Trade was handicapped. As the public found their coins were not of the old value they became suspicious. They wanted more of them. They would only accept existing coinage at a discount. The man with a bushel of wheat to sell who had possibly accepted five coins of a certain denomination now wanted seven or eight. The result was a sharp rise in prices. But on top of this gold and silver coins eventually became difficult to get. These Romans wanted large quantities of goods brought from abroad, particularly from the East. Foreign merchants would not accept debased coins. Consequently silver and gold pieces of accepted fineness and standard were paid out. The debased coins were kept in the country.

Good Money Disappears

Thus at an early date, without realizing it, the Romans discovered Gresham's law which was not stated for some centuries later that "bad money drives out good." So bad had the situation become that eventually no large transactions were completed by the exchange of coinage. Creditors demanded payment in volume of metals and it was a common sight to see cartloads of copper or other forms of metal being turned over in payment of a debt. The collection of taxes became increasingly difficult while expenses piled up, the Imperial treasury became impoverished. As supplies of gold and silver were reduced it became more difficult to bring goods in from abroad. In time of poor crops in Italy supplies of wheat became scarce. Imports were difficult because of the lack of sound money to pay for them.

The cost of living rose, social unrest increased but the Roman governments, obsessed with the idea that it was the government stamp that made money valuable, kept on the debasement programme. Eventually depression settled down and economic distress brought anarchy and conquest.

Thus one of the first experiments in currency inflation through debasement of the coinage ended disastrously.



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4. Is he likely to be ILL and unable to complete the administration of your estate? ☐
5. Do you know that if he DIES, *his* executor will become the executor of your estate unless your will provides otherwise? Even if you make provision for a succeeding executor, it involves substantial additional expense. ☐
6. Will he be FINANCIALLY IRRESPONSIBLE? ☐
7. Will he be UNSYMPATHETIC toward the feelings of some of your heirs—"play favorites"—and cause dissension? ☐
8. Will his services be MORE EXPENSIVE, due to the extra cost of the services of experts who would probably have to be engaged? ☐
9. Will OLD AGE prove a handicap? Will he have the same physical and mental vigor at 70, as he had at 50? ☐

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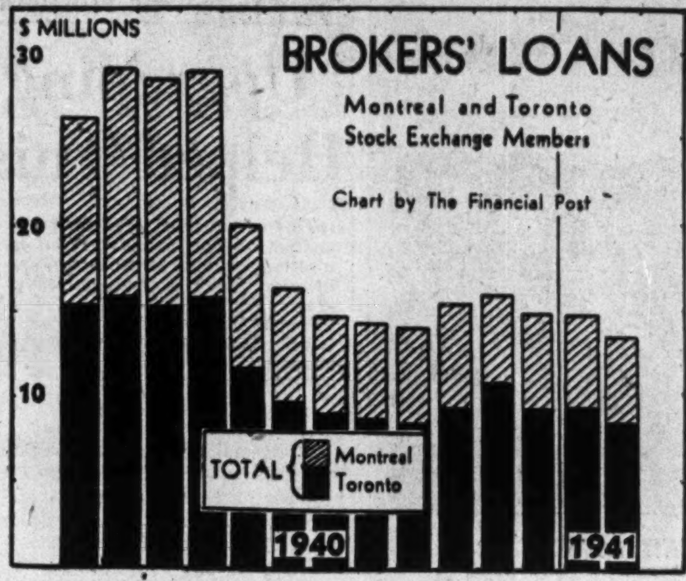

BROKERS' LOANS HALVED

Reflecting the lower prices for stocks and the small volume of trading taking place, borrowings on collateral of members of the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges have hit an all-time low. At the end of February this year, the combined volume was less than half that of a year ago, not a high level in itself. It illustrates the complete lack of overextended speculative positions now prevailing.

Company Reports

Corrugated Paper Box

Corrugated Paper Box Co., Toronto, reports net profits for 1940 equivalent to $8.61 a share on its preference shares compared with $9.10 a share for 1939. After paying $1.75 a share in dividends last year, arrears on this stock amounted to $15.75 a share.

Capital expenditures last year totalled $27,167. Principal items were a new high-pressure boiler in the Hilton Bros. plant at Winnipeg, two additional machines for Carton Specialties Ltd. and balance of payment on a machine for the latter company received in December, 1939.

A bank loan of $10,250 shown a year ago has disappeared and the company reports cash on hand of $19,391.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net earnings*	113,153	81,130
Add: Other income	9,131	9,032
Total earnings	122,284	90,162
Less: Directors' fees	400	400
Loss on invest.	1,148	6,735
Conting. reserve	20,000	......
Income taxes	44,454	23,518
Net profit	56,282	59,509
Less: Dividends	11,326	......
Surplus for year	44,956	59,509
Add: Prev. surplus	222,916	141,896
Adjustments	860	21,511
Surplus forward	268,732	222,916
*After depreciation	44,414	41,064
Earned per Share:		
Preference	$8.61	$9.10
Paid	1.75	nil
Shares O/s.:		
Preference, $100 par	6,537	6,537
Common, n.p.v.	47,000	47,000
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	525,560	445,170
Current liabilities	118,218	105,842
Working capital	407,342	339,328

G. Tamblyn Ltd.

Sales of $3.9 millions in 1940 were the largest in the history of G. Tamblyn, Ltd. At the end of 1940, the company had 69 stores, all in Ontario, 46 in Toronto. Five new stores were opened during the year and one closed.

Twelve stores were renovated. Each showed increased sales. Administration offices and distribution facilities were also renovated.

Despite a rise of approximately $51,000 in income and excess profits taxes, net profits increased more than $6,000 over 1939. Inventories increased from $844,257 at the end of 1939 to $959,244 at Dec. 31, 1940. Working capital was some $39,000 lower at $733,944.

Annual meeting will be held March 26, at the company's head office in Toronto.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Operating profit	246,242	194,329
Add: Interest (net)	2,047	371
Emp. sav. returns	3,286	......
Net income	251,575	194,700
Less: Directors' fees	1,940	1,950
Depreciation	36,093	38,162
Amort. of leases	9,779	8,393
Income taxes	74,436	23,441
Net profit	129,327	122,754
Less: Preferred divs.	15,000	15,000
Common divs.	89,600	89,600
Surplus for year	24,727	18,154
Add: Prev. surplus	486,475	468,321
Prof. sale of assets	411	......
Emp. savs. pr. yrs.	7,374	......
Less: Inc. tax pr. yrs.	11,134	......
Surplus forward	507,853	486,475
Earnings per Share:		
Preferred	$21.66	$20.46
Paid	2.50	2.50
Common	1.02	0.96
Paid	0.80	0.80
Working Capital	1940 $	1939 $
Current assets	1,222,810	1,121,110
Current liabilities	488,866	348,439
Working capital	733,944	772,671

Hunt's Ltd.

Net income before depreciation of Hunt's Ltd., Toronto, rose to $28,344 in the year ended Dec. 29, 1940, from $1,366 the year before. During the first half of the year several of the company's 31 stores were closed to permit modernization at a cost of $38,000. The programme resulted in a decided improvement in sales and profits in the latter part of the year, states H. W. Hunt, president.

Fixtures and equipment of the Savarin restaurant and hotel, Toronto, which had been leased, were purchased in May, 1940, on the renewal of the Savarin lease.

Bank loan of the company increased from $60,000 at the end of 1939 to $69,000 at the end of 1940. President Hunt states the bank loan has been reduced $18,000 in the first two months of 1941, when operations showed a substantial improvement over the corresponding period of 1940.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended

	Dec. 29 1940 $	Dec. 31 1939 $
Sales	1,199,694	1,213,497
Net income	28,344	1,366
Less: Depreciation	47,067	53,589
Net loss	18,723	52,223
Add: Prev. deficit	198,794	74,799
Loss on equip.	13,775	31,772
Res. for invest. loss in subsid.	1,768	40,000
Less: Prior yr. adj.	1,821	......
Deficit forward	231,239	198,794
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	85,441	79,195
Current liabilities	132,520	124,284
Excess of current liabs. over current assets	47,079	45,089

Weekly Bank Clearings

	1941 $	year ago %	1941 $
Halifax	3,011,132	+25.3	4,110,419
Saint John	2,023,150	+14.5	2,331,916
Moncton	699,807	+11.0	896,551
Sherbrooke	852,367	+11.1	996,890
Quebec	3,997,453	—2.8	6,144,932
Montreal	90,327,233	+12.5	124,377,696
Ottawa	47,015,542	+177.6	69,666,282
Kingston	614,346	+38.8	784,994
Peterborough	525,387	—4.6	629,780
Toronto	93,238,016	+5.6	150,116,072
Hamilton	4,911,481	+7.7	7,791,978
Kitchener	953,273	+6.4	1,380,939
Brantford	876,348	+17.5	1,091,891
London	2,221,799	+4.2	2,799,571
Chatham	550,531	—6.2	604,578
Windsor	3,508,310	+39.3	3,366,866
Sarnia	391,284	+16.2	444,072
Sudbury	1,007,552	+0.6	934,955
Fort William	697,443	+20.1	1,150,907
Winnipeg	38,930,081	+20.3	32,828,382
Brandon	255,821	+7.5	352,693
Regina	3,040,595	+6.2	3,782,592
Moose Jaw	481,980	+22.9	586,582
Saskatoon	1,196,503	+26.9	1,484,907
Prince Albert	317,490	+33.5	352,447
Edmonton	3,897,335	+14.4	4,801,690
Calgary	5,290,753	+34.4	5,177,973
Lethbridge	440,253	+9.5	420,738
Medicine Hat	228,772	+24.0	285,372
N. W'minster	761,696	+14.5	855,134
Vancouver	17,434,813	+22.1	23,272,815
Victoria	1,870,032	+5.9	2,119,896

Staff Changes

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes:

W. B. BRADSHAW, manager, Sutton, Que., to be manager, Bedford, Que.

I. H. BOWDEN, accountant, Huntingdon, Que., to be manager, Sutton, Que.

• • •

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

J. H. MATHESON, manager, Whycocomagh, N.S., to be manager, Lawrencetown, N.S.

S. S. SHAW, manager, Eyebrow, Sask., to be manager, Balcarres, Sask.

R. H. SQUIRES to be manager, Lambeth, Ont.

R. F. GARRARD, supervisor's department, Toronto, to be assistant manager, Winnipeg.

P. C. R. HARRIS, manager, Lawrencetown, N.S., to retire on pension.

• • •

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

A. L. ORMISTON, to be manager, Digby, N.S.

G. A. BAILEY, to be accountant, St. Catherine St., Montreal.

H. C. MORTON, to be accountant, Truro, N.S.

R. C. CLARK, to be manager, Queen & Lee, Toronto.

G. H. BERESFORD, to be assistant accountant, Kingston, Ja.

J. A. CRANSTOUN, to be assistant accountant, Toronto.

Depositor Rules Own Bank Account

Bank Must Have Permission to Debit Account, Court Rules

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A bank cannot pay itself from the funds of a depositor, by its own decision. A ruling to this effect was laid down by Mr. Justice Alfred Forest of the Superior Court in a case involving La Banque Canadienne Nationale and Armand Turcotte.

The bank possessed a note for $247, dated March 5, 1934, which Turcotte had endorsed. In February, 1940, the manager of the bank told him that he had better pay the note but Turcotte said he would not pay it and did not have to do so, since it was proscribed by the lapse of five years. His balance at that date was very small. On Aug. 6, 1940, Turcotte deposited $557 and the bank immediately debited his account with the value of the note, plus $108 interest, or $353. Turcotte sued for recovery of the amount and won his action.

The court ruled it is a principle of an elementary nature that banks are obliged to follow instructions from their depositors.

Drop in Assets Due To War Payments

A drop of $10 millions in total assets of the Bank of Canada for the week ended March 12, was caused mainly by a decline of $5.7 millions in total investments and of $4.3 millions in all other assets which would include cheques payable by other banks.

The decline in assets was due to the bank paying off an equal amount of its liabilities. For instance, the deposits of the Dominion Government were down $12 millions, evidently reflecting payments by the Government on war account. Deposits of the chartered banks were higher while other deposits were lower. Note circulation increased owing to the greater demand for cash for the spring business.

	Mar. 12 1941 $	Mar. 5 1941 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	358,510,591	357,441,809
Rest fund	3,722,910	3,722,910
Depos.: Dominion.	50,430,433	62,933,198
Bank	212,169,670	211,269,730
Other	3,574,030	4,094,456
Total deposits	266,174,133	278,297,384
All other liabs.	4,591,920	3,622,747
Total liabs.	637,999,554	648,084,850
Assets		
In sterl. & U. S.	60,586,325	60,657,205
Subsid. coin	864,744	861,393
Investments:		
Dom. gov. short.	444,908,018	449,373,392
Other Dom. govt.	121,020,476	122,292,282
Total invest.	565,928,494	571,665,674
Premises	1,707,959	1,707,835
All other assets	8,912,032	13,192,743
	637,999,554	648,084,850

Banking Service
1817-1941
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.

Assets of £143 millions.
Over 870 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.

London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.

Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

THE CALL for "Home Front" Service

By Buying War Certificates regularly you are enlisting your dollars.

A Pledge to Buy Certificates regularly each week, fortnight or month will produce better results than occasional purchases.

The Objective—a Pledge from every Canadian for the duration of the war.

Save for Canada now—for yourself in the future.

YOUR PLEDGE for the regular purchase of War Savings Certificates is urgently needed. It may be placed with your employer or your bank.

SAVE LEND TO CANADA

THE FURTHERANCE OF THE WAR EFFORT

has a first call on this Bank's services and support. This applies particularly to the increased needs of manufacturing and other business concerns—of agriculturists—and to the efforts of all citizens.

Payments by mail or cable to friends and relatives Overseas may be made through any of our branches, subject to Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations.

An Account at any of our Branches will be helpful.

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
EST'D. 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE

JOIN THE RANKS OF SATISFIED OWNERS—CHOOSE FARGO TRUCKS

"..So well satisfied..we purchased our Second Fargo.."

Mr. S. Iwan, Hamilton Beverages, Hamilton, Ontario, writes: "*We are pleased to advise you that the Fargo 1½ Ton Truck which we purchased from you approximately one year ago has given us excellent service. This truck has gone 30,000 miles and our maintenance cost has been very low and operating costs very satisfactory.* ***We were so well satisfied with this unit that we purchased our second Fargo in March, 1940.*** *I have driven Chrysler cars myself since 1929 and have no hesitation in recommending Fargo Trucks and Chrysler Cars.*"

(Signed) Hamilton Beverages, per S. Iwan.

Here is another of the many enthusiastic letters we receive from satisfied Fargo owners:

"*For a number of years we have been operating several Fargo Trucks. We have recently purchased a Fargo Diesel, also 3 ton Fargo. They have all been exceedingly satisfactory, and we hope that you will continue to produce such a fine type of product.*"

(Signed) George Lasby, Lasby Transport Limited, Guelph, Ontario.

Make your next truck a Fargo. See your nearest Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo dealer right away.

FARGO TRUCKS COVER 98% OF ALL HAULING AND DELIVERY NEEDS

Light, Fast Delivery, Medium Loads or Heavy Duty Hauling—there's a Fargo Truck to suit your needs and SAVE YOU MONEY!

There are 94 Chassis and Body Models which enable you to select a 1941 Fargo Model to suit *your* particular work!

BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

CHECK FARGO'S LOW DELIVERED PRICE!

BUILT IN CANADA BY CHRYSLER

No Duty On Placer Dredges Urged by B. C. Mine Bureau

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — With a view to encouraging operators of dragline dredges in the western coast states to move their equipment into the placer gold fields of this province, the British Columbia Chamber of Mines is urging the Federal Government to reduce the heavy duty now charged on mining machinery.

According to Frank Woodside, manager of the Chamber of Mines, several California dragline operators have nearly worked out the ground on which they have been operating profitably for years and are willing to cross the border and help increase Canada's gold production.

So far, however, they have been discouraged from entering British Columbia because of the heavy expenses involved. The duty that must be paid is 25%. There is the additional 10% sales tax and the 8% war tax, making a total of 43%.

Mr. Woodside has written to Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of mines and resources at Ottawa, pointing out that efforts have been made for some time to induce Canadian mining men to adopt the dragline system in the Cariboo and other favorable areas, but that the process is highly specialized and requires considerable investment.

Two or three hundred dragline dredges have been operating in California, Idaho and Oregon. Mr. Woodside made a personal inspection a year ago and was convinced that British Columbia presents a big opportunity for the operation of this apparatus.

Engineers representing several California dragline outfits came to British Columbia last year to survey the field. They were favorably impressed, but balked when they figured up the cost of bringing in their machinery.

Want No Duty Five Years

"While a part of the plant is exempt from duty," points out Mr. Woodside, "it is not attractive to junk a portion of the dredge and add new equipment here. If dragline dredges were permitted to enter Canada duty free for a period of, say, five years it would be possible to make a fairly thorough test of some of the more desirable areas. Unless the dredges are brought in, it is obvious that only an incomplete examination of the method's effectiveness could be possible.

"If the tests are favorable there is every reason to suppose that Canadian mining companies might enter the field and provide a new and important method of extracting gold from British Columbia's placer fields."

GOULD DIVIDEND

Goulds Pumps, Inc., has declared a dividend of $1 a share on its preferred stock, payable in U. S. funds on April 1, 1941, to shareholders on record March 20. Arrears at April 1 next will amount to $42.75 a share.

NEW DIRECTOR

George Ganetakos, managing director of United Amusement Corp. Ltd., Montreal, has just been elected director of Prudential Trust Co. Ltd.

Company Reports

International Nickel

Increased operating profits all but covered the nearly double 1940 taxation of International Nickel Co. of Canada. Highlights of last year's operations as shown in the annual report follow:

Earnings of $2.30 a share as against $2.39 a share the previous year, figure in U. S. funds:

Greater production and greater sales of metals than in any previous year in company history.

A step-up in production and refining to increase output and allow handling of Falconbridge matte.

An increase in working capital by over $8 millions to $75 millions after paying dividends at the usual rates.

Like other base metal producing companies in this country, during wartime the company is giving out no figures on tonnage of ore treated, metal produced or ore in reserve. It is stated, however, that ore production will start at the new Garson shaft late in 1941 with underground work progressing rapidly. Sinking of a new shaft at Creighton is scheduled to get under way this summer.

The new crushing plant at the Frood open pit was put into operation last August. This plant will also crush ore from the Stobie open pit from which production is expected by mid-year. A shaft is to be started at the Stobie mine.

Income and Surplus Account*
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net sales	143,702,956	126,505,692
Less: Cost of sales	73,266,214	66,570,269
Oper. earnings ...	70,436,742	59,935,423
Less: Admin. & H. O. exp.	1,695,872	1,669,935
Net oper. profit ..	68,740,870	58,266,488
Add: Invest. inc. .	550,219	380,280
Misc. income ...	10,432	3,809
	69,301,521	58,650,577
Less: Res. for tax.	21,130,703	11,322,121
Depr. & replet'n	7,631,020	7,343,620
Ret. & insur. res.	4,995,026	3,137,370
Net profit	35,544,772	36,847,466
Less: Pref. divds.	1,933,899	1,933,899
Common divds..	29,156,338	29,156,338
Surp. for year ...	4,454,535	5,757,229
Add: Prev. surplus	†71,293,217	72,259,896
Less: Res. re Finland exp.	....	6,723,908
Exch. adjust. ..	2,461,542	2,481,079
Surplus fwd.	73,286,210	68,812,138

*All figures given in U. S. funds.
†Before exchange adjustment.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned ..	129%	133%
Paid	7%	7%
Com.: Earned ..	$2.30	$2.39
Paid	2.00	2.00
No. of Shs. Outstand.:		
$5 and $100 par, pref.	$27,627,825	$27,627,825
Common (shs.) .	14,584,025	14,584,025
Working Capital		
Current assets ...	103,597,701	85,728,966
Current liabs. ...	28,597,721	19,209,403
Working capital .	74,999,980	66,519,563

Siscoe Gold

Although a new record of 233,321 tons of ore was handled in 1940 compared with 218,041 tons in 1939, production and profits of Siscoe Gold Mines showed a further decrease in 1940 with earnings equal to 10.2 cents a share as against 15 cents in 1939.

Tonnage of ore in reserve was practically unchanged at 575,150, including broken ore, but grade was lower by 50 cents at $6.58 a ton with $35 gold. To offset a major part of the decrease in grade, a change is now being considered in mining policy and further reductions in operating costs. Mining of greater widths of ore and a larger tonnage is being considered.

Working capital was slightly higher at $1.1 millions at the end of 1940.

Exploration was carried out on four properties in 1940, Vicour Gold Mines, Indian Path Tungsten, Pan-Canadian and West Siscoe. Vicour exploration is continuing and drilling is also being continued at Pan-Canadian with a few intersections of interest. Work at Indian Path was suspended in April while the West Siscoe work was for informative purposes.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Bullion production ...	1,775,208	1,953,901
Less: Development ..	197,938	196,433
Shaft sinking, etc. ..	12,170	22,573
Mining	482,830	443,420
Milling	195,265	200,386
Marketing expense .	20,252	23,231
Camp maintenance .	9,391	14,546
Insurance	11,590	11,585
Gen. mine expense .	68,189	75,037
H. O. & gen. exp. ..	36,245	44,485
Transfer fees	13,312	13,387
Corporation taxes ..	6,966	5,956
Outside explor. w/o	44,956	21,436
Net oper. earnings ...	676,104	881,426
Add: Int. & dividends	43,233	43,719
Other income	10,897	16,406
Total net earnings	730,234	941,551
Less: Depreciation ...	102,718	151,611
Reserve for taxes ..	153,591	109,050
Net profit	473,925	680,890
Less: Dividends	533,607	603,208
Surplus for year	*59,682	77,682
Add: Prev. surplus ..	1,164,061	1,120,780
Profit on secs.	......	6,039
Sundry adjust.	......	810
Less: Tax adjusts. ...	160	15,000
Loss on invests.	13,448	......
West Siscoe explor..	......	26,250
Surplus forward	1,090,771	1,164,061

*Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.102	$0.15
Paid	0.115	0.13
No. of Shs. Outstand. .	4,640,063	4,640,063
Working Capital		
Current assets	1,310,985	1,250,300
Current liabilities	198,718	157,464
Working capital	1,112,267	1,092,836

"Making" War Workers — III

"Upgrading" Workers Helped This Plant

This is the third of a series of articles on how industry itself is meeting the need for new workers in war factories and auxiliary plants, by "making" qualified men through plant training systems. Other reports will appear in early issues of The Post.

By GUY S. CUNLIFFE
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

In the smaller plants contributing to Canada's war supply effort, the problem of payroll expansion and employee training is no less acute than in the large key factories—perhaps more so.

Consequently employers in small-to-moderate plants have had to solve their own wartime staff problems in their own ways, in most cases within the factory walls and without outside assistance. A growing number of such employers are doing a creditable job, and valuably supplementing the efforts of the larger establishments.

Typical Unit

An example of moderate-sized enterprise ,and reflecting to some extent the problems of the smaller factories is the plant of Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co. at London, Ont. The company produces doors, door fittings and other builders' hardware, specializing in large overhead doors for factories, aircraft hangars, etc. Its position is indirectly important to the expansion of war industry and development of air training facilities.

The present expanded payroll of several hundred men is approximately double the average size of normal times, and a large proportion of the additional workers have been given all or most of their training in the company's plant. When available, graduates of technical schools or from short war emergency courses were worked into production, but others have been taken on "green" without preliminary training.

Upgrading

The company found it an advantage to have fostered employee "upgrading" during prewar years, by encouraging workers to work up through the shop and fit themselves to step into vacancies as they occurred. This made it possible to move some of the regular employees up to more important work and replace them with the new workers brought in as the scope of war work expanded. The company has always tried to keep ahead of requirements in its employee training and upgrading policy.

According to company officials, it proved possible to develop new lathe hands of sufficient competence to handle fairly simple operations on machines, within a week to two weeks in most cases. Electric welders required for certain phases of production have also been trained within the plant.

Emphasized by company executives as an essential principle, in connection with employee training and payroll expansion, is that whatever system is followed must be kept as flexible as possible. High pressure methods are avoided. Adherence to these principles, The Post was told, ensures the goodwill of the men; allows them to develop naturally and soundly when left to themselves; and keeps them from becoming overspecialized in one particular job or phase of production.

This last phase is important in a moderate size plant where men may have to be shifted from one operation to another from time to time.

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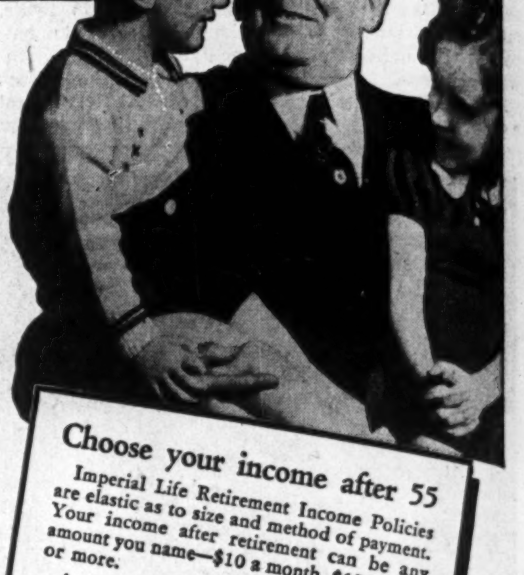
Income after Retirement really costs you nothing the Imperial Life way

Your money comes back to you and more with it!



IF you are forty or so now, in the next fifteen years you should be able to retire from business with income continued. But, are you sure you will have this income when the time comes?

Business hazards, unfortunate investments, failure to save regularly—these are some of the reasons why most men of "about 55" either go on working or by loss of earning power are *forced* to retire, without sufficient income.

Thousands of thoughtful men have found the complete answer to life's uncertainties in an Imperial Life retirement income policy. It is *one* investment that is always at par—through depressions, epidemics and panics.

The Imperial Life plan requires no undue sacrifice on your part. Take the important step now. See the Imperial Life representative today.

LET US SEND YOU THIS BOOK
The title is: *"How People Use Life Insurance."* You'll find it very helpful. It is free. Write Imperial Life Assurance Co., 20 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

Choose your income after 55
Imperial Life Retirement Income Policies are elastic as to size and method of payment. Your income after retirement can be any amount you name—$10 a month, $100, $200 or more.

An Imperial Life Policy offering day to day protection for you and yours and a *sure* income for your later years. It is worthy of your immediate consideration.

IMPERIAL LIFE

STYLE and QUALITY LEADERSHIP for over a Century

Bond Street Line priced at $11.00

Dack Shoes have stood the test of time. Every pair is backed by more than 100 years of experienced craftsmanship. That's why Dack's give you snug fit and superlative comfort—from the first time on. That's why Dack's are famous for sturdy quality and "thrifty mileage". That's why Dack's have an individuality of their own—yet reflect the newest in authentic styling. You'll always be glad you chose Dack Shoes.

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SHOES FOR MEN

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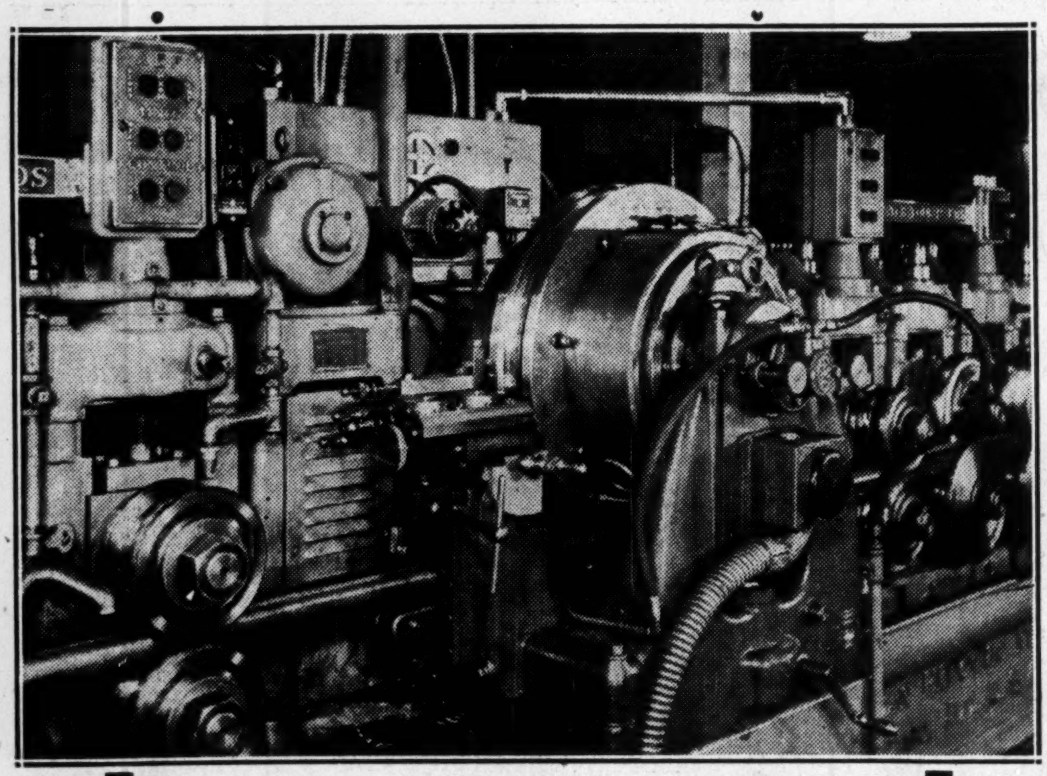
SHOPS IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES



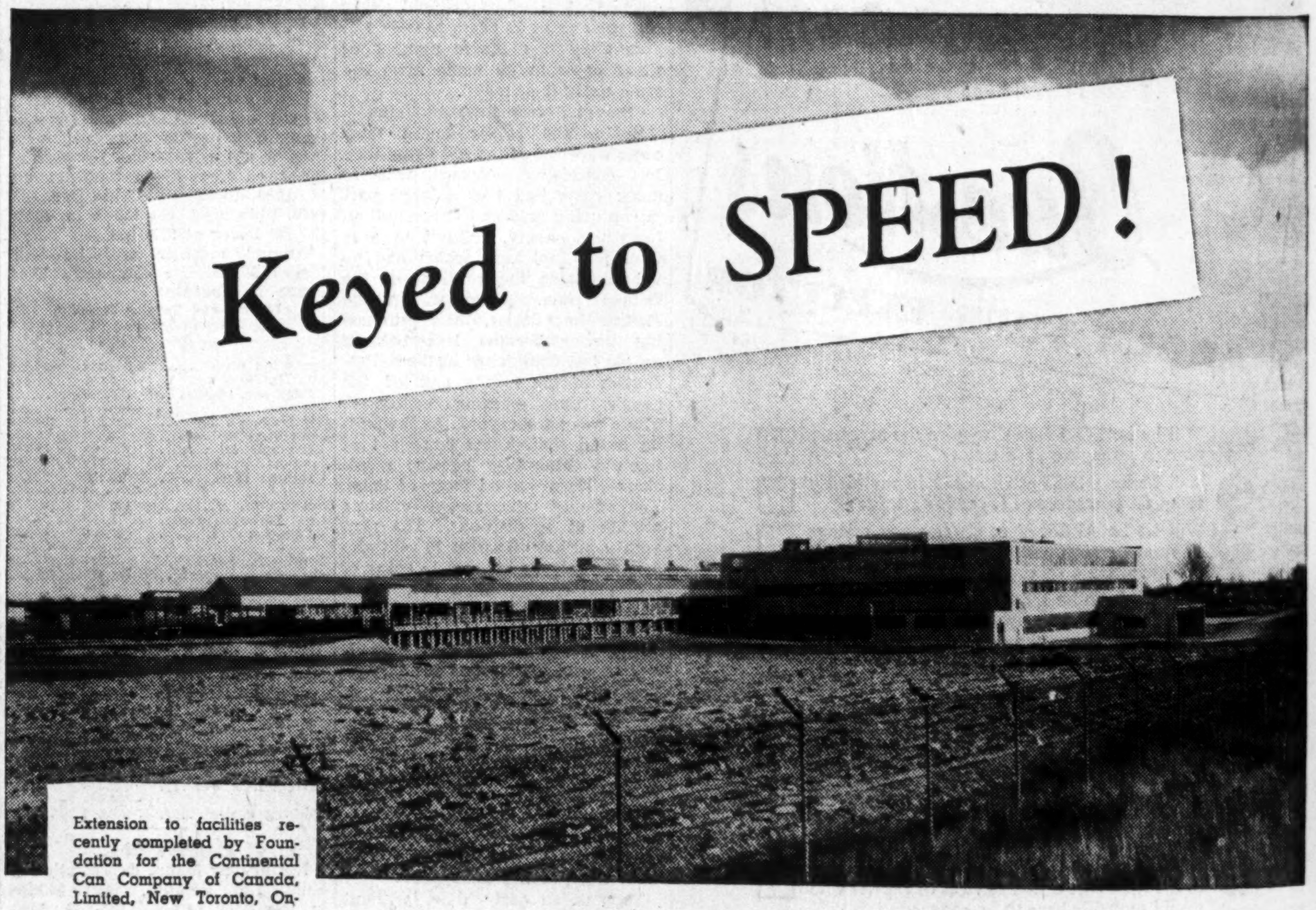
Stan-Steel ELECTRIC WELDED TUBING will do all you want — and more

THIS picture shows a section of one of the machines which turns out Stan-Steel Electrically Welded Steel Tubing. Tube made by the electric-resistance process is conceded to be the best welded tube ever developed. We are equipped to manufacture sizes from ½" O.D. x 24 gauge to 3" O.D. x 11 gauge. Let us help you solve your tubing problem.

"STAN" STEEL

STAN-STEEL TUBE
ELECTRICALLY WELDED

STANDARD TUBE COMPANY LIMITED • Woodstock, Ontario



Extension to facilities recently completed by Foundation for the Continental Can Company of Canada, Limited, New Toronto, Ontario.

● Today's construction problems involve, to a greater degree than ever before, the pressing need of **speed**. Thus it is that "Foundation" — possessing unique advantages in experience, personnel and facilities—is again and again the choice of executives who must add **speed** to their list of rigid specifications.

To those who cannot afford the risk of delay we suggest consulting Foundation when considering new construction or the rehabilitation of existing plant facilities, large or small.

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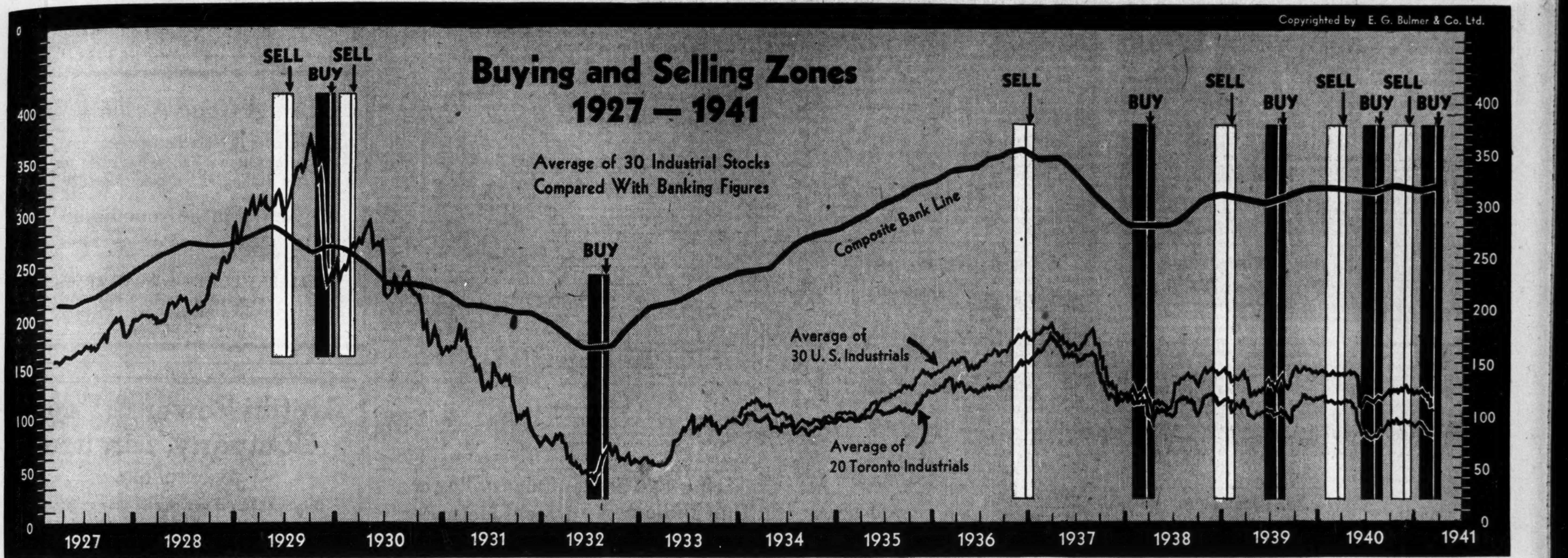
A New Technique of Market Analysis



"Experience over this period has shown that expansion and contraction of our economy, represented by the composite bank line, have always led the stock market by at least 100 days. Moreover, it has been shown that the composite bank line must run in a given direction at least eight weeks before the changing economy which it represents exerts sufficient influence on the stock market to cause it to follow suit. Then, when the signal is confirmed, there has always been sufficient time to permit the investor to take appropriate action to his advantage." Thus the author briefly explains this chart. Each pillar represents approximately a 12-week period: eight weeks, the time during which the "line forms"; four weeks during which investors can act. The white pillars indicate periods when the "bank line" by moving up for eight unbroken weeks, has given a signal that cash is to be preferred to equities; the black pillars when the bank line indicates a change in underlying conditions favorable to buying securities.

The Financial Post herewith publishes a new method of stock market analysis developed over some years by the Toronto investment dealer, E. G. Bulmer.

This method is said correctly and in advance to have given the "buy" and "sell" signals over a 13-year period, which includes most of the crises of modern times.

The stock market now is in a buying range, according to Mr. Bulmer, indicating the desirability of converting cash into securities.

The author bases his analysis on movements of basic factors in the banking system rather than on records of stock price action.

His claim is that this method gives ample advance warning of changes in trend.

Further articles explaining this method of analysis, both with respect to the market generally and with respect to individual stocks, will appear in successive issues of The Financial Post.

Starting his firm, E. G. Bulmer & Co. Ltd., some years ago, the author has devoted over four years to market research designed to produce better results in the selection and management of investment portfolios. As a result of this study a plan was developed which is being offered as a service to investors.

By E. G. BULMER

Ask the average investor what he would like most to know about his investing policy and he should be able to summarize his desires under three heads.

He would want to know:

1. What stocks, or bonds, should I buy?
2. When should I buy?
3. When should I sell?

If you know the answers to these three questions you would be the perfect investor. If you could always pick only stocks that were going up, it wouldn't be long before you could stop worrying about stock markets.

A method has been devised—and will be further explained in this and succeeding articles in The Financial Post—which over the past 13 years would have indicated when to buy and when to sell.

Moreover, it would have given its key signals in plenty of time for the investor to act.

According to this method, the "buy" signal which has proved correct every time in the past 13 years is again out, suggesting the conversion of cash into securities. The signal was given two weeks ago and, according to this method there are still four weeks or so to act upon it.

The "composite bank line" has completed its eight weeks forming period and is moving into the "action" period.

This theory of investment does not pretend to determine when the exact bottom of any decline has been reached.

Neither does it tell exactly when the peak of any upward move has been reached.

Rather it tells when the major trend of business is changing direction. And it gives this signal in advance of the time when the actual reversal of direction is to take place.

This method of determining the direction of the major economic trends looks behind the market itself. It does not depend on a study of the movement of stock prices, or stock price indices. In this it avoids the commonest criticism of theories which do depend on stock price averages, that these give their signals after the event which they are expected to foretell has occurred.

Basic Factors at Work

Years of study of investments have demonstrated that behind the market itself are continually operating certain basic factors which determine what type of action investors as a whole are going to take under any given set of circumstances.

The clue to these factors is found in the banking system. It is based on the understanding of the part that the banking system plays in our whole economic set-up. It appreciates that debits to individual bank accounts, taken in conjunction with volume of loans and amount of deposits, tell in general how great the public's "free" balance is at any time. It is this "free" balance which is used to buy goods, to pay wages, generally to carry on business out of which come the earnings that determine the worth of securities.

Moreover, it is from this "free" balance that the funds, which investors use if they are going to buy stocks and bonds, must come.

A later article will explain how these banking figures are used and the basis for the calculations in greater detail. It will suffice for the present to point out that the basic factors used in this market analysis method are not movements of stock prices but that it goes behind these to the factors that control company earnings, the supply of money available for investment and the return which investors are going to demand on their capital.

On the above chart the rise and fall of the "composite bank line" is related to the levels of the averages of 30 New York industrial stocks over the period from 1927 to date and with the Toronto Stock Exchange index of 20 industrials since the latter index was first compiled in 1934.

The first five years—1927-32—were free from unusual banking and market controls. During the balance of the period, many kinds of controls were applied to both the banking system and investments markets, as well as to business itself. Then in the last two years came first the threat of war and then war itself. In no previous period could such a variety of unforeseen and disturbing shocks have been experienced.

Experience over this period has shown that expansion and contraction of our economy, represented by the "composite bank line" in this chart, has always led stock markets by at least 100 days. Moreover, it has been shown that the "composite bank line" must run in a given direction at least eight weeks before the changing economy which it represents exerts sufficient influence on the stock market to cause it to follow suit. Then when the signal is confirmed, there has always been sufficient time to permit the investor to take appropriate action to his advantage.

These periods are purely arbitrary and of our own choosing. But results obtained from operating on this basis have been exceedingly gratifying. Over this whole 13-year period whenever temporary changes in the direction of the "composite bank line" have been of less than eight weeks' duration, the basic conditions which it reflected have never exerted sufficient strength to influence the course of the market.

Following along the history which is unfolded in this 13-year chart, it is easy to find the critical points when the signal given by the "composite bank line" gave vital clues of coming events.

Expansion of the economy was indicated at the beginning of 1927 by the advancing bank line and this continued to April, 1929. During this interval there was one period of four weeks and another of seven weeks when the line turned down but each time resumed its original course, indicating that the time to sell stocks had not yet arrived. During this period the N. Y. average rose from 155 to 305.

Then the line turned down and gave a selling signal early in June, 1929. Assuming that selling took place over the next four weeks when the average rose from 309 to 344, you could have disposed of your stocks at an average level of 326. The stock market continued upward until September, 1929, reaching a peak of 380. But once more it should be repeated that this procedure can only be applied to the main trend of the market and does not profess to obtain highs or lows.

Save 81 Points

The bank line indicated a buying area at the end of November, 1929, and during the next four weeks the average level of the stock index was 245, or a saving of 81 points from the previous selling area.

By January, 1930, the bank line again indicated that stocks should be sold and from then until the end of February, a normal period for selling, the average level was 265. The bank line then continued down with only minor changes until the end of June, 1932. The market, after continuing upward to 290 in April, 1930, followed down, making its low in July, 1932.

To the latter date an investor operating under this procedure would have his capital intact and would be anticipating the next buying level. This came September, 1932, at which time he was able to reinvest at an average level of 70 the capital taken out of the market at the 265 level. Thus he would have saved some 195 points and his capital would now buy almost four times the amount of securities originally held in 1930.

Other examples are much the same, even coming to the supposedly unpredictable period since the outbreak of war.

Weathered the War

The action of the bank line in July and August, 1939, definitely indicated that markets would not be demoralized if war broke out. This was abundantly borne out by stock market action immediately following war's outbreak. Moreover, the bank line turned down in the week of Jan. 10, 1940, confirming a selling signal at the end of February, well in advance of the still unexpected debacle in Europe. An investor following this procedure would have been out of the market until around the middle of July, 1940, all the time that markets were discounting the appalling events of last spring and summer.

The economic expansion that started in July, 1940, was reversed in September and the selling signal came early in November last year with the average at 132. Now once more the bank line has confirmed an expanding economy and indicated that an area for favorable buying of securities is at hand.

Once more it should be emphasized that the general trend is indicated by this procedure. Individual stocks, or groups of stocks, may run contrary to the general trend for a period. Selection of the actual securities to be bought or sold is another subject which will be dealt with later.

Also, the basis on which this procedure is worked out indicates that it can be of equal service to those wanting information of the changes in general business levels or prices for commodities.

Canada Finally Faces The Wheat Facts

New Policy Reverses Historic Aim, Creates New Political Strains on Nation—But Expected to Limit Annual Wheat Costs to Around $82.5 Millions a Year

By GORDON L. SMITH
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Last week Canada reversed its historic agricultural rôle of endeavoring to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

Instead Ottawa now urges that only two thirds of a blade be grown where one grew and flourished in 1940.

That in briefest form is Canada's new wartime wheat policy. For the time being at least it spells the end of the great era of farm expansion, an era which permitted hundreds of thousands of land-hungry Europeans and Americans to come here and develop homes, an era which for nearly half a century produced our biggest source of railway revenue, by far our biggest export.

Now wheat farmers have been told to reduce, to cut their acreage this year to 65% of the 1940 total, a decrease of nine million acres, the equivalent of from 135 to 225 million bushels, the exact figure largely depending on what sort of weather we have next June.

Knowing from experience that voluntary measures are impractical the Dominion Government has taken steps to enforce its advice by the adoption of two age-old devices: a bonus to those who accept; a blunt warning to the others that there will be no guaranteed market for their surplus wheat this fall.

Ever since the first agricultural college was established in Canada, at Guelph, over 60 years ago, the official emphasis has been on greater production. True it included a policy of better quality. But this was chiefly a refinement. The real slogan and the one that appealed to the average hard-headed farmer was "grow more and you make more."

The vast and elaborate system of Dominion experimental farms concentrated on the same policy. Its most outstanding success, Marquis wheat, was a natural result. This day's quicker maturing variety extended the wheat belt for thousands of miles not only in Canada but throughout the world. Without it wheat growing might still have been confined to the Red River Valley in southern Manitoba. For his discovery of Marquis, Charles Saunders was honored by half a score of governments, was among the last Canadians to receive a knighthood. Now all this wheat expansion is so much water over the dam. It remains to be seen whether the old policy will be resumed after the war.

New Wheat Policy

Complete immediately temporary storage to accommodate balance of undelivered farmers' wheat from 1940 crop.

Continue base price of 70 cents per bushel for 1941 crop wheat up to total deliveries of 230 million bushels.

Pay bonus of $4 per acre for land taken out of 1940 wheat acreage and put in summer fallow.

Pay bonus for $2 per acre for land taken out of wheat acreage and put into coarse grains

Pay bonus of $2 per acre for land taken out of wheat acreage and seeded down to grass or clover and an additional $2 per acre if land continued seeded down next year.

Most people are familiar with the immediate reasons for the about-face in Canadian wheat policy. Last year three things happened; a record acreage, a record crop, a sharp curtailment of our export markets. The result was congestion clear back to the farms on which the wheat was grown. Before the end of the year every elevator, country and terminal, every tied-up grain boat, every spare freight car, was filled, and over 50 million bushels of surplus wheat, not needed for seed or feed, was piled up in makeshift storage on western farms.

The Dominion Government, having been practically the only taker of Canadian wheat since the war and the major outlet for several years before that, naturally decided that drastic steps were in order.

Already the authorities were heavily committed. At least $350 millions of funds from the public treasury were already tied up in unsold wheat stored in elevators throughout the country, and before the last of the 1940 crop comes in this will have been boosted to $400 millions.

And this is not merely credit but real money paid out to producers on the basis of the government guaranteed minimum price of 70 cents per bushel No. 1 Northern, Fort William.

But this $400 millions is only part of the commitment, and perhaps the minor part. It costs money to keep wheat in elevators, almost a cent a bushel per month. Storage charges on total government holdings are already running close to $1 million a week; a tremendous drain, when every spare dollar is needed for prosecuting the war.

It was this complete congestion, with enough wheat in Canadian storage to supply the whole import wants of the world for over a year, which precipitated the crisis and a new official wheat policy for Canada. But the whole problem has been smoldering for years.

It is not something that has been brought on by the war and that will be automatically solved by the peace. Ever since 1928 Canada has been facing gradual curtailment of export markets in Europe and, with one brief exception, lower prices and an increasing acreage at home.

The present war has merely aggravated our wheat problem. When Britain and France finally broke with Germany a year ago last September it was generally believed that for the duration of the war at least our wheat marketing worries would be over. And they would have been, too, had the war followed the pattern of the first six months.

Then, as in the conflict of 1914-18, Canada, in common with other relatively nearby surplus wheat producers, was responsible for the large wheat import requirements of all of western Europe, save Germany itself. Hitler's lightning conquests of a year ago quickly changed that responsibility, leaving us in a few short weeks only Great Britain, Greece, perhaps Spain and Portugal and in recent months probably 150,000 Italian prisoners in North Africa as customers. This was a vastly different situation from that which prevailed during the first Great War and in the meantime we had doubled our acreage of 1914.

After the present war the situation will certainly change again. We may for a year or two and perhaps longer have an almost unlimited market for wheat in Europe. Available stocks in France, the Low Countries, the Scandinavian bloc and in Germany will certainly be exhausted. There will be no huge backlog of deferred buying because, unlike durable goods, food not eaten this week cannot be made up the next, but Europe will be hungry and in need of extra wheat. This, however, is looking far ahead. The present position is another and different matter.

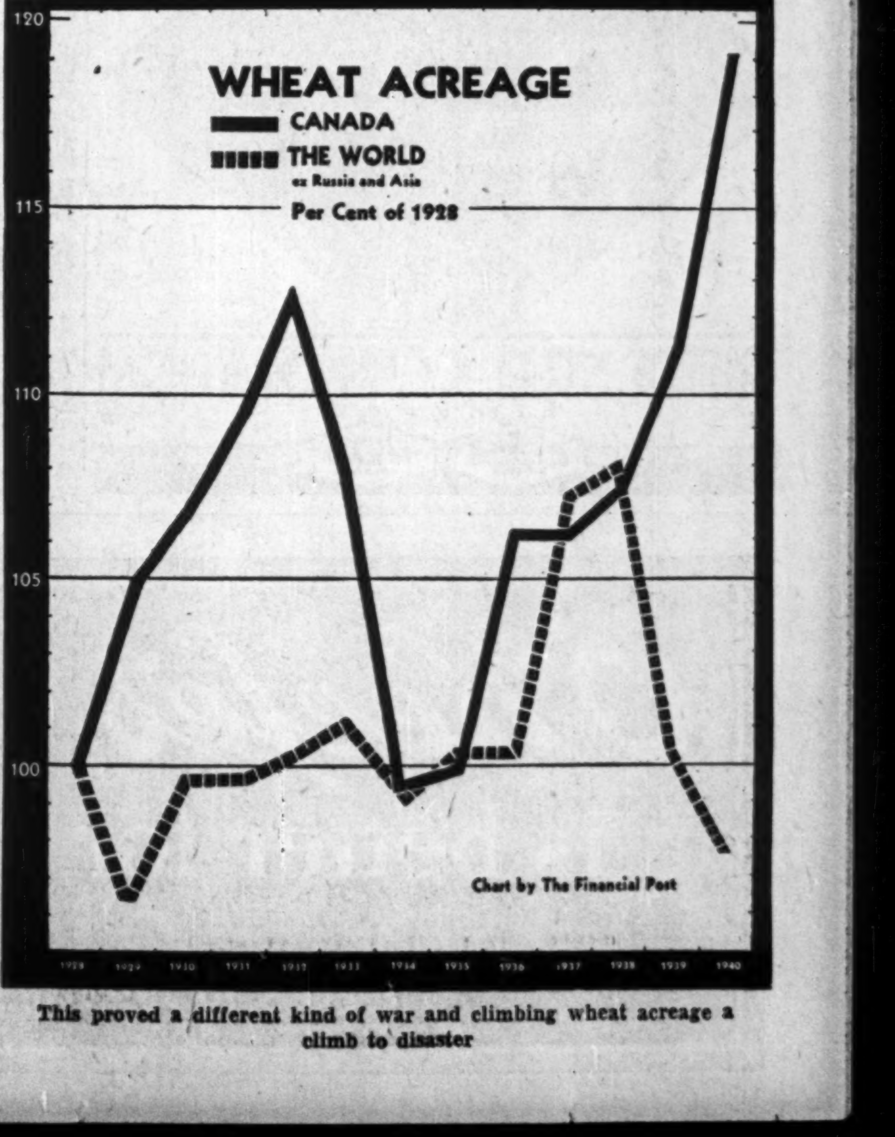
When they evolved their wheat policy last week Ottawa authorities were confronted with these facts:

Unsold surplus wheat in regular or farm storage, 575 million bushels.

Prospective export demand this year not more than 180 millions. Domestic commercial use approximately 50 millions.

Last year from our record acreage of almost 28 million acres a record crop of over 550 million bushels had

(Continued on page 15)



This proved a different kind of war and climbing wheat acreage a climb to disaster

Pulp and Paper Industry

Newsprint Situation Healthy

February Production and Shipments Reveal Moderate Gain — Canadian Overseas Trade Shows Better Than Seasonal Advance

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Position of the Canadian and North American newsprint trade was moderately better in February than the same month a year ago. Production, shipments and consumption were fractionally higher. The position as regards stocks is not definite, in as much as the Newfoundland figures are not available. Consequently it is not possible to analyze the trend of shipments in relation to consumption.

Last month Canadian mills, operating at nearly 73% of capacity, turned out 245,607 tons. This represented a decline of about 16,000 tons from January because of the shorter working month, but was 14,000 tons greater than in February a year ago.

Shipments from Canadian mills in February, on the other hand, totalled 239,745, indicating a net gain in mill stocks of around 6,000 tons. Compared with a year ago, exports last month were up the very satisfactory figure of 28,000 tons.

More Overseas Trade

Analysis of the breakdown of shipments as prepared by the Newsprint Association of Canada, shows a minor contraction in domestic demand.

Deliveries to American publishers totalled 185,618 tons, as against 164,296 tons in February, 1940.

More encouraging was the volume of overseas trade. Exports last month at 39,920 tons compared with 36,650 tons in January and 31,803 tons in February, 1940.

Island Mills Less Active

February returns of the Newfoundland mills are incomplete. Production, according to the Newsprint Service Bureau, totalled 27,815 tons. This contrasts with 32,074 tons in the previous month and 28,944 tons in February, 1940.

Newfoundland shipment figures are not available for February.

U. S. Mills Ship More

Operating returns of the American mills in February ran contrary to the general trend. Production of 79,720 tons was not only about 10,000 tons less than January (of no particular significance) but was nearly 2,000 tons less than in February, 1940.

Shipments from American mills exceeded production by 1,500 tons and amounted to 81,241 tons. This was nearly 1,250 tons more than in the same month last year.

Maintain Consumption

Returns on consumption of newsprint paper in the United States continue to be favorable. During February apparent consumption was 283,780 tons. This is the highest February total reported since 1937 and compares with 279,554 tons in February, 1940.

In the first two months of the current year American publishers used 581,062 tons. This compares with 562,203 tons in the like period of last year, an increase of 3.4%.

The gain to date corresponds closely with the previous forecast made by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Because of the lack of Newfoundland figures, it is not possible to analyze the position of the North American industry in respect to stocks of paper on hand.

At the end of February, Canadian mills had 176,137 tons, a gain of 6,000 tons during the month. On the other hand, stocks were roughly 20,000 tons less than at the end of February a year ago and 14,000 tons lower than those reported at the close of February, 1939.

Indicated stocks of paper in the hands of American publishers at the close of last month totalled 516,442 tons. This compares with 521,378 tons at the end of the previous month and with 413,872 tons at the close of February, 1939.

Link With Advertising

The gain in newspaper advertising in the United States this year corresponds very closely with the increase in consumption of newsprint paper. Last year consumption was well in advance of the newspaper advertising gain. Thus to the end of February lineage in 52 representative cities increased by 3.2%, whereas consumption of paper was up 3.4%.

Maclaren-Que. Deliveries Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Maclaren-Quebec Power Co. will deliver an additional block of 20,000 h.p. to Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission on Nov. 1 next.

The new block was not to have been delivered until Nov. 1, 1944, but date of delivery was advanced three years.

Delivery of another block of 20,000 h.p. which was set for Nov. 1, 1940, under the 1937 contract with Maclaren-Quebec, had been advanced to July 1, 1940.

With the increase by next Nov. 1, the total demand will be for 100,000 h.p.

Seek Further 25,000 h.p.

According to a return tabled in the Ontario Provincial Legislature, it was said a further understanding had been reached to increase the maximum under the 1937 contract for 100,000 to 125,000 h.p. at the same rate of $12.50 per h.p.

Extension of the contract from 100,000 to 125,000 h.p. is now under consideration by the Quebec Public Service Board.

Consolidated Paper Issues More Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Consolidated Paper Corp. reports that during February the company issued in payment of interest 578 shares of common stock, making a total outstanding of 2,551,214 and 451/1000 shares.

Newsprint Mills Operate at 72.9%

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian newsprint mills in February operated at 72.9% of effective capacity, according to the Newsprint Association of Canada. This contrasts with 71.5% in the previous month and with 65.8% in February, 1940.

The operating ratio last month is the highest for any like month since 1937, when the percentage was 91.7. However, it should be noted that since then annual capacity has increased by nearly 460,000 tons.

U. S. Cellulose Acetate Output Records Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Production of cellulose acetate, in the form of sheets, rods and tubes in the United States during January totalled 616,525 lb. This represents a contraction from the same month last year when output totalled 857,277 lb.

Cellulose acetate production, in the form of molding composition during January totalled 1,631,502 lb., as against 1,176,726 lb. in January, 1940.

Southland Paper Mills Reports on Production

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Southland Paper Mills Inc. recently concluded its first year of operations during which 31,000 tons of newsprint were made.

During the year newsprint in rolls was shipped to Mexico and flat paper to China and Porto Rico.

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Company Reports

Prudential Trust

Prudential Trust Co., Montreal, reports gross revenue of $92,770 in 1940, compared with $94,386 in 1939. Net loss of $1,271 was shown for the year after operating expenses, taxes, depreciation and accounts written off. This compares with net profit of $266 in 1939.

Assets of the company showed practically no change from the previous year, standing at $276,359. Estates, trusts and agencies increased to $2.8 millions from $2.6 millions.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Gross revenue	92,770	94,386
Less: Oper. exps.†	86,937	86,792
Depreciation	6,102	5,677
Accounts w/o	1,002	1,587
Income tax	......	64
Net profit	*1,271	266
Less: Dividends	......	2,191
Loss for year	1,271	1,925
Less: Prev. surplus	94,252	96,177
Surplus forward	92,981	94,252

*Loss. †Includes taxes.

Thos. J. Lipton, Inc.

Although sales of Thomas J. Lipton Inc. advanced in 1940 over 1939, higher advertising and sales promotion expenditures resulted in lower net profits. The Canadian subsidiary, Thomas J. Lipton, Ltd., required the addition of $7,610 to reserves against further depreciation of Canadian currency. An item of $33,059 was included in 1939 statement for this contingency.

During the year the company purchased the outstanding capital stock of Continental Foods, Inc., a company engaged in the production of dehydrated soups.

Delivered price of raw tea continues to increase, but deliveries are stated to be coming through without serious delay.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Oper. profit	501,126	643,075
Less: Gen. expenses	293,559	253,140
Depreciation	50,821	49,992
Exchange loss	7,610	33,059
Bank interest	12,395	1,302
Income taxes	37,750	53,000
Prov. price adj.	......	91,000
Investment loss	......	5,000
Add: Profit sale of equip.	9,721	3,153
Net profit	108,712	159,735
Less: Pref. divs.	78,000	78,000
Class A divs.	......	200,000
Surplus for year	30,712	118,265
Add: Previous surplus	1,439,278	1,537,739
Bal. of reserve	......	19,804
Surplus forward	1,469,990	1,439,278
Earned per Share:		
Preferred	$2.09	$3.07
Paid	1.50	1.50
Class A	0.15	0.41
Paid	nil	1.00
Working Capital		
Current assets	3,128,026	2,554,977
Current liabilities	1,503,035	797,343
Working capital	1,624,991	1,757,634

North Star Oil

North Star Oil, Ltd., refiner and distributor of petroleum products in western Canada, reports net profits for 1940 equivalent to 47 cents a share on its preferred stock compared with 39 cents a share for 1939. Full dividends of 35 cents a share were again paid, leaving arrears unchanged at 35 cents a share.

G. T. Chisholm, president, states that the company has installed a 500-bbl. Dubbs cracking unit in its Winnipeg refinery. It has also arranged for larger crude oil storage capacity. To finance this programme, a bank loan of $250,000 has been arranged, which marks the chief change in the 1940 balance sheet.

Funded debt of Petroleum Realty Corp., a subsidiary, has been reduced to $994,500 from $1,050,500 at the end of 1939. In addition, the company holds $24,500 of these bonds. Interest on the bonds is payable at 2% to Dec. 1, 1941, and at 6½% thereafter.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Operating profit	459,382	424,047
Add: Divds. rec.	1,200	2,400
Profit on bonds	882	......
Net earnings	461,464	426,447
Less: Depreciation	272,847	257,975
Bond interest	22,099	21,822
Executive salaries	30,000	30,000
Directors' fees	2,000	2,000
Solicitors' fees	1,086	3,492
Income & E. P. taxes	40,000	32,793
Net profit	93,432	78,365
Less: Pref. divds.	70,000	70,000
Surplus for year	23,432	8,365
Add: Prev. surp.	203,184	194,819
Surplus forward	226,616	203,184
Earned per Share:		
Preferred	$0.47	$0.39
Paid	0.35	0.35
Shares o/s:		
Pref., $5 par	200,000	200,000
Common, n.p.v.	200,000	200,000
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	2,057,266	2,185,900
Current liabilities	2,164,944	1,991,178
Working capital	*107,678	194,722

*Excess of current liabilities.

British Press Reduces Size

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — British newspapers announce they have agreed to publish only four-page papers two days a week to conserve newsprint. On the other days they will remain at six pages.

Under the agreement, effective March 16, Sunday papers will be Limited to 10 pages instead of 12.

God's Lake Gold

A warning to expect increased costs, difficulty in getting prompt delivery of some types of supplies and higher taxes is sounded in the annual report of God's Lake Gold Mines Ltd. by R. J. Jowsey, president. Features of 1940 are summarized as follows:

> Decision as to further dividends awaits definite information about how much commercial ore is in the area of the new No. 2 shaft.
>
> Ore reserves of 151,200 averaging 0.3 oz. gold are down slightly from 154,700 tons averaging 0.32 at the end of 1939;
>
> No. 2 shaft to be continued to 1,850 ft., and was below 1,202 ft. at the end of 1940; new levels to be cut at 1,350, 1,500, 1,650 and 1.800 ft.;
>
> Working capital cut in 1940 is due chiefly to the expenditure on No. 2 shaft and purchase of additional plant equipment; expenditures of nearly $200.000 were made on machinery and buildings and over $80,000 on equipment.

Production of $798.788 last year was down over $142.000 from 1939. Grade also was off, at $11.13 per ton. against $12.96 in 1939. Considerable examination of other properties was done in 1940, without finding anything of apparent merit. Some exploration and development was done at the Packsack mine in Manitoba, but ore was too spotty to warrant profitable mining, according to Mr. Jowsey.

The annual meeting will be held in Winnipeg on March 24.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Bullion production	798,788	941,002
Less: Marketing exp.	10,372	12,758
Mine develop.	47,906	73,893
Property explor.	10,140	5,536
Mining & hoisting	189,145	179,579
Crushing & convey.	14,899	17,238
Milling	94,734	111,986
Gen. mine expense	71,701	52,975
Admin. & H.O. exp.	23,408	25,503
Outside explor.	55,766	29,612
Net oper. profit	280,717	431,922
Add: Non-oper. rev.	57,839	44,762
Net earnings	338,556	476,684
Less: Deprec.	207,399	205,865
Def. develop.	107,652	108,908
Inc. tax prov.	12,000	25,000
Net profit	11,504	136,911
Less: Dividends	87,500	175,000
Deficit for year	75,996	38,089
Less: Previous surp.	44,344	83,632
Add: Pymt. to dirs.	1,200	1,200
Deficit forward	32,852	*46,743

*Surplus.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.003	$0.039
Paid	0.025	0.05

Working Capital
At Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Current assets	569,109	983,295
Current liabilities	73,906	63,163
Working capital	495,203	920,132

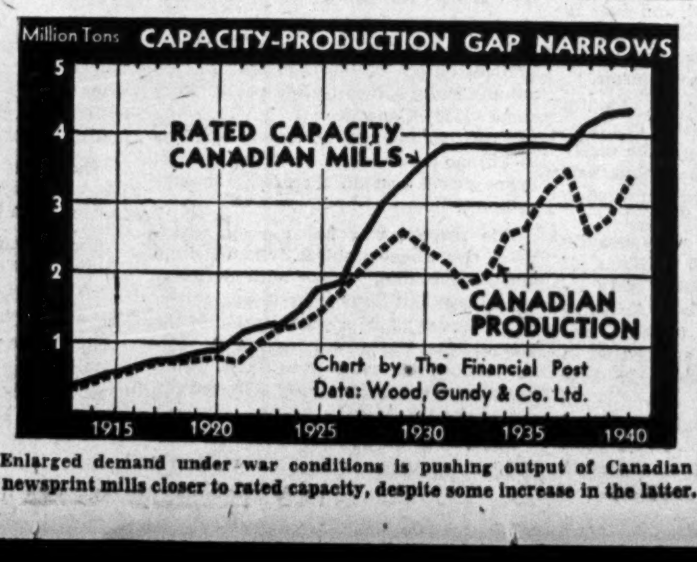

Chart by The Financial Post
Data: Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd.

Enlarged demand under war conditions is pushing output of Canadian newsprint mills closer to rated capacity, despite some increase in the latter.

Canadian Pacific Revenues In 1940 Best in Past Decade

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Both gross and net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1940 were the best since 1930. A preliminary report issued by the company reveals gross operating income of $170.9 millions, as against $151.3 millions in 1939 and $142.2 millions in 1938. Other income at $10.7 millions was somewhat smaller than usual, but after operating expenses net profit available for fixed charges at $46.3 millions was the best in the past decade.

The accounts for the past year show no write-off for depreciation on hotel properties or steamships; nearly $5.2 millions was reserved in 1939. Even allowing for this, net profit available on the ordinary shares at $1.13 was the best in the last 10 years. The balance of earnings, after preferred dividends, amounted to $15.1 millions and was transferred to surplus account. The surplus the year before was $9.8 millions.

Big Investment Reserve

Feature of the profit and loss account was the setting aside of a $10 millions reserve against impairment of investment in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

In the breakdown of other income it is noted that dividends received were well maintained, as also was income from separately operated properties. Revenue from ocean and coastal steamships declined $700,000. Income from hotels, communications, etc., was off over $800,000.

Particulars of the income, profit and loss and other income accounts for 1940, with comparative figures for the two preceding years, follow:

	1940 $	1939 $	1938 $
Gross income	170,964,897	151,280,700	142,250,981
Expenses (inc. taxes)	135,325,459	122,756,880	121,506,515
Net earnings	35,639,438	28,523,820	20,752,466
Other income	10,692,163	11,995,136	12,392,350
Total income	46,331,601	40,158,956	33,144,816
Fixed charges	25,380,715	24,700,693	24,767,939
Soo line charges	805,830	805,830	2,085,818
S. S. depreciation	......	3,782,277	3,781,990
Hotel depreciation	......	1,448,008	1,246,687
Net profit	20,145,056	9,782,148	1,262,382
Dividends pfd.	5,042,782	......	......
Surplus	15,102,274	9,782,148	1,262,382
Profit and Loss Account			
Balance Dec 31, 1939	141,353,503	136,969,650	139,950,788
Surplus 1940	15,102,274	9,782,148	1,262,382
Total	156,455,777	146,751,798	141,213,170
Less: Pfd. dividend	......	......	2,745,138
Invest. reserve	10,000,000	......	......
Loss lines aband.	1,539,475	5,398,295	1,498,382
Miscellaneous	871,007	*	*
Balance forward	144,045,295	141,353,503	136,969,650

*Included in loss on lines abandoned.

Breakdown of Other Income

	1940	1939	1938
Dividends rec'd.	4,279,887	4,202,065	4,867,206
Income sep. o/s prop.	2,708,628	2,621,100	1,492,531
Ocean and coastal s.s.	3,075,909	3,711,003	4,373,061
Hotels, etc.	627,739	1,460,968	1,659,552
Total	10,692,163	11,995,136	12,392,350

Northwest'n Seeks Half Million

Expansion to Be Met By Parent Companies — Public Borrowing Later

Present plans for financing expansion of Northwestern Utilities Ltd. call initially for the issue of 20,000 shares of common stock, ultimately for sale of $1.9 million in bonds and preferred stock. Declaration of intent to carry out this financing has been filed with the S. E. C., Washington, by International Utilities, parent company of Dominion Gas & Electric Co., which in turn controls Northwestern.

Steps by which the initial financing will be carried out are as follows:

Sale of 20,000 common shares by Northwestern Utilities to Dominion Gas & Electric at $25 per share, a total of $500,000 in Canadian funds.

Sale of 18,000 common shares by Dominion Gas & Electric to International Utilities at $25, bringing a total of $450,000 (U. S. funds).

As a result of these transactions, outstanding common shares of Northwestern will rise to 80,000 while the common stock of Dominion Gas & Electric will increase to 174,428 shares. No change in company control will be involved.

If the proposal is approved, it is planned to follow up with the sale of $1,710,000 in bonds and $250,000 par value of preferred stock of Northwestern Utilities in Canada. This financing is to be carried out in 1941 and 1942.

Funds are to be used for new construction, of which the $700,000 duplicate transmission line from the Kinsella-Viking field to Edmonton is the only project yet announced.

Montreal Power Sales Are Higher

February Electricity Sales Up 8.5%, But Gas Sales Decline 3.5%

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons. reports electricity output in February, exclusive of secondary and export power sales, of 118,297,940 kw.h., representing a gain of 8.55% over the same month a year ago, which in turn was 12.74% higher than Feb., 1939. output.

Production of electrical energy for the first two months of this year at 250,000,300 kw.h. compared with 227,419,370 kw.h. in the like period of 1940 and with 202,437,500 kw.h. in the first two months of 1939.

Gas production by the company in February at 386,011,000 cu. ft. was 3.53% under the same month a year ago. This brought total production for the first two months of 1941 to 804,795,000 cu. ft., compared with 820,773,000 cu. ft. in the like period of 1940.

DEVELOPS TALC DEPOSITS

Clinchfield Sand and Feldspar Co., of Baltimore, is continuing to develop talc deposits in Newfoundland. Crude talc is being shipped to England to help replace talc from Manchuria.

Calgary Power Seeks License

Proceeding With Plan to Develop 23,000 h.p. in Banff National Park

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Calgary Power Co. has made application to the Federal Minister of Mines and Resources for a license to store a maximum of 200,000 acre ft. of water in Lake Minnewanka in Banff National Park by construction of a dam across the Cascade River Valley at or near the outlet of the lake and to use the water stored for development of a maximum of 23,000 h.p. near Anthracite. This will be done by diverting the water through a canal and conduit to a power station on the Cascade River near Anthracite.

The water to be stored in Lake Minnewanka would be derived from the flow of the Cascade River and by diversion into the lake of part of the flow of the Ghost River through Devil's Gap; the latter being conditional upon the company obtaining the necessary rights from the Province of Alberta.

Both the storage and power are intended to meet the needs of war industries now being organized in the Calgary district.

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General Security Ins. Secures Federal Charter

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—General Security Insurance Co. of Canada, which holds a Quebec provincial charter, has been granted federal incorporation by a bill approved by the Senate's banking and commerce committee.

Head office of the company is at Montreal. Capital stock totals $2 millions. The company assumes assets and liabilities in Canada of the Compagnie d'Assurance Generales Contre l'Incendie et les Explosions and the Compagnie d'Assurance Generales Accidents, Vol, Maritimes, Risque Divers, Reassurances, both of unoccupied France.

CHANGES MEETING DATE

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Regent Knitting Mills Ltd. directors have approved a by-law changing the date of the company's annual general meeting from the last Thursday of March to the last Thursday of April this year. Financial statement for 1940 is expected to appear around April 10.

Company Reports

Mt. Royal Hotel

Mount Royal Hotel Co.'s financial statements for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1940, show net earnings of $279,146, compared with $146,422 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1939.

Net loss for the 11 months totalled $126,006, against net loss of $288,726 in the previous 12-month period. After various adjustments deficit of $3.1 millions was carried forward at the end of the period, compared with deficit of $2.9 millions at Dec. 31, 1939.

W. H. Howard, president, states that most of the improvement in net working capital was due to concessions on unpaid accrued interest made by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., in line with a general settlement made at the time of reorganization.

Mr. Howard states that after an unsatisfactory summer season, there was a decided improvement from September on.

Income and Deficit Account

	11 Months ended Nov. 30 1940 $	Year ended Dec. 31 1939 $
Net earnings	279,146	146,422
Less: 1st mtge. int.	130,533	195,800
Reorg. exps.	56,842	......
Bond disct. amort.	20,394	23,403
Ref. exp. amort.	12,217	13,945
Organ. exp. amort.	1,833	2,000
Depreciation	183,333	200,000
Net loss	126,006	288,726
Add: Prev. deficit	2,903,376	2,614,650
Invests. w/o	116,570	......
Addit. deprec.	355,000	......
Less: Unreq. int. prov.	253,382	......
Deficit forward	3,147,576	2,903,376

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	270,244	375,730
Current liabilities	237,281	740,282
Working capital	32,963	*364,552

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

The Laprairie Co. Inc.

Net earnings of The Laprairie Co. Inc. in the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, increased to $63,157 from $58,323 in the preceding year. After bond interest of $20,310, a profit of $42,847 was shown. This was transferred to depreciation reserve.

C. G. Greenshields, president, states in the annual report that residential and other similar construction was adversely affected by conditions resulting from the war. Industrial construction, however, became more active during the latter months of the year.

Net working capital rose from $164,922 to $201,048.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net earnings	63,157	50,323
Less: Bond int.	20,310	20,310
Depreciation	42,847	38,013
Net profit & surplus	nil	nil

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	241,642	200,712
Current liabilities	40,594	35,790
Working capital	201,048	164,922

Robt. Mitchell

The Robt Mitchell Co. and wholly-owned subsidiary, Garth Co., reports record consolidated operating profit of $492,971 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, compared with $5,861 for 1939.

Net profit of $148,067 compares with net loss of $23,184 in 1939. This was equal to earnings on the common stock of $2.04, and a deficit earning of 32 cents in the preceding year.

S. C. Holland, president and managing director, states that better profit in the past year reflects increase in volume of the company's business due to participation in war effort, and general acceleration of industrial activity. Mr. Holland states that the company has taken an important part in production of munitions, and results obtained justify expenses incurred in development of facilities in the past few years.

The company is being reimbursed for cost incurred in providing special machinery and equipment required for the production of munitions for the British Government. Title to machinery and equipment passes to the Crown as payments are received.

Provision for income and "excess" profits taxes of $209,893 is made by the company for 1940. Liability has been set up for the profits tax on a minimum basis and the company has submitted application for inclusion as a "depressed" business. Mr. Holland states that until the company's case has been disposed of, the amount it may be called upon to pay cannot be definitely determined.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Oper. profit	492,971	5,861
Add: Int. & invest. inc.	136	157
Total income	493,107	6,019
Less: Exec. salaries	34,708	25,640
Directors' fees	3,800	3,563
Legal fees	2,139	......
Depreciation	94,500	......
Inc. & E. P. taxes	209,893	nil
Net profit	148,067	*23,184
Dividend	36,000	......
Surplus for year	111,867	*23,184
Add: Prev. surplus	89,896	113,000
Surplus forward	201,763	89,896

*Loss.

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	1,756,940	446,533
Current liabilities	1,193,235	78,662
Working capital	563,705	367,871

Balance Sheet Changes

Cash	44,215	68,294
Accts. rec. (trade)	829,962	190,222
Accts. rec. (U. K. Govt.)	253,862	......
Inventories	621,145	180,487
Fixed assets (net)	735,606	817,259
Bank loans	566,000	......
Accts. payable	343,883	66,413

Foundation Co.

Annual financial statement of Foundation Co. of Canada, and subsidiary companies, shows net operating profit of $360,326 in the eight months period ended Dec. 31, 1940. This compares with net operating profit of $268,440 in the 12 months period ended April 30, 1940. The company changed its financial year end to correspond with the calendar year in 1940.

After higher provision for depreciation and income and "excess" profits taxes, net profit for the eight months period amounted to $98,786, against $128,516. This was equal to earnings on the no par common stock of $1.16 in the eight months period and $1.52 in the year ended April 30, 1940.

Dividends of $1 a share were paid on outstanding capital stock in the eight months period. In the 1940 fiscal year there was nothing paid on common, compared with 50 cents in 1939 and 1938.

Depreciation Board

R. E. Chadwick, president, states that notwithstanding the fact the board has declined to grant the company rates of depreciation which it considers proper as applicable to additional tugs, water boats, salvage vessels and salvage equipment, on the ground that these purchases were made in respect to war contracts, further evidence in support of the company's contention will be submitted in the near future. Subject to this, depreciation has been written off the company's plant and buildings in accordance with its usual policy.

Cons. Income and Surplus Account

	8 Mos. Ended Dec. 31 1940 $	12 Mos. Ended Apr. 30 1939 $
Operating profit	434,495	340,477
Less: Exec. sals.	69,203	67,255
Directors' fees	3,600	4,046
Legal expenses	1,366	736
Net oper. profit	366,326	268,440
Add: Assets sale prof.	2,561	9,871
Invest. inc.	5,153	6,267
Misc. income	3,555	1,322
Net earnings	371,595	285,900
Less: Depreciation	112,498	106,186
Mtge. interest	250	500
Invest. loss	61	......
Inc. & e.p. taxes	160,000	50,698
Net profit	98,786	128,516
Less: Dividends	63,450	......
Surplus for period	35,336	128,516
Add: Prev. surplus	979,859	851,343
Surplus forward	1,015,195	979,859

Working Capital

Current assets	1,313,305	971,424
Current liabilities	663,880	378,676
Working capital	649,425	592,748

Balance Sheet Changes

Cash	492,494	295,099
Accts. rec.	576,969	470,172
Accts. pay., etc.	474,407	312,490

London-Canadian

Income of London Canadian Investment Corp. totalled $293,075 in 1940, compared with $274,217 in 1939. Increased expense of foreign exchange and income taxes, however, resulted in net profit of $34,047, against $39,939 in 1939.

Net was equal to $1.15 a share on the 5% preferred shares in 1940, against $1.27 in the previous year. Dividends on the stock are unpaid from Sept. 1, 1931.

The corporation purchased $46,000 of its own debentures during the year at a discount. Principal amount outstanding was reduced to $3.7 millions from $6 millions originally outstanding. There were also 96 preferred shares purchased.

Investment in bonds and stocks at the end of 1940 amounted to $9 millions, after an investment reserve of $908,619. This compares with $8.9 millions at the end of 1939, after reserve of $858,692.

Market value of securities owned by the corporation at Dec. 31, 1940, was $5 millions, compared with $5.6 millions at the end of 1939.

Investments were distributed as follows: Bonds, 18.35%; preferred stocks, 18.58%; common stocks, 62.23%, and cash .84%. This compares with distribution at the end of 1939: Bonds, 16.75%; preferred stock, 16.93%; common stocks, 63.99%, and cash, etc. 2.33%.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Total income	293,075	274,217
Less: Deb. int.	169,050	170,543
Other interest	10,272	9,080
Manage. exp.	19,595	21,320
Foreign exch.	18,685	991
Other exps.	11,309	13,377
Income taxes	30,117	20,967
Net profit	34,047	37,939
Add: Prev. surplus	697,211	663,231
Other revenue	7,509	13,741
Tax refund	5,057	......
Foreign exch. prof.	......	17,775
Less: Addit. exch. prem.	......	35,475
Surplus forward	743,824	697,211

JOINS BOARD

A. H. Paradis, Montreal, has been elected a director of Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Gordon W. Scott. Mr. Paradis is a director of Canada Northern Power, Asbestos Corp.; General Trust of Canada, Montreal Life Insurance and Montreal Light, Heat & Power.

Canada Steamers

Reflecting increased movements of ore and coal on the Great Lakes and improvement in subsidiary operations, Canada Steamship Lines Ltd. operating results for 1940 were substantially better than in the preceding year.

Net profit of $956,409 is the best since 1928, when it amounted to $1.3 million. This compares with $277,189 in 1939. Earnings were equal to $4.17 and $1.21 on the 5% preferred stock in 1940 and 1939 respectively. Earnings of $1.28 were shown on the common. This is the first time that there has been anything available for this stock since 1928.

Revenue from the company's own bonds, of $1.4 million par value is included in income from investments.

"Excess" profits tax is provided at the minimum rate.

The company has declared a dividend of 5% ($2.50) a share on the preference stock, payable April 1, to shareholders of record March 21.

Preference dividends are non-cumulative from 1937 to 1942, but cumulative from Jan. 1, 1943. Initial dividend of 50 cents a share was paid April 1, 1938, and similar payment was made in 1939. On April 1, 1940, a dividend of 62½ cents was paid. All these were applicable to the preceding year's operations.

Cons. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Operating revenue:		
Vessels	10,913,387	9,241,076
Docks and wharves	642,386	620,954
Misc. (net)	1,003,483	546,343
	12,559,256	10,408,373
Other income	115,200	82,847
	12,674,456	10,491,220
Less: Oper. exp.	8,849,036	8,451,918
Exec. sals	72,471	62,421
Directors' fees	7,862	8,143
Legal fees	7,659	2,048
Net earnings	3,737,428	1,966,690
Less: 5% bond int.	525,000	525,000
6% bond int.	71,920	73,680
Depreciation	1,404,099	1,005,821
Inc. & profits tax	780,000	85,000
Net profit	956,409	277,189
Less: Pref. divds.	573,125	143,281
Surplus for year	383,284	133,908
Add: Prev. surplus	398,716	264,808
Surplus forward	782,000	398,716

Working Capital

Current assets	8,701,143	3,468,329
Current liabilities	5,634,539	1,441,095
Working capital	3,066,604	2,027,234

Balance Sheet Changes

Cash	3,345,134	915,661
Guar. dem. deps.	450,000	1,200,000
Bonds & deps.	740,313	88,412
Accts. rec. (net)	1,185,322	310,719
Inventories	2,719,724	750,252
Investments	1,326,990	819,067
Kingston bonds	1,189,000	1,218,000
Accts. payable	747,737	496,622
Uncomplete conts.	3,177,355	402,000

Riverside Silk

Annual statement of Riverside Silk Mills Ltd., Galt, Ont., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, shows a decline of close to $27,000 in net earnings below the results for 1939. A substantial part of the decline may be traced to an increase of $11,500 in the reserves for taxes shown on the balance sheet.

Increased working capital is shown at the end of 1940, the increase in inventories from $98,763 to $123,726, and in accounts receivable from $202,813 to $355,245.

Income and Surpuls Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net profit*	53,484	80,742
Less: Dividends:		
Class "A"	60,000	60,000
Class "B"	10,000	10,000
Surplus for year	†16,516	10,742
Add: Previous surplus	519,235	502,410
Less: Prior yr. taxes	5,022	3,500
Surplus forward	497,697	519,235

* After depreciation and taxes.
† Deficit.

Earnings per Share:

Class A: Earned	$1.78	$2.69
Paid	2.00	2.00
Class B: Earned	d0.32	1.04
Paid	0.50	0.50

Working Capital

	1940 $	1939 $
Current assets	746,338	486,548
Current liabilities	305,962	79,183
Working capital	440,376	407,365

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Imperial Oil

Is the present dividend on Imperial Oil reasonably safe? I would appreciate your comments on the background and outlook for the company.

At prevailing prices, Imperial Oil shares are yielding about 5.3% on the present dividend rate of 50 cents a share annually. The company has not yet reported for 1940 but indications are that its scale of operations expanded substantially. Whether this was carried through to net profits, is not so certain in view of the sharply higher tax rates which prevailed. A major reason for the lower earnings of Imperial Oil recently has been the reduced dividends received from its subsidiary, International Petroluem Co. This concern operates oil fields in South America and has been employing its liquid capital in the development of new fields recently.

Moreover, the war has not had a favorable effect on producers of crude petroleum with little improvement in prices and a reduced demand. Thus the chances of Imperial Oil obtaining higher dividends from this subsidiary do not appear bright in the near future. On the other hand, reduction in the regular Imperial Oil dividend to 50 cents a share annually appears to bring payments more closely in line with actual earnings. As a matter of fact, shareholders should have regarded a portion of the large dividends paid in recent years as a return of capital which the company could no longer profitably employ in its business.

N. B. Bonds

I hold bonds of New Brunswick and would like information upon which to judge the advisability of holding these securities.

Quotations for provincial bonds are currently somewhat depressed because of the uncertain status of provincial revenues and repercussions from the Dominion-Provincial Conference. Recently New Brunswick presented estimates for the current fiscal year. Budget provides for a surplus of $31,301. Actual surplus of $538,143 was shown in the year ended Oct. 31, 1940, against an estimated surplus of $13,723. This substantial betterment over estimate was due to war. Present prices for provincial issues reflect the possibility that the Dominion Government might encroach upon the field of provincial taxation and substantially alter the picture for provincial finances. Considerable doubt is expressed that the provinces can continue services at peacetime levels when such a large percentage of national income is required by the Dominion Government for prosecution of the war. It is possible that some revision of financial relationship between the Dominion and the provinces will have to be undertaken. Problem of priority in the taxation fields will have to be effectively solved before the provinces' position is clarified.

C. P. R.

I hold an amount of Canadian Pacific Railway preference shares. When I bought them I was given to understand that they guarantee to pay $4.86 to the pound sterling but they have not done so. I would be glad if you could give me some advice on that point, as I only received $4.43 on my present dividends.

Canadian Pacific Railway's 4% non-cumulative preference stock is a straight sterling issue. Dividends are paid only in sterling funds. There is no provision in connection with this issue nor is there any obligation on the part of the company to pay in Canadian funds. You were misinformed if you were told that the company undertook to guarantee payment of dividends at the fixed ratio of $4.86 in Canadian funds on the pound sterling.

McColl-Frontenac

What is the record of McColl-Frontenac common stock?

Sales of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. and its Canadian subsidiaries in the 11 months' period ended Dec. 31, 1940, were the largest in history. Operating profit increased to $3.9 millions from $3.6 millions in the year ended Jan. 31, 1940. But heavier taxation, increased depreciation and establishment of reserve for a future inventory depreciation more than offset gross gain. Net for the 11 months was equal to 66 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $1.05 in the full year. There were 754,546 common shares outstanding at Jan. 31, but this rose to 900,000 shares at Dec. 31, 1940, because of issue for purchase of assets and business of Texas Co., during the year. Last payment on the common stock was on Sept. 15, 1938, for 10 cents. Dividends have been paid at varying rates in the past several years, ranging from 30 cents a share in the 1939 fiscal year to 80 cents in 1937 and 1936. Resumption of dividends depends upon the company policy in regard to working capital, and need for providing for future contingencies.

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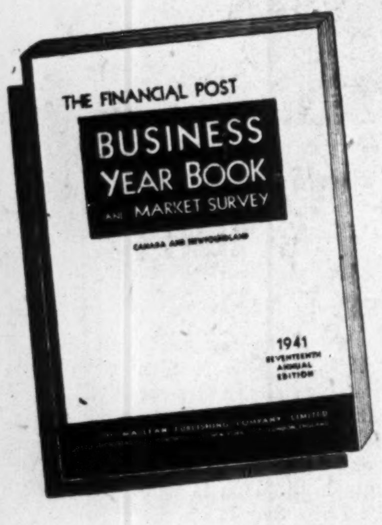

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Automobile Insurance

Better Safety Legislation Urged

Combination With Financial Responsibility Laws Seen Cutting Motor Accidents in Quebec

Pending investigation into the insurance business in Quebec province interest at the moment appears to centre largely around the automobile branch.

Premium rates for car insurance in Quebec are substantially higher than in Ontario. For example rates quoted for complete coverage on a Ford sedan are stated to be $53 higher in Montreal than in Toronto. Between London, Ont., district and Quebec miscellaneous the difference is $72. On a Buick the premium for full coverage is $72 higher in Montreal than in Toronto.

The Quebec rates quoted take into account the increases recently announced and the imposition of which brought on the enquiry.

Insurance executives in Quebec province appear to feel that the enquiry will bring out much interesting data. Many of them claim that if it helps to improve general conditions affecting automotive traffic in the province it may be of advantage to all concerned.

In a memorandum recently issued by the Canadian Underwriters Association office at Montreal it was stated that in 1939-40, personal injury accident claims in Quebec involved 43 cars per 1,000 cars insured against 17 per 1,000 throughout the Dominion including Quebec. Property damage accident claims involved 281 cars per 1,000 insured in Quebec against 127 per 1,000 in the Dominion as a whole.

Montreal insurance men discussing the situation with The Financial Post indicated a number of factors as responsible for the situation, as follows:

Winding narrow roads, it was claimed, are responsible for many of the accidents. These roads, especially when cars are driven at high speed, tend to cause cars to run off the road, or collide with other cars or pedestrians. Some improvements on the highways have been made recently in straightening and widening them, but in the rural sections particularly there is still room for improvement.

Another factor is lack of suitable highway legislation such as laws requiring horse-drawn vehicles to carry lights in front or behind. This, it is claimed, results in many accidents where motorists do not see the vehicles until it is too late.

Lack of a financial responsibility law, which makes the occurrence of an accident a matter of personal concern to the responsible party, is another factor noted.

What is Best Course?

Just how to improve the accident frequency is a matter that is concerning many insurance executives.

While it is felt that legislation dealing with the points indicated is necessary, it is also felt that underwriting practice should also be adjusted, but just how to do this in the best interests of the public and the business is a point which is causing concern.

Enactment of a financial responsibility law, it is felt, would do something to improve the present situation. Some underwriters feel that if the car owner or driver were made personally responsible for a stated sum for an accident, say $50 or $100 to $500, before the insurance became operative, it would make him more careful.

Another suggestion is that there should be greater discrimination shown when granting licenses, both as to the individual and the car to be driven. In the case of people with some physical ailment such as defective eyesight, a restrictive form of license is suggested. This would, for instance, authorize such a person to drive a car during the hours of daylight but not after dark. Tests for sight, hearing and ability to handle a car should be taken at least once a year, this underwriter contends.

It is also argued that accidents in which the insured person has been involved for three years back should all be noted on the application for insurance.

Passenger Hazard

Another change urged is that the passenger hazard liability should be abolished on the highway at least. At present it is stated many claims arise because under existing laws a free passenger in an automobile can claim damages for any accident he sustains while in the car. This condition prevailed formerly in other provinces, but it was found to result in many dishonest claims being made. The law was changed to relieve motorists of liability to guest passengers for injuries sustained on the highway. The result was that this type of claim disappeared in those jurisdictions except in cases where the accident occurred in a private driveway or some place off the highway.

Insuring Two Hazards

Some also claim that the present system of insuring the car is unsound in that the company thereby underwrites two hazards: the car itself, which may be in an inefficient working condition with bad brakes, etc., and the driver. Most people at some time or other let their children or a friend drive their car. This all adds to the hazard.

Accordingly it is claimed by some that any attempt at making the highways safer must be accompanied by a change in the underwriting system.

Insurance and highway safety are two different things. But it is felt that financial responsibility laws and underwriting systems can help to make driving safer just as well as providing penalties for the man who drives without proper brakes, or lights, or in a reckless manner.

The pending enquiry, it is hoped, may help to evolve some way of increasing safety on the highways and reducing the loss ratio of the companies which would have a favorable effect on rates.

Insurance Notes

The Insurance Co. of North America, the oldest stock fire insurance company in the United States, has called a meeting of stockholders on March 19 to consider the question of permitting policyholders to participate in the profits of its operations.

If the shareholders decide to adopt this course it would be necessary to change the charter of the company.

At present the General Insurance Company of America of Seattle is understood to be the only stock company actually selling participating insurance in the fire insurance field.

Others have promised to do so, but don't.

The policy of distributing dividends to the policyholders of a stock insurance company appears to be one way of compromising the differences between stock and mutual companies.

* * *

Preliminary hearings of more than 50 charges of conspiracy to defraud, false pretenses and theft against 16 Edmonton insurance adjusters and garages are under way in Edmonton city police court. The charges were brought by the provincial attorney-general's department after many months of investigation of the respective firms' books.

It is alleged that several adjusters and garages conspired to "juggle" accounts of repair bills to defraud insurance companies on accident claims. Evidence in first cases heard so far alleges some garage repair bills were raised deliberately to cover the deductible clauses in insurance policies.

Amounts involved in each case are small. A whole truckload of ledgers, receipt books, cheques and other office records are being filed as exhibits. First few accused have been remanded for trial in Supreme Court and no defenses have been offered in preliminary hearings.

* * *

Major Bob Williams, the first Canadian to be given the Military Cross in the present war, is well known in Canadian insurance circles, having been formerly manager for Ontario of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

A veteran of Great War 1, he was in England on business when the present war broke out. Obtaining a commission in the British army he was sent to Norway.

When the British were evacuating Norway he was responsible for delaying the Germans until the British had embarked at Namsos. It was for his work on that occasion that he was decorated.

* * *

The 1940 report of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. is something different from the ordinary insurance company report, reviewing in detail, as it does, the company's various activities.

It tells how an insurance company through its accident department helps to prevent accidents and thus conserve human life.

It tells how the home office operates and tells of the relations between the company and its agents.

The booklet is profusely illustrated with pictures of the company's office, and also of accident and engineering insurance at work, preventing mishaps through their inspection services and paying indemnity when they occur.

Name New Chief For Studebaker

D. C. Gaskin has been named vice-president and general manager of The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., by R. A. Hutchinson, vice-president and general manager of The Studebaker Export Corporation. Mr. Gaskin's promotion to the leadership of Studebaker operations in Canada follows the transfer of M. S. Brooks to an executive position with the parent company in South Bend, Indiana.

D. C. GASKIN

Since he first entered the automobile business 22 years ago Mr. Gaskin's experience has embraced practically every phase of the industry and he has travelled widely. Shortly after returning from overseas in 1919 Mr. Gaskin started with Ledoux Jennings, automobile distributors in Montreal. He joined Reo Motor Car in 1924, and from head office in Lansing, Michigan, he concentrated on specialized sales and accounting assignments throughout the United States. Mr. Gaskin joined Studebaker of Canada in 1931, was successively assistant sales manager, manager of truck sales, and sales manager in 1937.

Dealers' passenger car stocks throughout Canada are normal Mr. Gaskin reports, adding that stocks will be maintained at the Walkerville plant in quantity sufficient to assure a smooth flow of shipments during the coming months.

Loss Ratio For Canada 37.15% in 1940

Fire insurance premiums written in 1940 amounted to $42.8 millions, an increase of $808,947 or 1.92% over 1939, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Department of Insurance. Of the total amount Canadian companies wrote $10.9 millions, British companies $15.3 millions and foreign companies $16.6 millions. These figures showed gains of 3.69%, 0.41% and 2.2% respectively over 1939.

The losses incurred, less registered insurance decreased from $16,188,278 in 1939 to $15,937,702 in 1940. The average ratio of losses to premiums written in 1940 was 37.15% compared with 38.46% for 1939. The ratio for Canadian companies was 36.29%, for British companies 35.75% and for foreign companies 39.02%.

Hail Underwriters Elect New Officers

Officers for 1941 have been elected by the Canadian Hail Underwriters Assoc. as follows:

C. W. BOLTON, Winnipeg, president.
F. L. THORNTON, Regina, vice-pres.

Executive Committee

P. A. CODERE, Winnipeg.
GEORGE EWERT, Regina.
WALTER STRIMES, Winnipeg.
R. RANKIN, Winnipeg.
J. S. McQUEEN, Saskatoon.

Automobile Insurance Loss Ratio Higher

The ratio of losses incurred on automobile insurance to premiums written in Canada was 49.98%, somewhat higher than the 47.45% shown in 1939, according to preliminary figures issued from the Dominion Department of Insurance. The net premiums written were $21.2 millions and the losses $10.6 millions.

Life Insurance

Small Decline In Life Sales

Down 1% From Year Ago But Up 11% From Previous Month

Sales of new life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland in February showed a rise of 11% over January although still below the total for February, 1940. The decline from a year ago was only 1%, however, compared with a drop of 16% in January.

Five of the ten areas showed gains, these being Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

The best gain per cent was in Alberta. The greatest decline per cent was in New Brunswick, where sales were 24.5% below last year.

The figures are supplied by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and are based on information supplied by 18 companies having 85% of the new ordinary business in Canada and Newfoundland.

Life Insurance Sales in Canada and Newfoundland

	— February — — 000's of $ — 1941	1940	Change %
Alberta	1,468	1,290	+13.8
Brit. Columbia ..	2,210	2,123	+4.1
Manitoba	1,700	2,076	—18.1
New Brunswick .	678	898	—24.5
Nova Scotia	1,286	1,158	+11.0
Ontario	14,431	14,556	—0.8
Prince Ed. Island	156	142	+9.8
Quebec	8,481	8,535	—0.6
Saskatchewan ..	844	783	+7.7
Newfoundland ..	246	259	—5.0
	31,500	31,820	—1.0

Sales by Months, 1938-1941

(000's of $)

	1938	1939	1940	1941
Jan.	31,287	28,767	33,726	28,326
Feb.	31,796	29,202	31,820	31,500
Mar.	33,461	31,710	30,265	....
Apr.	30,612	26,357	32,248	....
May	31,016	30,123	31,779	....
June	35,660	32,226	28,530	....
July	30,635	20,902	28,159	....
Aug.	28,446	26,494	24,693	....
Sept.	27,928	34,252	26,156	....
Oct.	32,372	31,900	31,210	....
Nov.	37,167	33,034	32,899	....
Dec.	36,475	34,759	33,727	....
Totals	386,855	368,726	365,217	....

Study Investments In Common Stocks

Following the report of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States criticizing the life insurance companies for investing their funds so largely in bonds, comes news that a number of the large U. S. life companies have been studying the feasibility of investing in common stocks.

If it is found that investments in common stocks are advisable representations will be made to the state authorities requesting authority to invest part of the assets in those securities.

The main problem confronting the life insurance companies now is to get an adequate return on their investments. With interest rates likely to remain at present low levels, or perhaps go lower, other avenues for investment are being explored.

In Canada life insurance companies are allowed to place 15% of their invested assets in common stocks. But in many of the United States such investments are not allowed.

In some quarters it is claimed that common stock investments are a good hedge against inflation representing equities.

Interest Returns of Life Companies

ON INVESTED ASSETS

	1940 %	1939 %	1938 %	1937 %
Canadian Companies				
Canada	4.14	4.29	4.25	4.24
Commercial	4.43	4.68	4.77	4.88
Confederation	4.46	4.58	4.63	4.90
Continental	4.51	4.44	4.82	4.72
Crown	4.73	4.86	4.97	5.17
Dominion	4.78	4.67	4.81	...
Dom. of Canada	4.58	4.87	4.89	4.97
Eaton Life	4.52	4.67	4.55	4.85
Empire	4.86	4.53	4.75	5.03
Excelsior	4.56	4.80	4.82	4.88
Great-West	4.17	4.04	4.08	4.45
Imperial	4.25	4.34	4.50	4.62
London	4.59	4.69	4.93	5.07
Manufacturers	4.45	4.64	4.59	4.60
Maritime	4.89	5.03	5.21	5.32
Mutual of Canada ..	4.62	4.68	4.68	4.78
Monarch	5.21	5.19	5.03	5.04
Montreal	5.15	5.02	5.26	5.29
National	4.83	4.74	5.04	4.86
N. American	4.63	4.68	4.70	4.83
Northern	4.47	4.71	4.51	4.69
Equitable of Can. ..	5.00	4.98	4.95	4.70
Sovereign	5.12	5.14	5.34	5.35
Sun	3.96	4.02	3.98	4.30
Western Life	4.75	4.90	5.23	...
Sauvegarde	4.60	4.80	5.09	5.20
Saskatchewan	3.27	3.28	3.11	3.61
Toronto Mutual L. .	5.46	4.80	...	...
Industrial	5.10	5.03	...	...
U. S. Companies				
Aetna	3.74	3.63	3.79	3.85
Metropolitan	3.67	3.83	3.86	3.93
New York	3.75	3.85	3.89	4.09
Prud. of America ..	3.77	3.93	3.92	4.09
Occidental	4.81	4.80	4.90	4.80
British Companies				
Prud. of England ..	...	4.67	5.01	5.03
Royal	3.53	3.75	...	3.80
Standard	...	5.04	5.10	5.14

Insurance Reports

Protective Association

Claims sustained by the Protective Association of Canada of Granby, Que., in 1940 were 75.18% of gross premiums compared with 74.50% in the previous year. The commissions paid during the year were 12.21% compared with 12.37% in the previous year, while the expense ratio was 19.77% against 20.32% in 1939.

Assets at the end of 1940 amounted to $287,283 and premium reserve to $59,817.

The company was established in 1907 and insures only members of the Masonic order.

	1940 $	1939 $
Assets	287,283	293,730
Cash	16,983	20,888
Investments	255,304	255,896
Agents bal. due	13,474	15,755
Claims outstand.	71,141	59,808
Res. unearned prems..	59,817	61,097

Mutual Benefit

Premium income of $17.7 millions in 1940 is reported by the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association. This is an increase of $3.8 millions over 1939.

Total assets at $12.4 millions were $2.7 millions higher. Security holdings increased $2.2 millions during the year while mortgages were up over $380,000 to $495,381. Cash on hand gained $100,000 to over $1 million.

The Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association operates in Canada under Dominion license and maintains at Ottawa a deposit of $542,500 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

MONARCH KNITTING DIRECTORS

Elected to the board of directors of Monarch Knitting Co. at the recent annual meeting were F. R. Lalor, left, and F. Coulter Deacon. Mr. Lalor is a son of the late F. R. Lalor, M.P., founder of the company, and its president for 25 years. Mr. Deacon is a son of Col. F. H. Deacon, who has resigned from the Monarch board owing to ill health. F. J. Coombs, Toronto, becomes vice-president of Monarch Knitting.

Average Policy Is $1,963

New Life Insurance Contracts Sold in Canada Average $1,703

The average life insurance policy in force in Canada during 1940 was $1,963, slightly lower than that in force in 1939. The average new policy written was also slightly lower at $1,703 against $1,801. The figures are supplied by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau. They include ordinary insurance only, excluding group.

The highest average policies in force in all Canada in 1940 were found in Ontario at $2,022, while Alberta came a close second with an average of $2,015.

The honors for the highest average new policies sold in 1940 went to Manitoba and British Columbia, which showed $1,834 and $1,805 respectively. Ontario and Alberta came third and fourth.

The lowest average policy in force was $1,590 in Prince Edward Island and the lowest average policy written during the year was $1,536 in Nova Scotia.

	Average New Policy* —Year— 1940 $	1939 $	Aver. Policy in Force† —Dec. 31— 1940 $	1939 $
CANADA	1,703	1,801	1,963	1,984
Alberta	1,719	1,842	2,015	2,038
Brit. Col.	1,805	1,998	1,998	2,015
Manitoba	1,834	1,941	1,974	1,990
New Brunswick	1,557	1,528	1,699	1,701
Nova Scotia ...	1,536	1,613	1,769	1,782
Ontario	1,742	1,852	2,022	2,044
Pr. Ed. Island .	1,575	1,505	1,590	1,587
Quebec	1,647	1,706	1,919	1,947
Saskatchewan .	1,667	1,791	1,954	1,976
Newfoundland .	1,596	1,858	1,908	1,925

*Based upon 19 companies' experience.
†Based upon 17 companies' experience.

Municipal Finances

Cochrane, Ont.—Tax rate for 1941 of the town of Cochrane has been set at 55 mills, an increase of six mills from the 1940 levy. Total expenditures for the year are estimated at $52,375 of which the general levy should raise $43,145. Non-tax revenue is estimated to bring in $9,230.

* * *

Chilliwack, B.C.—No increase in tax rates is called for by the 1941 budget of the city of Chilliwack which calls for a tax of 55 mills. In addition to tax revenue from this source, a total of $22,800 is expected to be received from tax arrears, interest, sale of tax property, etc. Revenue from all sources, is estimated at $93,283, with expenditures at $93,738, leaving a shortage of $455.

* * *

Ottawa, Ont.—A reduction of two mills in Ottawa's general tax rate is shown by the budget for 1941 which was recently adopted. The new rate will be 37 mills for public school supporters. The reduction would have been impossible without the assistance of the Provincial Government in shouldering 75% of municipal relief burdens, Mayor Lewis stated.

* * *

Kingston, Ont.—Fifth successive annual reduction in the tax rate has been approved for 1941. Kingston's tax rate was 47.5 mills in 1936 and was reduced to 45.75 mills in 1937; 43.7 mills for 1938; 41.2 mills for 1939; 38.65 mills for 1940 and has now been set at 36.2 mills for 1941.

* * *

Woodstock—Surplus of over $3,000 is estimated for 1941 for Woodstock. General tax rate has been cut 2.4 mills below the 1940 figure and has been set at 39.4 mills for 1941. General city rate takes 21 mills, school rate 17.4 mills, garbage collection 1 mill. Total expenditures are estimated at $156,459 of which $50,952 is allocated for debenture service.

* * *

York Township, Ont.—The 1941 tax rate has been set at 79.6 mills for the main sewer area, compared with 86 mills for 1940. Total expenditures for 1941 are estimated at $2,466,000 compared with $2,498,367 in 1940. April 1, the township will redeem $241,828 of debentures, against a schedule requirement for 1941 of $93,820. Following this redemption township debt will be reduced to $15.7 millions.

* * *

Niagara Falls, Ont.—According to the terms of a bill now before the Ontario Legislature, the new Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls will be exempt from municipal taxation. In compensation, Niagara Falls is to receive an annual subsidy of $12,000 from 1941 to 1980, inclusive, from the province.

BELL ISSUES SHARES

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bell Telephone Co. of Canada told the Montreal Stock Exchange that 1,115 additional shares of capital stock have been issued under the employees' stock plan. This brings total number of shares outstanding to 824,385.

The Shield of Protection
THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY
Since 1884
FIRE and WINDSTORM
INSURANCE
The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

"There's No Place Like Home" . . .
for Having Accidents!
A tumble down stairs, a slip on a rug, a fall in the bath tub, a stumble in the dark . . . most disabling accidents happen in and around the home.
Why not protect your income and earning power—and guard against out-of-pocket expenses such as doctor's and hospital bills . . . the inexpensive PEARL way. Your agent will gladly tell you about PEARL Personal Accident Insurance—or write to us for details.
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OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Head Office for Canada: Victory Bldg., TORONTO
LAWSON T. HARGREAVES, Manager for Canada
W. C. BUTLER, Supt. Casualty Dept.
THE EUREKA-SECURITY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1864—SAME YEAR AS PEARL . . POLICIES GUARANTEED BY THE PEARL

PROTECTIVE OF CANADA
34th Annual Report
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31st December, 1940

ASSETS

CASH IN BANKS		$ 16,983.65
AGENTS' NET BALANCES FOR OUTSTANDING PREMIUMS		13,474.93
COMMISSION DUE BY "MONARCH" BRANCH		125.49
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book Values.	$252,656.73	
Accrued Interest	2,648.12	255,304.85
(Approximate value as allowed by Department of Insurance—$260,200.00)		
OFFICE FURNITURE—Less Depreciation		1,034.16
PREPAID INSURANCE		360.00
		$287,283.08

LIABILITIES

CLAIMS OUTSTANDING:		
Known or Reported — Proof not fyled		
Accident	$ 18,160.71	
Sickness	42,980.30	
Reserve for Claims originating in 1940 Not Reported	10,000.00	71,141.01
ACCRUED SALARIES		1,976.44
RESERVE FOR TAXES		10,000.00
RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS —100%		59,817.02
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:		
Capital Stock—		
Authorized—5,000 Shares at $100 each	$500,000.00	
Issued fully paid	50,000.00	
Surplus	94,348.61	144,348.61
		$287,283.08

Established 1907
The
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA
Head Office: Granby, Que.
E. E. GLEASON, President
N. R. MITCHELL, Vice-President
J. G. FULLER, General Manager

Six War Service Groups Unite In Campaign For $5.5 Millions

To meet the human needs of men in the Canadian armed forces, at home and abroad, six national organizations next week will ask soldiers' fellow citizens for $5.5 millions. The allied groups are the Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and the I.O.D.E.

Launched under the name of the Canadian War Services Fund, the joint appeal will be the only national fund raising campaign to be undertaken this year for the benefit of men in uniform, except to meet special emergency demands now unforeseen. It will unite the public solicitations and national drives hitherto conducted separtely by the six bodies involved.

The objective set is nearly 50% higher than the combined total collected by the same organizations last year, in their individual campaigns for similar purposes.

Paid for Home Work

Of the $5.5 millions to be sought, only about 18% is accounted for by requirements for the normal home services of three of the organizations taking part—Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. The allotments for these home services will have priority in dividing whatever total is collected in the united drive.

"This was the basis which made it possible for the six organizations to agree to come together in this campaign," it is explained by Maj.-Gen. A. D. McRae, chairman of the Canadian War Services Fund national campaign committee. "It is recognized officially that these home services are the basis on which these organizations are able to found and perform their valuable war services."

Apart from this, all of the funds realized will be devoted to the special war services supplied through the six institutions. It has been officially stated by the Minister of National War Services that "every dollar in the approved budgets is absolutely essential" to carry on the work of these organizations for the armed forces.

Approved Budgets

The approved budgets making up the $5.5 millions objective of the campaign are as follows, in order of the amounts sought:

Y.M.C.A.	$1,741,000
Salv. Army	1,426,100
Can. Legion	916,100
Knts. of Col. ...	705,000
Y.W.C.A.	289,965
I.O.D.E.	104,000
Reserve	317,835
Total	$5,500,000

The reserve amount shown is a campaign "cushion" covering all of the organizations, and is designed to take care of added requirements expected to arise as Canada's war effort expands farther.

The I.O.D.E. plans to use its share of the funds especially for its war service requirements in the four western provinces. This organization joined the united campaign too late for its budget to be approved by the National War Charities Funds Advisory Board, but the Board will scrutinize and possibly adjust the I.O.D.E. budget before the final allotment is made.

All of the other budgets making up the total objective have been approved first by the individual organizations, then by the Advisory Board, finally by the Minister of National War Services.

The Board consists of businessmen from all sections of Canada, headed by C. L. Burton of Toronto, together with delegates from the organizations involved. Submitted in a standard, comparable form, the budgets were reduced by economies made without curtailing services.

In addition, of course, the united drive will cut out the duplication of effort and expense involved in separate appeals. This in itself will result in substantial savings, as well as relieving businessmen and others of repeated calls.

A corporation was set up under the Dominion Companies Act to serve as trustee for receipt and distribution of funds collected. Registered under the War Charities Act, this non-profit body is actively headed by J. Y. Murdoch of Toronto as president and is under the control of a nation-wide citizens' committee.

The corporation will issue funds raised by the campaign only in accordance with the approved budgets of the various organizations. Any surplus will be allotted and paid out only after the participating groups have obtained approval of supplementary budgets from the National War Charities Funds Advisory Board and Minister of National War Services.

The services for which the campaign funds will be spent cover a wide variety of comforts and aids for the troops, chiefly designed to make their lives pleasant while off duty. Among them are:

Variety of Services

Recreation huts in Canada and abroad where soldiers may write letters, play games, join in sing-songs.

Mobile canteens supplying hot drinks and buns, etc., free of charge to troops during route marches or night manoeuvres.

Hostess houses at training camps where soldiers' relatives and friends can wait for men in uniform, or have brief visits when leaves cannot be managed.

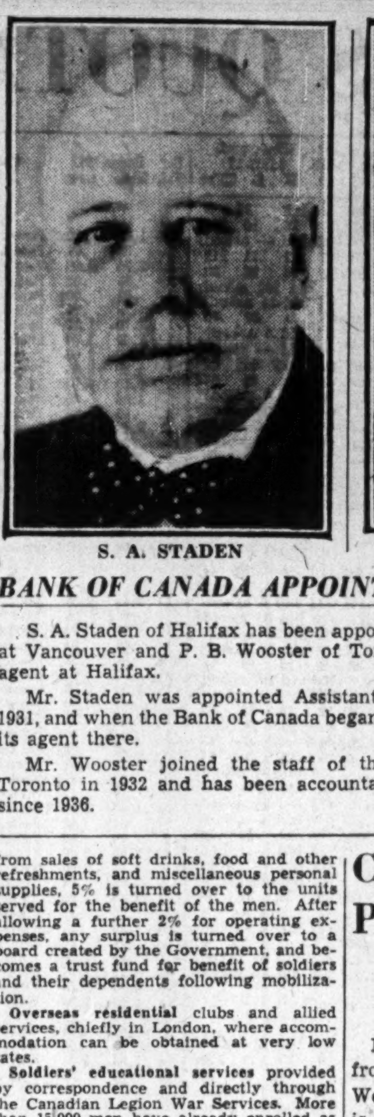
Entertainment at training and active service centres, including movies, dances, amateur shows, concerts, etc.

Sports activities, including organization of sport competitions and purchase of sporting equipment.

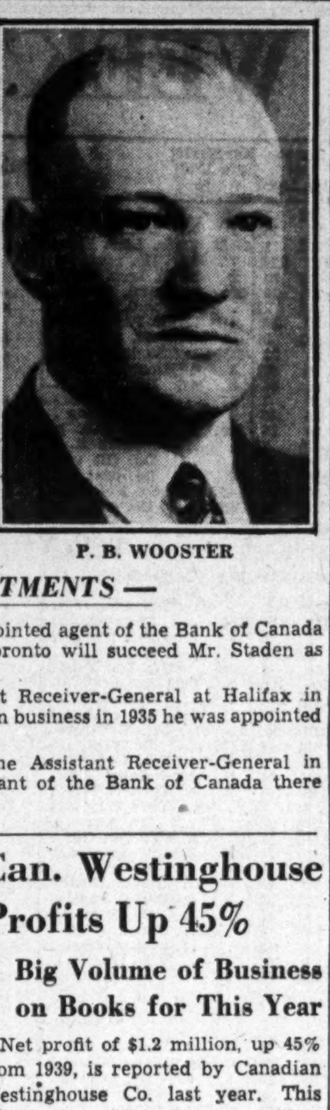
Non-profit canteens, operated in Canada in virtually every area where men are in training or on active service, usually adjoining recreation huts. Out of proceeds from sales of soft drinks, food and other refreshments, and miscellaneous personal supplies, 5% is turned over to the units served for the benefit of the men. After allowing a further 2% for operating expenses, any surplus is turned over to a board created by the Government, and becomes a trust fund for benefit of soldiers and their dependents following mobilization.

Overseas residential clubs and allied services, chiefly in London, where accommodation can be obtained at very low rates.

Soldiers' educational services provided by correspondence and directly through the Canadian Legion War Services. More than 15,000 men have already enrolled as students.



S. A. STADEN



P. B. WOOSTER

BANK OF CANADA APPOINTMENTS —

S. A. Staden of Halifax has been appointed agent of the Bank of Canada at Vancouver and P. B. Wooster of Toronto will succeed Mr. Staden as agent at Halifax.

Mr. Staden was appointed Assistant Receiver-General at Halifax in 1931, and when the Bank of Canada began business in 1935 he was appointed its agent there.

Mr. Wooster joined the staff of the Assistant Receiver-General in Toronto in 1932 and has been accountant of the Bank of Canada there since 1936.

To Pay 1½% on Bonds Of Alexander Building

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Alexander Building Corp. has declared a payment of 1½% on the registered 6% first mortgage income bonds payable April 1.

Interest is payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. The company has paid 1½% from April 1, 1938, to date. After payment on April 1 arrears will amount to 28½%.

Can. Westinghouse Profits Up 45%

Big Volume of Business on Books for This Year

Net profit of $1.2 million, up 45% from 1939, is reported by Canadian Westinghouse Co. last year. This is after providing for a considerable increase in taxes.

Total sales were the largest on record last year, according to Paul J. Myler, chairman, and John R. Read, president. A considerable volume of business remains on the books for delivery during 1941.

In the electrical departments, sales of large and medium-sized apparatus predominated. By far the larger proportion of this was for munitions machinery.

Your Income Tax . . . .

From now until April 30, deadline for filing personal income tax returns, The Financial Post will answer questions from subscribers about their income and national defense taxes, as to exemptions to which they may be entitled, methods of payment, etc.

Enquiries are invited.

Sale of Patent

A Canadian sells the patent rights to an invention to a United States manufacturer, outright or on a royalty basis.

Is the payment received during the year considered as capital or must it be included as income for the year in which it is received?

Liability for income tax in regard to the proceeds of patent rights depends on the way these proceeds are received. If the money is received as a capital payment for outright sale of the patents, the proceeds would be regarded as capital and not subject to income tax. But if sold on a royalty basis they would be regarded as income and so liable to tax.

Cost of Training

Can any deduction be made on income tax return for costs of tuition and advanced training in meat cutting for an individual in the grocery business? This is an expense paid with the hope of increasing business in the future. Can it be regarded as a legitimate expense?

As you do not say whether the expense is being borne by the employer or the employee it is difficult to make a definite answer. If the employer is paying the cost it would appear to be a legitimate expense in connection with the business and therefore could be deducted in the income tax return. But if it is paid by the employee or the individual taking the training it should not be deducted from income on the individual's income tax return. It is then in the same category as a doctor's post graduate course.

Wife's Income

When a wife has an income of her own of less than $600, is she required to pay National Defense Tax on it for 1940? How would this tax be paid when it has not been deducted at the source. The husband pays National Defense Tax on his own salary and his own investments. He is claiming the full exemption allowed a married man.

If the wife's income is less than $600 she is not liable for National Defense Tax nor does the husband need to consider the amount she receives in making his own income tax return. If his own income exceeds $1,200 a year he is liable for Defense Tax.

As regards income tax, he claims exemption of $1,500 as a married man and here again disregards the income his wife receives.

Single Person

Would a single person with an income of $750 in 1940 be liable for Defense Tax? The amount of income received in the last half of 1940 was $375.

If the income is $750, a single person would be required to pay National Defense Tax on it because it is in excess of $600, the maximum income for a single person allowed free of Defense Tax. The amount payable for 1940, however, would be 2% of half the income for the year, that is 2% of $375.

Foreign Exchange

During the week Mar. 10 to Mar. 17 there was no change in the quotation to the United States dollar at Toronto and Montreal which was $1.10 for buying and $1.11 for selling. The sterling rate likewise was unchanged at $4.43 buying and $4.47 selling. The rate is published daily by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Other Currencies, Mar. 17

Australia ...	3.58	N. Zealand .	3.61
India	.3369	S. Africa ...	4.47
Japan	.2608	Hong Kong .	.2728

We Finally Face Wheat Facts

(Continued from page 11)

been produced. With favorable fall and winter moisture a similar yield this year would be quite possible, might indeed run a good deal higher with an ideal combination of weather next summer. With no storage available except that emptied by current exports and with no wish to double an already dangerously high wheat commitment the authorities decided that henceforth the guaranteed price would only apply on that portion of the crop the prospective market would handle, namely 230 million bushels.

On paper this was equivalent to a reduction of nine million acres or 35% from 1940. On the latter a $4 per acre bonus will be paid if the land is left blank in summer fallow, $2 if it is sown to something else.

Assuming that there will be a considerable switch from wheat to some other crop, total cost of bonus is estimated between $25 and $35 millions.

With the wheat announcement last week it is now possible, and for the first time since the war began, to make an estimate of just what our wheat policy is costing us. When the last of the 1940 wheat has been delivered to the Government Wheat Board in the next few weeks, the annual bill will look like this:

	millions
Advances on wheat in storage	$400
Bonus for not growing wheat	25
Carrying charges 575 million bus.	57.5
Total	$482.5

$82.5 Millions is Annual Cost

And it should be remembered that $82.5 millions is an annual and recurring cost so long as the present export situation continues.

With total Dominion expenditure now edging around $2,350 millions (almost certainly a low figure) the drain on the national income is very great. Almost 50 cents out of every dollar earned must be taken either by taxation or loan, if this programme is to be carried through. And on top of this immense burden is placed $80 millions odd for wheat.

Any attack in Parliament, therefore, will come on this question of cost. Can Canada afford so huge an outlay for wheat when the war clamors for every available dollar?

The specific attack comes from all non-wheat farming classes. Their argument is that to force 9 million acres out of wheat and into coarse grains and grass simply means that the West will vastly enlarge production of hogs, cattle, dairy products and so on and that a surplus problem, comparable with wheat, will be created over the whole field of agriculture in both east and west.

At the same time the new move has not proved too popular in the West. The prairies wanted more money. Current demands range all the way from $1.25 to 85 cents per bushel for a guaranteed price. Despite the huge carryover and the restricted export, these demands have persisted in many quarters.

Chance for Hepburn?

In the view of Ontario rural Liberal members it follows that a great increase in hog production on the prairies, where production costs are low, will mean a shrinking in hog production in Ontario. They fear that this situation will be promptly and vigorously exploited by Premier Hepburn—as the butter situation was exploited. Therefore there is some antagonism to the wheat policy within the Liberal party, and Mr. Gardiner, judged by his past declarations, has been unable to influence government policy in this matter either with respect to wheat or hogs.

These are the factors which make the wheat policy of vital moment in Parliament. The political consequences of the policy may well be far-reaching.

Broadly speaking, the wheat policy is of major importance for other reasons.

First Move at Reorganization

First of all it constitutes the first direct move by Ottawa to compel a reorganization of the agricultural industry as a whole. By forcing wheat down, other sections of agriculture must expand. And the consequences of the expansion cannot be confined to the West. Every farmer in Canada will feel the effects of the impending changes.

Theoretically it can be argued that coarse grain production can be increased in the West without boosting hog production. But no practical farmer believes this.

On the contrary there is at the back of this policy—more particularly among the financial experts and economists who exerted the decisive influence in framing it—the clearest intention of shifting food production from central Canada to the West. If the prairies compel Ontario to reduce farming operations—well and good, they say. The war factories, they claim, are waiting for the man power which will be so released in Ontario and the nation at large will benefit both by increased industrial production and by cheaper food.

Big Political Dangers

The political dangers, however, which are implicit in the policy are not yet fully realized by most of its authors. When they are, the measure of realism which now marks the policy may disappear. The most obvious "fire escape" is to restrict the bonuses to wheat acreage retired completely out of production: to refuse the bonus to acreage switched into coarse grains. In this way overproduction would be temporarily avoided at the probable cost of a greatly increased torrent of wheat later on when summer fallow land is reseeded to wheat.

As for the policy itself it rests upon half a dozen assumed facts.

1. The wheat problem of 1941 is completely different from that of 1940. Last year it was a problem of storage. This year the problem is one of markets. From information placed before the Government it was clear that on both long and short term view wheat production must be cut down. There would be no prospect, according to the data, of disposing of present wheat production if the war ended.

2. Granted that a reduction in wheat output is essential, the obvious thing to do is to cut it down to the point at which the present surplus will not be increased. This means restriction of purchase by the Government to 230 million bushels—50 million for home consumption and 180 million for export.

Cuts Prairie Income

3. To make this cut and continue payment at 70 cents per bushel would reduce the farm income of the prairies below existence level and imperil the whole western community of 2,465,000 people. Serious injury to the West would also gravely affect other sections of the country.

The problem posed by these facts is: How can wheat acreage be cut to 19 million acres — the amount needed to meet known requirements —and the minimum farm income of the prairies be maintained?

If the minimum were to be maintained by the Government buying more than 230 million bushels, it would be indefensibly costly. It would involve buying unsaleable wheat and paying storage charges on it indefinitely.

What should the minimum farm income be?

Many involved calculations were made, but obviously farm income in past years was the most important factor. The Bureau of Statistics reports prairie farm income in calendar years, as follows:

Prairie Income
(In millions of dollars)

1926	....$539.3	1933	.... 171.2
1927	.... 516.5	1934	.... 227.9
1928	.... 611.8	1935	.... 239.7
1929	.... 484.1	1936	 255
1930	.... 264.3	1937	.... 278.1
1931	.... 169.8	1938	.... 285.3
1932	.... 168.6	1939	.... 336.9
		1940	.... 326.8

In this period wheat accounted for from 81% (1926) to 53% (1936) of total income. In 1940 the percentage was 55%.

It will be observed that in only two of the last 11 years has income exceeded $300 millions.

Apparently two studies of this problem were made. The financial experts of the Government arrived at a minimum of $300 millions for 1941. The advisory committee of the Wheat Board recommended $325 millions. The higher figure was accepted by the Government.

Having agreed that wheat acreage must be cut and that western farmers must be assured an income of $325 millions—practically the same as in 1940—the following calculation was made:

Non-wheat income is estimated on the basis of 1940 acreage and livestock at $175 millions.

The 70-cent wheat price yields the farmer on average 50 cents per bushel, and this applied to 230 million bushels yields an income of $115 millions.

Needed $35 Millions More

This left a gap of $35 millions to be bridged.

Many suggestions were made, such as a 50c. per bushel wheat processing tax which would have netted $25 millions. But at this point the economists, the experts of the Bank of Canada and the finance department began to swing the battle axe. They really dictated the balance of the policy. The processing tax was thrown into the discard as a regressive, indefensible levy. A straight acreage reduction bonus was ruled out as non-constructive.

The $35 millions hand-out must be used to compel a reorganization of western agriculture along the lines of long-term policy. It was right to pay this bonus, but only to tide the western farmer over a period in which he could readjust himself to the conditions likely to prevail for the next 10 or 20 years.

So the bonuses on nine million acres were given only if farmers headed out of wheat and into other lines of production. The grassland bonus is aimed to withdraw submarginal lands permanently from cultivation, land which should never have been put into wheat in the first place.

The bonuses are calculated to cost $25 millions and farmers will pick up more than enough revenue out of coarse grains, etc., to make up the balance.

This policy, therefore, is the first example of the operation of Ottawa's brain trust in the agricultural field.

HARDWARE and METAL
War Effort Programme

Essential at all times, the services of a trade publication such as Hardware and Metal are indispensable to efficient and economical business direction in wartime.

Efficiency brings economy in labor and materials—two very important considerations during war. This helps make business more prosperous, better able to meet governmental needs for increased tax revenue.

Retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers buy the services of Hardware and Metal, and it is noteworthy that in wartime the number of such paid subscribers increases. This is because specialized and authoritative business information is then even more necessary to the safe conduct of business amid such wartime hazards as—Changing sources of supply—Increased governmental regulation—New taxes—More rapid price fluctuations—Tendency toward spread of unsettling rumors—Higher costs of operation—Strain on supply of trained help—Changed buying habits of the public, etc.

Hardware and Metal provides essential services to its field, and thus contributes, through its readers, to the general prosperity of the country. Few if any of these services are available to this trade in any other form. They are not duplicated satisfactorily by any other medium. That some wholesalers and trade associations have attempted at times to even partially duplicate them is further proof of their value.

Here, briefly, are some of these services:

Markets and Prices—Hardware and Metal is a clearinghouse for impartial information on sources of supply, market conditions and prices. Because it is not directly identified with the buying or selling of merchandise, it is able to provide unbiased information, the value of which is indicated by tributes from readers indicating extensive saving in time and money through use of this service. It has proved a valuable stabilizing influence. It has stopped dangerous rumor-mongering in the metal and hardware industry at a time when this industry is contributing so heavily to the war effort.

Thousands of price changes are recorded annually in this publication. This price information is not only vital to the trade, but has been used by Dominion Government departments for establishing certain indices for general guidance.

Hardware and Metal provides the only complete compilation of standard hardware price lists and discounts available to the Canadian trade. This, too, is of very great importance in wartime due to the frequent and sudden changes which occur. Without such information being available readily and in compact form, tradesmen would frequently sustain heavy financial loss or be accused of overcharging customers.

Taking of Inventory in wartime is even more complicated and important than at other times. Proper records of business must be kept for accurate governmental report. Hardware and Metal's standard hardware list prices, discounts and its prices on a wide range of basic products in its current market quotations represent the **only** place to which hundreds of merchants may turn for authentic information as to the value of their stocks.

Utter confusion would result in valuation of stocks and estimating profit or loss, particularly under war conditions, if such services, built up over a period of 50 years, were not available.

Interpretation of Governmental Regulations has been an important part of Hardware and Metal's wartime activity. Analysis of successive Budgets to interpret their effect upon the trade have been particularly timely and valuable. Prominent Ministers of the Crown and heads of governmental departments have taken time out from pressing duties to provide detailed information and rulings for the readers of this publication upon request of the editor. Many leading retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers keep such data constantly before them to speed their work and economize in time.

Supposing, in absence of such a service, in this trade alone, the Dominion Government officials were subject to a steady bombardment of requests from 4,000 members of the hardware trade for information and rulings on such points. It would add materially to the strain under which governmental departments are operating.

Shortage of Trained Help is a constant and increasingly grave problem to hardwaremen, due to enlistment and enrolment in wartime industry. This makes it more important than ever for such merchants to have prompt, dependable information in simple form, to help minimize the effects of such changes, save time and enable them to efficiently service wartime industry and the public.

Hardware and Metal supplies all these needs and in addition, provides dealers with window display suggestions, interior display ideas, lists of seasonable merchandise, publicity helps, reminders of special regulations, and constant warnings as to the advisability of carefully planning and budgeting in order to be in position to discharge their duties as citizens and taxpayers during the war emergency. Like other trade newspapers, Hardware and Metal has also devoted much space to urging the trade to play its part in meeting wartime requirements in connection with war savings, bond sales drives, and in doing everything possible to keep the business of the country operating efficiently.

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Toronto and Montreal Exchanges

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. Where no transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 17

A

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
.90	.55	.	...	Abitibi	750	.70	.70	.65	.70
8	4	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	1100	5¼	6¼	5½	6¼
12¾	10	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	....	(8½ bid 12 asked)			
2	1	.	...	Acme Glove	....	(1½ bid 3 asked)			
51	50	6.50	12.7	Do. pref.	....	(53 bid 65 asked)			
12	11½	80+20c	8.3	Agnew Surp.	25	11½	12	12	12
108	107	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(105½ bid — asked)			
1.50	1.25	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	1.10 bid 1.60 asked			
30	25	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 33 asked)			
10	7	.	...	Algoma Steel	140	8	8½	8	8½
97½	89½	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid 96 asked)			
115	105	8	7.3	Aluminum	129	109	110	109	110
120	117	6	5.1	Do. pref.	....	(118 bid 125 asked)			
7½	7½	.	...	Amal. Electric.	....	(7 bid — asked)			
§43	34½	60c	..	Amer. Cyn. B.,	....	(— bid — asked)			
46	45½	2.75	6	Ang. Can. Tel. p	20	45½	46	46	46
17½	14½	60+60c	6.8	Asbestos	1110	17½	17½	17½	17¾
16	14½	1	6.7	Assoc. Brew.	10	15	15	15	15
110	108½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
•2	2	.	...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid 7 asked)			
§24	24	♦48c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 24 asked)			
§103	101	5.50	5.3	Ault & Wiborg.	....	(100 bid — asked)			

B

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
147	140	8	5.5	Bk. Can. Nat.	6	144	145	144	145
195	171	8	4.6	Bk. Montreal	35	173½	174	173	174
285	277	12	4.3	Bk. N. Scotia	18	281	283	277	277
250	244½	10	4	Bk. Toronto	....	(247 bid 250 asked)			
•5	4½	.	...	Barcelona	....	(— bid — asked)			
1½	1½	.	...	Barker's Bread	....	(— bid 1½ asked)			
§28	19	2.50	9.2	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 30 asked)			
13	10¾	1	8.5	Bathurst Pr.	360	11½	12½	11½	12½
2½	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	110	2	2½	2	2½
2½	2	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	(2 bid 4½ asked)			
8	4½	.	...	Beatty Bros.	....	(4½ bid 5 asked)			
102¾	101	6	5.8	Do. pref.	....	(102½ bid — asked)			
§90	88	7	7.9	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(82 bid 90 asked)			
10	9	.	...	Beauharnois	591	9½	9½	9½	9½
80	80	4	5	Belding Cort.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			
127	127	7	5.5	Do. pref.	....	(124 bid 136 asked)			
160½	154	8	5.2	Bell Telephone	443	154½	156	154	154
6½	5	.	...	Bertram & Sons	10	5	6½	6½	6½
8¾	8	60c	7.5	Biltmore Hats	....	(8 bid 8¾ asked)			
6	5	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	(5½ bid 7 asked)			
37½	35	2.50	7.2	Do. pref.	25	36	35	35	35
20½	20	1.30	6.3	Brant. Cord. pf.	....	(20½ bid 22 asked)			
7¾	5	.	...	Brazilian Tr.	1471	5	6	5	5¾
5½	3½	50+10c	..	Brew. & Distil.	237	4	4½	4½	4½
§6½	4	30c	7.5	Bright, T. G.	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
§90	89	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid — asked)			
18¾	15½	1	6	Brit. Amer. Oil	1150	16½	17	16½	17
12½	10	.	...	B. C. Packers	20	12	12	12	12
26½	22½	2	8.5	B. C. Power A.	146	23	23¾	23	23½
1.50	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	100	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.50
5½	4½	.	...	Bruck S. Mills.	360	5	5	5	5
15¾	13¾	70+10c	5.7	Building Prod	655	14½	14½	14	14½
10¾	7¾	60c	7.5	Burlington St'l	10	8	9	9	9

C

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
§70	70	.	...	Calgary Power.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
102½	101	6	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(102½ bid — asked)			
2½	2	.	...	Canada Bread	....	(2½ bid 2½ asked)			
100	97½	5	5	Do. pref.	10	100	99	99	99
40	37	2.50	6.4	Do. pref. B.	....	(38 bid 53 asked)			
4¾	4	40c	10	Canada Bud	....	(4 bid 4½ asked)			
6¾	4½	.	...	Canada Cement	710	5	6	5½	5¾
100	94	5	5.1	Do. pref.	109	98½	99	98	98½
5¾	5¾	10c	...	Can. Cr. Stone.	280	..	5¾	5¾	5¾
105½	102¾	5	4.7	Canada Cycle, p	....	102½ bid 106 asked			
27	23½	1.50	6.4	C. & D. Sugar.	590	24	24	23½	23½
18	15½	1.50	9.7	Can. Forg. (A).	30	16½	16	15¾	16
§22	13	♦1.50	8.8	Do. (B)	....	(— bid — asked)			
§40	25	♦4.50	...	Can. Iron	....	(32 bid — asked)			
70	70	3	...	Do. pref.	....	(72 bid — asked)			
§390	390	20	5.1	Canada Life	....	(380 bid — asked)			
§4	1	.	...	Can. Mach'y	....	(3½ bid — asked)			
§32	25	♦3.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
39	33¾	2+50c	7.2	Can. Malting	51	34	34½	34½	34½
8¾	6	1	...	Can. Nor. Pr.	180	7	8	7	8
99	94	7	7.4	Do. pref.	2	94	95	95	95
87½	78	3+1	5.1	Can. Packers	5	78	78	78	78
§.25	.25	.	...	Can. Paving, c.	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
136	126	8	6.3	Can. Perman.	8	128	126½	126	126½
9	8	♦1	...	Can. Starch	....	(9 bid — asked)			
§110	109	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
5½	3	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	930	4½	4¾	4	4½
22¾	17	2.50	11.9	Do. pref.	3201	21½	22¾	20	21½
8	6½	40c	6.2	Can. Vinegars	10	7	6½	6½	6½
61	54	4	6.9	Can. W. Cable.	25	57	57½	55½	55½
23	17¾	♦1.25	6.9	Do. (B)	....	(16 bid 21½ asked)			
107	107	6.50	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(105¾ bid — asked)			
¾	¾	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	(¾ bid 1½ asked)			
20	20	♦3	...	Do. pref.	....	(20 bid 25 asked)			
163	149½	8	5.2	Can. Bk. Com.	53	153	154	152	153
1.00	.65	.	...	Can. Breweries	....	(1.00 bid — asked)			
25	21½	3	13.6	Do. pref.	25	23	22	22	22
36	34½	1.50+50c	6	Can. Bronze	50	35	34½	34½	34½
105	103	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
6½	5	50c	...	Can. Canners	....	(4¾ bid 6 asked)			
20	18½	1+10c■	5.8	Do. 1st pfd.	151	19	19	18¾	18¾
10	9	60+10c■	7.5	Do. 2nd pf.	155	9	9¾	9	9¾
10	6	.	...	Can. Car & F'y	499	6½	7	6	6¾
27½	20¾	44c	...	Do. pref.	170	23	24	23½	24
29	21¾	1	4.4	Can. Celanese	230	23	23½	22½	23½
124	113	7+60c■	...	Do. pref.	11	116½	114½	114½	114½
23	22½	1	4.3	Do. Rights	....	(23½ bid — asked)			
19	15	1	6.7	Can. Convert.	....	(15½ bid — asked)			
100½	90	4+2	6	Can. Cottons	27	98	100½	100½	100½
115	105	6	5.2	Do. pref.	10	115	115	115	115
21	15½	1.50	9.9	Can. Dredge	10	15½	15½	15½	15½
101	100	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	3	..	100	100	100
10½	9	1.40	...	Can. For. Inv.	130	10½	10½	10½	10½
105	104	8	7.7	Do. pref.	100	104	105	105	105
220	215	8	3.6	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(210 bid — asked)			
8½	7	50c	7	Can. G. Inv.	....	(7 bid 8 asked)			
3	2	15c	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	275	2	2½	2	2½
2¾	1½	15c	...	Do. (B)	....	(1¾ bid 2½ asked)			
208	180	7	3.8	Can. Indust. B.	....	(182 bid 187 asked)			
176	168	7	4.2	Do. pref.	....	(166 bid — asked)			
§.30	.10	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	(.25 bid — asked)			
50	41	2	4	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid 50 asked)			
13½	12	1	7.4	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(13 bid 18 asked)			
9	7	.	...	Can. Locomo.	60	9	9	8½	9
.95	.75	♦4c	...	Can. Marconi	365	.80	.85	.75	.75
17	12½	50+50c	6.9	Can. Oil	....	(14½ bid 16 asked)			
121	118	8	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(118 bid 121 asked)			
6½	4½	.	...	Can. Pacific	4023	5	5¾	5	5¾
.50	.10	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	2	.25	.10	.10	.10
2½	1¾	.	...	Do. pref.	27	2½	2	2	2
3½	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	50	2	2½	2½	2½
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	30	10	11	10	10½
9	9	1	...	C. Wallpaper A.	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
9	8	1	...	Do. (B)	10	9	9	9	9
44¾	42	1.37½	..	Can. West'ho'se	....	(41 bid 45 asked)			
4	2¾	15c	..	Can. Wineries	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20½	18¾	1.50	7.6	Can. Wire Box.	....	(18¾ bid 19½ asked)			
1.25	1.05	.	...	Capital Estates	260	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05
119	119	5	4.2	Carnation, pfd.	....	(117¾ bid — asked)			
9½	7¾	50c	...	Catelli Food	10	7¾	9½	9½	9½
10	9¾	75c	7.5	Do. pref.	5	10	10	10	10
2	2	.	...	Celtic Knit	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
155	155	8	5.2	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(— bid 160 asked)			
92	92	4	4.3	Chart. Trust	....	(90 bid 95 asked)			
.32	.15	.	...	Chem. Research	1000	.15	.15	.15	.15
.30	.30	.	...	City Gas & El.	....	(.40 bid .75 asked)			
.10	.10	.	...	Claude Neon	....	(— bid .10 asked)			
1.50	1.25	12c	..	Coast Brew.	430	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
6½	4½	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	25	4½	4½	4½	4½
1.95	1.50	10c	...	Comm. Alcohol	1025	1.50	1.75	1.65	1.75
6	5	40c	8	Do. pref.	500	5½	5½	5½	5½
4	4	♦40c	...	Conduits Nat.	....	(2½ bid 5½ asked)			
14	10	1	9.5	Cons. Bakeries.	235	11	11	10	10
.03	.03	.	...	Cons. Div. Sec.	....	(.01 bid .08 asked)			
7½	7½	75c	...	Do. pref.	....	(3¾ bid 3¾ asked)			
4	2½	.	...	Cons. Paper	3000	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
3¾	3	.	...	Cons. Press	....	(3½ bid 3¾ asked)			
§75	55	♦4.75	...	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	(75 bid 82½ asked)			
39½	34	♦1+1.25	6.1	Cons. Smelt.	479	36	36½	34½	36¾
145	128	10	7.5	Consumers' Gas	182	128	134	128	133
40	30	♦1.75	...	Corr. P. Box, p.	....	(25 bid 49 asked)			
25	22	1.20+15c		Cosmos Imp.	10	25	24½	24½	24½
31	27½	2	7.3	Crown Cork	....	(27½ bid 31 asked)			
1½	1½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
31	28	3	10.7	Crow's N. Coal.	....	(30½ bid 33 asked)			
1.05	.70	.	...	Cub Aircraft	300	.80	.80	.80	.80

D, E

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
10½	9¾	1	10	David & Fre. A	75	10	10	10	10
1.60	1.40	.	...	Do. (B)	8	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
8½	7	.	...	de Havilland	....	(7 bid 8 asked)			
75	75	♦7	...	Do. pref.	....	(80 bid — asked)			
1.50	1.45	.	...	Disher Steel	5	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50
10	10	♦▲1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid 14 asked)			
28½	24	2.22	8.3	Distill-Seagram	210	24	24½	24	24
97½	93	5	5.3	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 95 asked)			
§39¾	39¾	♦1	...	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(30 bid — asked)			
70	70	5	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 84 asked)			
200	185	10	5.2	Dom. Bank	28	192	187	185	187
26¾	22½	1.20	4.8	Dom. Bridge	460	24	25½	24	25½
21	17¾	1.50	7.9	Dom. Coal, pf.	95	18½	19	18	18
28	25	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	....	(20 bid 25 asked)			
23½	17½	1	5.6	Dom. Foundries	542	18	18¾	17½	18¾
107	105½	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid 110 asked)			
126	115	5	4.3	Dom. Glass	....	(115 bid 118 asked)			
155	148½	7	4.5	Do. pref.	....	(150 bid 160 asked)			
29½	29½	1.20+40	5.4	Dom. Oilcloth	....	(— bid 29½ asked)			
§1.50	1.00	.	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	....	(.45 bid .80 asked)			
§31	24½	♦2.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 27 asked)			
1¾	1¾	.	...	Dom. Square	....	(1¾ bid 2 asked)			
9¾	7½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	1364	8	8	7¾	7¾
5	3½	.	...	Dom. Stores	750	5	5	4½	4¾
4¾	3½	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	410	4½	4½	4½	4½
87	83½	5.50	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(87 bid 90 asked)			
83	72	5	6.8	Dom. Textile	20	73	73	73	73
155	140	7	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(150 bid — asked)			
1.75	.75	.	...	Dom. Woollens.	10	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.05
8	6	60c	...	Do. pref.	....	(6½ bid 7 asked)			
5¾	3½	.	...	Donnacona P.A.	352	3½	4½	3¾	4½
5½	3	.	...	Do. (B)	135	3½	3½	3¾	3½
5½	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	150	4½	5	4¾	4¾
.50	.50	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	(— bid — asked)			
10	7	.	...	Do. pref.	45	10	10	10	10
.65	.25	.	...	East Dairies	100	.45	.65	.50	.50
9	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	70	5½	7½	6	7½
13½	10	1	10	East Steel	....	(10 bid 12 asked)			
§6½	6½	.	...	East Theat.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3	2¾	.	...	Easy Washing	....	(2½ bid 3 asked)			
23	22	1.37½	..	Economic Inv.	....	(22½ bid 26 asked)			
8	6¾	20c	...	Electrolux	15	8	7	7	7
3	2½	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	(2 bid 2¾ asked)			
29	23¾	2.50	10.4	English Electric	20	24	24	23¾	24
5¾	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(3½ bid 5 asked)			
5½	5	15c	...	Equitable Life	....	(5¾ bid 5½ asked)			

F, G

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
3	2	.	..	Fairchild Air	480	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	18	1	5.6	Fam. Players	....	(— bid 22 asked)			
28	24½	1.50+25c	6½	Fanny Farm.	410	27	27	26½	26½
6	2¾	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	1130	4½	4¾	4½	4½
§1.50	.75	.	...	Fleury Bissell	....	(.20 bid .75 asked)			
15	13	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(14 bid 17 asked)			
15¾	14½	1	6.4	Ford Motor A.	778	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
16	16	1	6.7	Do. (B)	....	(16¾ bid — asked)			
§.20	.05	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(— bid — asked)			
12½	10¾	50c	...	Foundation Co.	216	10¾	11¾	11	11
9	4½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	26	5	7½	7½	7½
10½	7	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	780	8½	9¾	8½	9¾
§.50	.50	.	...	Freiman	....	(— bid — asked)			
42	41	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(38 bid — asked)			
9¾	6½	80c	10.7	Gatineau Pwr.	113	7¾	7¾	6½	7¾
90	79½	5	6.2	Do. pref.	5	81	81	81	81
95½	92	5.50	5.8	Do. 5½% pref.	....	(85 bid 92 asked)			
1.25	.35	.	...	Do. Rights	50	.35	.50	.50	.50
6½	4½	.	...	Gen. St. Wares.	255	5	5½	5	5½
94	88	7	7.7	Do. pref.	40	88	90½	89	90½
80	67½	2.50+1.50		Goodyear Tire	15	70	70	67¾	67¾
56	53½	2.50	4.6	Do. pref.	100	54½	54¾	54½	54¾
*50	50	1	...	Gould Pumps, p	....	(— bid — asked)			
4	2½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	....	(2½ bid 3 asked)			
§29	18½	25c	..	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 21 asked)			
3½	1¾	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	104	2½	3	3	3
19¾	14½	25c	..	Do. Vot. tr. p.	7	16	16½	16	16½
5	1¾	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	(2¾ bid 5 asked)			
30	25	2.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 30 asked)			
11½	10¾	60c	5.6	Greening Wire.	....	(— bid 11½ asked)			
§1.25	1.25	10c	...	Growers' Wine	....	(— bid — asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	155	3	3	2½	2½
§107½	106½	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 107½ asked)			
3½	2¾	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	235	3	3½	3	3½

H, I

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
§21½	21½	1	4.7	Halifax Fire	....	(— bid — asked)			
5½	3	.	...	Ham. Bridge	185	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
36	34½	2+1.50▲	5½	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(34½ bid 36 asked)			
.75	.75	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	(.50 bid 1.00 asked)			
70	65	1.25	...	Do. pref.	5	65	70	70	70
3½	2½	20+5c	...	Harding Carpet	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
§.25	.25	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(.10 bid 1.00 asked)			
§4	2	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
10½	8½	50c	5	Hinde & Dauch	....	(9¾ bid 10 asked)			
•20	20	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(— bid 14 asked)			
§40	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(35 bid — asked)			
17½	14	2	13.7	Honey Dew	35	14½	14½	14	14½
14¾	10½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	450	12	13	12	13
101	98½	6	6	Do. pref.	10	100	100	99½	100
18	14½	1	6.7	Humberstone S.	....	(14 bid 15½ asked)			
4½	3½	.	...	Hunts (A)	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
5	4	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(4 bid 7 asked)			
56	52	4	7.2	Huron & E. Mt.	15	54	56	55½	56
9	8	80c	...	Do. 20% pd.	13	8	9	9	9
§2¾	2½	♦20c	...	Hydro Electric.	....	(¾ bid 1½ asked)			
205	192	10	5.1	Imperial Bank.	4	195	193½	193½	193½
10½	9	50c	5.2	Imperial Oil	2819	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
14	11	40+22½c	5	Imperial Tob.	806	12	12¾	12½	12¾
8	7	6%	4	Do. pref.	....	(7 bid 7½ asked)			
16	12½	♦1.75	..	Indust. Accept.	80	13	12½	12½	12½
§36	25	3	..	Inter-City Bak.	....	(20 bid 36 asked)			
50	50	3+1	..	Inter'c Coal	....	(40 bid — asked)			
§120	120	8	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
16¾	15	1.50	10	Inter. Bronze	....	(14¾ bid — asked)			
25	23	1.50	6.5	Do. pref.	57	23½	25	23	23
.25	.25	3c	...	Int. Coal & C.	....	(.25 bid .40 asked)			
9½	6	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	210	7	7	7	7
105	93	6	6.2	Do. pref.	25	95	96	96	96
100	95	6	6.2	Do. pref. A.	30	95	96	96	96
115¾	114	5	4.3	Int. Mill., pf.	....	114½ bid 115½ asked			
36¾	31	2	6	Int. Nickel	2302	33½	33½	32¾	33½
2½	2	.	...	Int. Paints	....	(2 bid 3 asked)			
§18	11	1+25c▲	..	Do. pref.	....	(13½ bid — asked)			
16½	15	.	...	Int. Pap. & P.	....	(— bid — asked)			
74¾	69½	5+1.25▲	7	Do. pref.	....	(72 bid — asked)			
15¾	13¾	1	7.3	Int. Pete.	1025	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
3½	2½	.	...	Int. Power	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
89	84	6	6.8	Do. pref.	25	88	89	88	88
•11¾	10½	.	...	Int. St. Rlty. A.	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
•4	3¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
7	5	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	30	5½	5	5	5
.25	.15	.	...	Do. (B)	50	.20	.15	.15	.15

J, K, L

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
§14½	12	68c	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	(11 bid 13½ asked)			
§135	128	7	5.5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 129 asked)			
9½	8	1	12.5	Kelvinator	....	(9½ bid 10½ asked)			
11	6¾	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	240	8	9¾	8	9¾
1.00	.65	.	...	Lake Sulphite.	....	(.65 bid .90 asked)			
16	11½	♦1	...	Lake of Woods.	25	13	12	12	12
113	111	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid — asked)			
53	44	4	8.9	Landed Bank.	....	(44 bid 54 asked)			
12	11	70+12½c		Lang, J. A.	45	11	11½	11½	11½
*3½	2½	.	...	Langley's	....	(— bid 1 asked)			
20	15	2	...	Do. pref.	120	19½	19½	18	18
10½	9½	80c	8.4	Laura Secord	910	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
12	6½	.	...	Legare, pref.	....	(9 bid 9½ asked)			
3½	3	♦15c	...	Levy Bros.	12	3	3½	3½	3½
6½	4½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	5	6½	6½	6½	6½
50	50	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid 60 asked)			
27	24	1+25c	5.2	Loblaw (A)	262	24½	24½	24	24½
26	22	1+25c	5.4	Do. (B)	310	23	23¾	23	23

M

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
1.00	1.00	.	...	Mackenzie Air	....	(— bid — asked)			
2	2	.	...	Mackin. Steel	....	(2½ bid 4 asked)			
§5	55	1.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 75 asked)			
15¾	11	.	...	Maclaren Pr. p.	50	11	14½	13¾	14½
8	7	.	...	M. L. Gardens.	....	(6 bid 9 asked)			
7½	6	70c	11.7	Do. pref.	....	(5½ bid 7½ asked)			
2¾	1½	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	1275	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4¾	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	375	3	3¾	2½	3¾
16½	16½	70+10c	..	Maritime Tele.	....	(16½ bid — asked)			
§17½	16	70c	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(16½ bid — asked)			
14¾	14¾	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	....	(15½ bid — asked)			
*100	100	7+1.75▲	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3¾	2	.	...	Massey-Harris	725	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
33	25	.	...	Do. pref.	440	1	33	31½	33
5¾	4	.	...	McColl Fron.	125	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
98	93	6	6.3	Do. pref.	133	95	95	95	95
1.25	.75	.	...	Melchers	101	1.00	1.25	.75	1.25
5½	5	30c	...	Do. pref.	11	5½	5½	5	5
•1½	1½	.	...	Mercantile Tran	....	(1¾ bid — asked)			
*5	5	6%	...	Do. pref.	....	(4¾ bid — asked)			
7½	6	.	...	Mercury Mills.	5	6½	6	6	6
47	47	2.50	5.3	Mitchell, J. S.	2	..	47	47	47
112	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	108½ bid 112 asked			
9½	7½	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	245	8¾	9	8½	9
16¾	15	80+40c	8	Mod. Contain.	25	15	15½	15½	15½
98	98	5.50	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
§6	2	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	(2 bid — asked)			
75	75	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid 75 asked)			
64	55	4	6.2	Montreal Cot.	....	(— bid — asked)			
118	113	7	6.2	Do. pref.	54	113	113½	113	113
1.00	.30	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	(.25 bid — asked)			
29½	25	1.50	5.9	Mont. L. & Pr.	1279	25½	25¾	25	25½
50½	49	.	...	Do. Notes	8	49½	49½	49½	49½
§15	15	1.25	...	Montreal Loan	....	(15 bid — asked)			
§.85	.16	.	...	Mtl. Refrig & S	....	(.50 bid — asked)			
§10½	6	1.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(9½ bid 11½ asked)			
30	29½	3.20	11	Montreal Tele.	....	(— bid 30 asked)			
52	50	6	11.8	Montreal Trams	165	51	51	50	50
47½	41	2+60c	5½	Moore Corp.	216	45	45	44¾	45
188	181	7	3.6	Do. pref. (A)	....	(177 bid 183 asked)			
279	266	7	2.6	Do. pref. (B)	28	279	266	266	266
.05	.05	.	...	Muirheads	....	(— bid .15 asked)			
§1	1	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			

N, O

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
27½	23½	2	8.2	Nat. Breweries.	235	24	24½	24	24½
38¾	35	1.75	5	Do. pref.	270	36	36	35	35
5	3½	.	...	Nat. Grocers	275	4½	4	3¾	4
25½	24¾	1.50	5.9	Do. pref.	155	25	25½	25	25½
7½	7	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A.	....	(7 bid 8 asked)			
38½	30¾	2	6.2	Nat. Steel Car.	305	31½	32½	31½	32
150	150	8	5.3	National Tr.	....	(140 bid 150 asked)			
§9½	9½	♦60c	...	Neon Prod.	....	(— bid — asked)			
25½	20	2	10	Niag. W. Weav.	65	23½	20½	20	20
3	2½	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
.90	.50	.	...	North Star Oil.	....	(— bid .85 asked)			
3¾	3½	35c	...	Do. pref.	....	(3½ bid 3¾ asked)			
86	86	6	7	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(— bid — asked)			
106¾	106	6	5.6	Do. pref.	10	106	106¾	106¾	106¾
21½	20	1	4.9	Ogilvie Flour	241	20½	20½	20½	20½
155	155	7	4.5	Do. pref.	5	155	155	155	155
106¾	105	5	4.7	Ontario Loan	5	105¾	105	105	105
§5½	2	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 4½ asked)			
45	35	.	...	Do. pref.	25	35	36	36	36
7	7	1	...	Do. Scripts	....	(7 bid — asked)			
10	8½	♦1	...	Ont. Steel	....	(8½ bid 10 asked)			
§115	110	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 120 asked)			
1.30	1.30	.	...	Orange Crush	....	1.25 bid 2.00 asked			
6½	6½	70c	10.8	Do. pref.	....	(5 bid 6½ asked)			
8½	5	40c	5.7	Ott. Car Air	10	5	7	7	7
16	14	♦1.20+30c		Ottawa El. Rly.	50	16	16	16	16
11	8¾	40c	...	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	50	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
99	95	5	5.1	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 99 asked)			

P, Q, R

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
§21	18	3c	...	Pacific Coyle	....	(20 bid — asked)			
104	99	5	5	Page Hersey	450	99	99½	99½	99½
36	3¾	.	...	Pantepec Oil	....	(— bid — asked)			
§40	30	2	...	Paton Mfg.	....	(25 bid — asked)			
§115	115	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid 120 asked)			
50	49	3	6.1	Penmans	....	(— bid 49 asked)			
123	120	6	5	Do. pref.	....	(122 bid — asked)			
16½	14½	♦1+50	9.4	Photo Eng.	25	15	16	16	16
98	95½	7	7.2	Porto Rico Pr p	....	(95½ bid 100 asked)			
6	4½	15c	...	Power Corp.	320	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
98	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.	58	90	90½	90	90
43	40	3	7.5	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(37 bid 42 asked)			
9½	8	♦1	...	Pressed Metals.	16	8¾	8½	8½	8½
12½	9	.	...	Price Bros.	545	9½	10½	9¾	10½
70	67½	5.50	8.2	Do. pref.	....	(62 bid 65 asked)			
6¾	4	40c	6.2	Prov. Transport	217	6	6½	6½	6½
14½	11½	1	8.5	Quebec Power.	220	12	12	11½	11½
4	4	.	...	Que. Telephone	100	4	4	4	4
24	24	2	8.3	Real Estate L'n	....	(24 bid 28 asked)			
5	5	25c	...	Regent Knit	....	(4¾ bid — asked)			
18	17½	1.60	9.3	Do. pref.	....	(17 bid 18 asked)			
4½	4½	.	...	Reliance Grain.	....	(2½ bid 4½ asked)			
§66	64	6.50	10	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid 65 asked)			
17	16¾	2	11.9	River S. Mill.	100	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
5½	2	.	...	Rogers Majest.	825	5	5½	5	5½
§19½	12	15c	...	Rolland Pap.	....	(— bid 12 asked)			
11	10	15c	...	Do. Vot. Trust	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
95	93½	6	6.3	Do. pref.	15	93½	95	95	95
167½	148	8	5.2	Royal Bank	51	155	155	154	155
15½	14	80c	5.3	Russell Indust.	....	(14¾ bid 15½ asked)			
151	145	7	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(140 bid 150 asked)			

S

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
107	104½	5.50	5.2	Saguenay Pr. p	55	106½	106½	105	105
34½	34½	♦1.50+50c		Sangamo	....	(— bid 34¾ asked)			
9	9	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A).	....	(7 bid 8 asked)			
§2¾	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(¾ bid 2 asked)			
17	14¾	90c	6.1	Shawinigan Pr.	1277	15	16	14¾	14¾
12½	8½	.	...	Sher. Wms.	70	9	9	8½	9
115	110	7+1.75▲	6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
4½	3	.	...	Silverwoods	....	(— bid — asked)			
6½	5½	40c	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
6½	6	60c	10	Simon & Son	....	(— bid — asked)			
105½	105½	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11	11	.	...	Simpson, A.	....	(— bid — asked)			
5	3½	.	...	Do. (B)	15	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	91½	6.50	6.6	Do. pref.	41	100	99	98	98
135	135	6	4.4	Simpson, R., pf.	12	..	135	135	135
10½	10	80c	8	So. Can. Pr.	60	10	10	10	10
108	102½	6	5.7	Do. pref.	16	104	105	104	105
2¾	1¾	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	2140	2	2	1¾	2
17	15½	1	6.1	Do. (A)	595	16	16¾	16	16¾
20¾	19	1+50	7.9	St. Law. Flour.	....	(19 bid — asked)			
112	110	7	6.3	Do. pref.	10	110	111	111	111
40½	35	2	5.6	St. Law. Pap. p	27	37	38	36	38
10½	10	50c	...	Stand. Chem.	....	(8½ bid 10½ asked)			
1½	1½	.	...	Stand. Clay	....	(1 bid 3½ asked)			
.90	.50	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	30	.60	.60	.60	.60
3½	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(3 bid 4 asked)			
25	22	♦60+60c	5	Stedman Bros.	....	(21 bid — asked)			
70	59½	3	4.8	Steel of Can.	606	60	62½	59½	62
74	64	3	4.4	Do. pref.	65	65	68	65	67½
3	2	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	(3 bid 4 asked)			
.15	.15	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
14	14	80c	5.7	Stuart, D.A. pf.	....	(— bid 14 asked)			
§3½	2¾	.	...	Supersilk H. A.	....	(— bid 2¾ asked)			
§4¾	4	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(3 bid — asked)			
§82	72	5	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 77 asked)			
30	25	1+50c	5	Sup. Pete. ord.	....	(23 bid 25 asked)			
27	25	1+50c	5.6	Do. com.	....	(25 bid 32 asked)			

T, U, V

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
11¾	10	80c	7.6	Tamblyn	40	11	11	10½	11
52½	52½	2.50	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(52½ bid — asked)			
§3	3	.	...	Thayers	....	(1½ bid 6 asked)			
§36	20	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(20 bid 35 asked)			
2	2	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(1 bid — asked)			
9	8	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(8 bid 10 asked)			
10	8	60c	6	Tip Top Tailors	20	8	10	10	10
107	100	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid 107 asked)			
1.50	1.50	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	(1.00 bid — asked)			
13	12	.	...	Do. pref.	39	12	13	12	13
21½	19	♦1	...	Tor. Elevators	28	20	20	20	20
45½	42	2.62½	5.8	Do. pref.	20	44	45	45	45
80	74	4	5.4	Tor. Gen. Tr.	8	75	75	74	74
82	75	5	6.3	Toronto Mtge.	....	(72 bid 82 asked)			
149	145	7	4.7	Tuckett Tob. p.	5	148	148	148	148
2	1½	.	...	Twin City	....	(1½ bid 1½ asked)			
26½	26½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
14½	11¾	♦80+20c	8.2	Union Gas	524	12½	12½	12	12½
13	13	♦80c	6.2	Un. Amuse. A.	....	(13 bid — asked)			
13	13	♦80c	6.2	Do. (B)	....	(13 bid — asked)			
.85	.60	.	...	United Distill	....	(— bid .95 asked)			
38½	34	3	8.6	United Fuel, pf.	60	35	35	35	35
5¾	4	.	...	Do. B. pref.	50	4	4	4	4
4¾	4¾	.	...	United Secs.	....	(4¾ bid — asked)			
4	2¾	.	...	United Steel	400	3	3	2¾	3
4	3½	.	...	Viau Bisc.	....	(3½ bid — asked)			
55½	55	5	9	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid — asked)			

W, Y, Z

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar15 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 10	Week end. Mar. 17 H	L	Cl'se
28½	24	2	8.3	Wabasso Cot.	....	(23½ bid 28 asked)			
48	36½	4	10.2	Walker-Good.	230	39	39	36½	39
20½	19½	1	5.1	Do. pref.	346	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
.80	.60	♦5c	...	Walkerville Br.	....	(.65 bid .75 asked)			
§135	120	7	5.4	W. Koot. Pr. pf	....	(125 bid — asked)			
1.75	1.00	.	...	West. C. Flour.	....	1.00 bid 1.25 asked			
25½	22	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(22 bid 24 asked)			
50	46	3+1	8.3	West Grocers	2	48	48	48	48
111	111	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(96 bid 125 asked)			
§11¾	11¾	50c	4.2	W'minster Pap.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11½	9½	80c	8	Weston Ltd.	20	10	10	10	10
98	90	5	5.5	Do. pref.	15	93	91½	91	91
18½	16	1	6.2	Wilsils	25	16	16	16	16
1.15	.50	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	339	.90	1.00	.90	1.00
1.40	.65	.	...	Do. (B)	72	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00
8	4½	.	...	Do. pref.	10	4¾	5	5	5
85	80	7	8.7	Wood, A. & J. p	....	(74 bid 85 asked)			
50	45	.	...	Woods Mfg., pf.	....	(45 bid 57 asked)			
5½	5	20c	..	York Knitting	....	(5½ bid 6½ asked)			
•100	100	7	7	Do. 1st pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
9¾	8½	.	...	Zellers	....	(9½ bid 9½ asked)			
24½	24½	1.50	6.1	Do. pref.	15	24½	24½	24½	24½

Quotations: § 1940. • 1939. * 1938.
▲ On account of arrears. ♦ Paid in 1940.
■ Participating.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending March 17.

A

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
No	.17	.07	Aldermac	5,205	.08	.11½	.07	.11½
1	.01½	.01	Amm. Gold	1,000	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	2.75	2.25	Anglo-Huronian	160	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.26
No	.30	.30	Argus Interests	......	(.30 bid .40 asked)			
No	•.03	.01	Arno	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
1	.09	.05½	Arntfield	29,500	.06	.06½	.05½	.05½
1	.05½	.03½	Ashley	1,006	.00½	.04	.03½	.04
1	.05	.03	Astoria Quebec	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	2.45	1.63	Aunor Gold	4,000	1.78	1.81	1.70	1.75

B

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
1	.16½	.05	Bagamac	1,100	.10½	.10	.10	.10
1	.08	.04½	Bankfield	3,233	.06	.06	.05	.06
No	.11	.07½	Base Metals	3,000	.07½	.08	.07½	.08
1	.15	.10	Bear Exploration	8,500	.12½	.13	.11	.12
1	1.24	1.03	Beattie Gold	3,897	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.05
1	.09	.05	Beaufor	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			
1	1.00	1.00	Berens River	......	(.60 bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.13½	.07½	Bidgood Kirk.	99,300	.08½	.13½	.09	.11
1	.05	.03½	Big Missouri	400	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.11	.06	Bobjo	7,700	.07½	.07½	.06	.07½
1	.02½	.02	Bouscadillac G.M.	......	(.... bid .03 asked)			
No	10.50	9.50	Bralorne	1,874	9.80	10.00	9.75	10.00
1	.03	.03	Brazil Gold	......	(.... bid .05 asked)			
1	.01½	.00½	Brett Trethewey	1,000	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	1.10	.71	Broulan Porc.	50,900	.92	.97	.90	.93
1	5.95	3.25	Buffalo Ankerite	300	3.90	3.85	3.65	3.85
No	.04½	.02½	Buffalo Can.	6,000	.03½	.04½	.03½	.03½
5	18.00	16.00	Bulolo Gold	50	16.87	17.00	17.00	17.00
No	.02	.01½	Bunker Hill	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½

C

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
No	.55	.47	Can. Malartic	2,800	.50	.50½	.50	.50
1	2.91	2.30	Cariboo Gold	......	(2.60 bid 2.70 asked)			
1	.01	.01	Cartier Malartic	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	.55	.50	Castle Trethewey	......	(.51 bid .65 asked)			
1	.07	.05½	Cen. Cadillac	700	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1	.01½	.01½	Cen. Manitoba	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	1.95	1.65	Cen. Patricia	2,000	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.75
1	.17	.09	Cen. Porcupine	34,300	.09¾	.14	.09½	.12½
1	.18½	.16	Century Mining	1,500	.18	.18½	.17½	.18½
1	1.74	1.26	Chesterville	17,471	1.47	1.49	1.41	1.46
No	.18	.12	Chromium	800	.15	.14	.12	.14
5	1.05	.90	Coast Copper	......	(.... bid 1.15 asked)			
1	1.04	.69	Cochenour Willans	7,400	.74	.81	.73	.81
5	1.55	1.35	Coniagas	......	(1.30 bid 1.50 asked)			
No	1.55	1.20	Coniaurum	100	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
5	39.50	34.00	Cons. Smelters	479	36.00	36.50	34.50	36.75

D, E

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
1	1.24	.90	Delnite	......	(.90 bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.03½	.02½	Denison Nickel	1,000	.03½	.03	.03	.03
No	25.00	21.75	Dome Mines	2,000	22.00	22.75	21.87	22.00
1	.02	.01½	Dorval Siscoe	2,500	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.16½	.10	Duquesne	21,000	.12½	.13	.11	.11
1	2.95	2.45	East Malartic	10,601	2.63	2.65	2.53	2.60
1	.52	.32	Eldorado	1,900	.36	.38	.35	.36

F, G

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
No	2.60	1.92	Falconbridge	1,230	2.25	2.40	2.20	2.35
1	.06	.03½	Federal	2,500	.03½	.04	.03	.03½
1	.06½	.03½	Fernland	......	(.02½ bid .03½ asked)			
No	.55	.35	Francoeur Gold	7,780	.37	.42	.37	.41
1	.04½	.03½	Gillies Lake	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
1	.02	.01½	Glenora	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
No	.39	.23	God's Lake	6,000	.27½	.27	.23	.27
1	.16½	.11½	Goldale	4,400	.12	.12	.11½	.11½
50c.	.29	.25	Gold Belt	......	(.26 bid .30 asked)			
1	.10	.04	Gold Eagle	4,000	.04	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.13	.05	Golden Gate	30,000	.07½	.08	.07½	.08
1	.02	.00½	Goodfish	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.02½	.01	Graham Bosquet	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
No	.06½	.05½	Grandora	......	(.04 bid .06 asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.38	.24	Gunnar Gold	4,200	.26½	.27	.25	.25

H, I, J

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
1	.02½	.01½	Halcrow Swayze	8,200	.02	.02	.01½	.02
1	.01½	.01	Halliwell Gold	......	(.01 bid .02 asked)			
1	5.40	5.00	Hallnor Mines	......	(4.90 bid 5.25 asked)			
1	1.10	.75	Hard Rock	12,900	.78	.80	.75	.77
1	.08	.03½	Harker	500	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.50	.50	Hedley Mascot	......	(.53 bid .... asked)			
5	13.12	12.00	Hollinger	6,292	12.87	13.00	12.75	12.75
1	.30	.24	Howey Gold	4,250	.25½	.25½	.25	.25½
No	27.00	24.00	Hudson Bay	160	24.87	25.00	24.50	25.00
1	.27	.20	Inspiration	7,000	.21	.27	.21	.25½
No	36.75	31.00	Int. Nickel	2,302	33.50	33.50	32.87	33.50
50c.	.90	.85	Island Mountain	......	(.90 bid .95 asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Jacola	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
1	.27	.15	Jack Waite	3,500	.15	.16	.15½	.15½
1	.45	.38	Jason Mines	6,500	.43	.43	.39	.40
1	.03	.01	Jellicoe	514	.02½	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.01½	.00½	J. M. Cons. Gold	500	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.01½	.01½	Joliet Quebec	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½

K, L

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
1	3.95	3.05	Kerr Addison	6,630	3.60	3.85	3.60	3.85
1	•.45	.20	Kerr Lake	......	(.... bid .41 asked)			
1	.02	.01	Kirk. Gold Rand.	67	.02	.01	.01	.01
1	.35	.15	Kirk. Hud. Bay	5,500	.32	.35	.27	.35
1	1.05	.85	Kirkland Lake	2,460	.90	.95	.85	.85
1	.10	.07½	Kirk. Townsite	......	(.08½ bid .09½ asked)			
1	21.00	18.25	Lake Shore	1,255	18.25	19.00	18.50	18.75
1	5.15	4.20	Lamaque Gold	1,846	4.25	4.40	4.20	4.20
1	.12½	.06	Lapa Cadillac	3,800	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
1	.02½	.01½	Lebel Oro	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.60	.45	Leitch Gold	600	.49	.50	.49	.49
No	2.06	1.65	Little Long Lac	1,285	1.70	1.75	1.65	1.75

M

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
1	4.30	3.45	Macassa	3,120	3.65	3.75	3.60	3.70
1	2.35	1.70	MacLeod Cockshutt	3,150	1.90	1.90	1.84	1.87
1	.62	.50	Madsen Red Lake	4,550	.57	.57	.56	.57
1	1.17	.90	Malartic Gold	12,450	1.08	1.09	1.02	1.05
No	.09	.05	Mandy	1,100	.06	.06	.06	.06
No	.01	.00½	Man. & Eastern	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.04	.01½	Maralgo	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			
5	52.25	46.00	McIntyre	293	47.25	49.00	47.25	48.50
1	1.32	1.05	McKenzie R.L.	8,350	1.07	1.12	1.05	1.11
1	.09	.05	McVittie Graham	500	.05½	.05	.05	.05
No	.25	.17	McWatters	2,800	.22	.22	.20½	.21
5	•.39	.39	Mentor Exploration	......	(.12 bid .49 asked)			
No	.82	.55	Mining Corp.	2,300	.60	.70	.61	.70
1	•.05	.05	Moffat Hall	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
1	.55	.45	Moneta	5,250	.46	.50	.47	.50
1	.06	.02	Morris Kirk.	7,000	.03	.03	.02½	.03
1	.03½	.01	Murphy	13,165	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½

N, O

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
1	.31	.21½	Naybob	22,350	.27	.30	.27	.29
No	.02	.01½	Newbec	2,000	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
1	.03	.03	New Golden Rose	......	(.02 bid .... asked)			
5	1.18	.75	Nipissing	234	1.10	1.02	1.02	1.02
No	58.00	49.75	Noranda	1,260	51.25	53.25	51.00	53.00
No	.52	.30	Nor. Canada	900	.30	.41	.40	.40
1	.04	.02½	Norgold	......	(.02½ bid .03½ asked)			
No	.40	.25	Normetals	1,000	.30	.30	.30	.30
1	5.00	5.00	Northern Empire	......	(5.00 bid 6.50 asked)			
1	1.15	.70	O'Brien	2,300	.72	.74	.71	.74
1	.16	.10	Omega	3,324	.13½	.14	.13	.14
1	.09	.05	Osisko	3,000	.06	.09	.08	.09

P, Q, R

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
No	1.65	.90	Pamour	4,571	1.16	1.26	1.05	1.20
1	.08½	.04	Pandora	400	.04	.05	.04½	.05
1	2.70	2.50	Pato Cons. G.	......	(2.25 bid 2.65 asked)			
1	.05	.02	Partanen Mal.	6,600	.04	.04½	.03½	.04½
1	.01	.00½	Pawnee Kirk	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.28	.20	Paymaster	1,900	.22½	.23½	.20	.22
1	2.10	1.35	Pend Oreille	1,350	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.55
1	1.60	1.30	Perron Gold	550	1.48	1.50	1.45	1.48
1	3.00	2.60	Pickle Crow	4,030	2.80	2.81	2.65	2.72
1	2.30	2.05	Pioneer Gold B.C.	......	(2.17 bid 2.25 asked)			
1	9.50	9.00	Placer Devel.	......	(9.50 Feb. 22)			
1	1.04	.65	Powell Rouyn	500	.73	.75	.75	.75
1	.95	.85	Premier Gold	650	.91	.93	.86	.92
1	3.40	2.70	Preston E. Dome	15,440	3.00	3.10	2.95	3.05
No	.20	.20	Prospectors Air's.	......	(.15 bid .59 asked)			
1	.20	.20	Quebec Gold	......	(.20 Feb. 27)			
No	.05	.04	Quemont	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
No	.03	.01½	Red Crest	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	•.26	.15	Reeves McDonald	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.13½	.10	Reno Gold	......	(.11 bid .13 asked)			
1	.00½	.00½	Robb Montbray	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.05	.03	Roche Long Lac	100	.03	.03	.03	.03

S, T, U, V, W, Y

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
1	2.65	2.03	San Antonio	5,505	2.25	2.40	2.25	2.35
1	.07½	.04	Sand River	1,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
1	.59	.36	Senator Rouyn	14,650	.40	.44	.39	.42
1	.04	.01	Shawkey	......	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
50c.	.88	.75	Sheep Creek	450	.83	.88	.87	.88
1	.87	.62	Sherritt Gordon	7,948	.69½	.71	.66	.71
1	8.90	7.00	Sigma Mines	245	7.75	7.55	7.20	7.20
1	.61	.50	Siscoe	28,525	.55	.61	.54	.58
1	.43	.25	Sladen Malartic	1,400	.30	.25	.25	.25
1	.19½	.10½	Slave Lake	11,300	.12	.12	.11½	.12
1	.15	.08½	St. Anthony	4,200	.10	.11	.09½	.10
No	1.78	.81	Steep Rock	30,525	.99	1.17	.95	1.10
No	.04½	.03½	Straw Lake	23,200	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	.19	.17	Sturgeon River	1,000	.17	.17½	.17½	.17½
No	1.65	1.10	Sudbury Basin	22,515	1.20	1.25	1.12	1.12
1	.05½	.02	Sudbury Contact	......	(.03 bid .04 asked)			
1	.66	.56	Sullivan Cons.	7,800	.56	.65	.56	.65
1	2.95	2.50	Sylvanite	800	2.68	2.70	2.62	2.70
1	3.75	3.00	Teck Hughes	2,375	3.15	3.15	3.10	3.15
1	.08½	.04	Temiskaming	4,228	.04½	.06	.05½	.05½
1	1.80	1.50	Toburn Gold	100	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.55
1	.14	.10	Towagmac	500	.10½	.10	.10	.10
No	.50	.25	Trans. Resources	......	(.25 bid .30 asked)			
1	.39	.20	Uchi Gold	8,000	.25	.25	.20	.20
.	84.00	75.00	Do., Bonds	......	(52.00 bid 82.00 asked)			
1	2.28	1.27	Upper Canada	60,605	1.65	1.89	1.64	1.81
No	4.25	2.75	Ventures	220	3.25	3.30	3.20	3.20
No	4.20	3.20	Waite Amulet	1,274	3.35	3.45	3.20	3.40
1	.26	.20	Wendigo	1,850	.20	.20	.20	.20
1	.01½	.01	Wiltsey Coughlan	......	(.01½ Mar. 4)			
1	.10	.06	Wood Cadillac	800	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
No	7.05	5.85	Wright-Hargreaves	15,210	5.95	6.00	5.85	5.90
No	.08	.05½	Ymir Girl	600	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½

Oil Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
No	.11½	.05½	Acme Gas & Oil	......	(.06 bid .... asked)			
1	.09	.08	Alta. Pac. Cons.	600	.08	.08	.08	.08
1	.18	.11	Ajax	......	(.12½ bid .... asked)			
No	.81	.50	Anglo Canadian	4,250	.59	.58	.56	.57
No	.12	.07½	Br. Dominion	......	(.07 bid .10 asked)			
No	.10	.07½	Brown Oil	......	(.06 bid .... asked)			
No	1.49	1.10	Calgary & Ed.	1,075	1.12	1.25	1.10	1.25
1	.26	.18	Calmont	200	.19	.18½	.18	.18
No	.26	.20	Commoil	......	(.21 bid .24 asked)			
No	.21	.19½	Common Pete	9,500	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	.32	.20	Dalhousie	1,150	.25	.30	.20	.30
No	.16½	.11½	Davies Pete	1,900	.14	.15	.11½	.13
No	.05	.03	East Crest	1,500	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.16½	.14	Extension Oil	1,000	.15	.14	.14	.14
No	.30	.25	Federated Pete	......	(.23 bid .30 asked)			
25c.	.04½	.04	Firestone Pete	2,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.80	.50	Foothills	......	(.51 bid .... asked)			
25c.	.08	.05½	Foundation Pete	3,000	.06	.06	.05½	.05½
No	•.18	.05	Hargal	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
No	.15	.08	High Sarcee	......	(.... bid .12 asked)			
No	2.55	1.67	Home	9,880	1.97	2.06	1.95	1.98
1	.02	.01½	Homestead O. & G.	......	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
No	.08	.05	McD. Segur	......	(.05 bid .06 asked)			
1	•.30	.16	Model	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
25c.	.06	.03½	Monarch Royalties	1,000	.03½	.05	.05	.05
25c.	.05	.05	National Petroleum	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			
1	.06	.03	Nordon	1,000	.06	.05½	.05½	.05½
No	.02¾	.01½	Oil Selections	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
No	.78	.51	Okalta	300	.55	.55	.53	.53
No	.04	.03	Pacalta	4,200	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	.27	.20	Pacific Petroleum	......	(.15 bid .25 asked)			
1	.30	.30	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.25 bid .50 asked)			
25c.	.09	.07	Prairie Royalties	500	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
No	22.00	17.50	Royalite	160	18.00	19.00	18.25	19.00
No	.30	.23	South West Pete	......	(.21 bid .25 asked)			
No	.02½	.01½	South End	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	1.25	1.00	Texas Can.	120	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
No	.04½	.04	United Oils	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Vermilata	......	(.01 bid .02 asked)			
1	.32½	.01½	Vulcan	......	(.27 bid .40 asked)			
No	.02	.01½	West Flank	1,000	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½

Vancouver Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
No	....	....	Bayonne Cons.	......	(.03 bid .06 asked)			
1	.05	.04½	Big Missouri	......	(.04 bid .05 asked)			
No	10.40	9.50	Bralorne	1,195	9.85	9.85	9.75	9.75
1	.00½	.00½	Bridge River Cons.	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	2.91	2.25	Cariboo Gold	650	2.65	2.69	2.60	2.60
No	.01	.00½	Dentonia	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
No	.01½	.00½	Fairview Amal.	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
1	•.28	.10	George Copper	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
1	.04	.03½	Golconda	......	(.04 bid .05 asked)			
50c.	.32	.25	Gold Belt	2,000	.28	.28	.26	.26
50c.	.15½	.10	Grandview	100	.12½	.11	.11	.11
1	.02½	.01	Grull Wihksne	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.60	.45	Hedley Mascot	6,013	.50	.56	.50	.56
No	•.00½	.00½	Home Gold	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
1	.01	.01	Indian Mines	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
50c.	.95	.75	Island Mountain	2,650	.80	.95	.87½	.87½
1	.33	.27	Inter'l Coal	......	(.30 bid .... asked)			
50c.	.24	.19½	Kootenay Belle	600	.20	.20	.20	.20
1	.25	.20	McGillivray Creek	......	(.21 bid .... asked)			
No	.02½	.00½	Minto Mines	8,000	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
50c.	.00½	.00½	Nicola	3,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.05	.03½	Pacific Nickel	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	2.00	1.40	Pend Oreille	......	(1.45 bid 1.60 asked)			
1	2.25	2.00	Pioneer Gold	......	(2.10 bid 2.25 asked)			
50c.	.01½	.01½	Porter Idaho	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
No	.03½	.01½	Premier Border	12,800	.02¾	.03	.02½	.03
1	.95	.85	Premier Gold	1,450	.90	.94	.90	.90
No	.63	.45	Privateer Mines	4,400	.48	.49	.48	.49
1	.02½	.01½	Quatsino Copper	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.20	.15	Reeves McDonald	......	(.10 bid .18 asked)			
1	.03	.02½	Relief Arlington	500	.02¾	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.13	.10	Reno Gold	6,000	.11	.12	.11	.11
1	•.06½	.04	Sally Mines	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.02½	.02½	Salmon Gold	......	(.01 bid .02 asked)			
50c.	.88	.75	Sheep Creek	600	.87	.87	.85	.87
4	.80	.65	Silbak Premier	780	.70	.75	.65	.75
No	.00½	.00½	Silvercrest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.05	Sunloch	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.15	.10½	Surf Inlet	1,000	.10½	.12	.12	.12
No	.02	.02	Taylor Bridge	......	(.02½ bid .... asked)			
20c.	.00½	.00½	Wellington	......	(.00¾ bid .01 asked)			
50c.	•.00½	.00½	Wesko	......	(.... bid .00½ asked)			
1	.02	.00½	Whitewater	5,000	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
No	.08	.06	Ymir Yankee Girl	200	.08	.08	.08	.08

Oil Quotations

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17
1	.09½	.08	Alta. Pac. Cons.	1,000	.08	.08	.08	.08
1	.00½	.00½	Amalgamated	......	(.00½ bid .00¾ asked)			
No	.83	.57	Anglo Canadian	2,000	.62	.58½	.58	.58
No	.08½	.04	Anaconda	2,300	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
No	•.13	.04	Brit. Dominion	......	(.06½ bid .09 asked)			
No	•.18½	.06	Brown Oil	......	(.06½ bid .07 asked)			
No	1.50	1.14	Calgary & Ed.	1,075	1.20	1.25	1.14	1.25
1	.26	.18	Calmont	500	.20	.19	.19	.19
No	.25	.20	Commoil	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
No	.21	.20	Commonwealth	1,000	.20	.21	.20	.21
No	.30	.22	Dalhousie	......	(.25 bid .... asked)			
No	.15½	.13½	Davies Pete	300	.14	.15	.13½	.15
No	.04	.04	East Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.17	.16	Extension	......	(.14 bid .15 asked)			
No	.36½	.26	Federated Petroleum	1,000	.27	.28	.26	.28
25c.	.04½	.04½	Firestone	......	(.... bid .05 asked)			
No	.60	.50	Foothills	300	.50	.55	.55	.55
25c.	.06½	.06½	Foundation Pete	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	•.12	.08½	Four Star	......	(.... bid .12 asked)			
No	.15	.10	High Sarcee	......	(.... bid .12 asked)			
No	2.35	1.70	Home Oil	1,890	1.86	2.05	1.90	2.00
No	.01½	.01½	Madison	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
No	.01½	.01	Marjon Oil	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
No	.07	.05½	McD. Segur	2,500	.05½	.06	.05½	.06
No	.05	.04	Mercury	......	(.04½ bid .04½ asked)			
No	.05	.04	Mill City Pete	......	(.04½ bid .05 asked)			
1	.19	.16	Model	......	(.14 bid .17 asked)			
25c.	.03½	.03½	Monarch Royal	......	(.... bid .06 asked)			
25c.	.05	.04½	National Pete	......	(.04½ bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.04	Nordon	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
No	.75	.50	Okalta	......	(.55 bid .... asked)			
No	.04	.04	Pacalta Oil	......	(.02½ bid .03½ asked)			
1	.26	.20	Pacific Petroleums	1,720	.20	.20	.20	.20
25c.	.08	.07	Prairie Royal	......	(.07 bid .... asked)			
No	.15	.09	Royal Canadian	2,500	.09	.09½	.09½	.09½
No	•.10½	.06	Royal Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	22.00	17.50	Royalite	3	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
No	•.07½	.03	South End	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.25	.25	Southwest Pete	......	(.... bid .27 asked)			
1	.05½	.04	Spooner	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
25c.	.14	.12	Sunset Oil	......	(.10½ bid .13 asked)			
No	.04½	.03	United	......	(.03 bid .04½ asked)			
No	.04½	.04½	Vanalta	......	(.03½ bid .04½ asked)			
1	.38½	.20	Vulcan	......	(.28 bid .40 asked)			
No	•.05	.02	West Flank	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			

*Quotations for 1940.

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from Mar. 10 to Mar. 15)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Mar. 15
Beaver Lumber, com.	100	3.75	3.75	3.75
Canadian Fire	12	78.00	78.00	78.00
Flin Flon Gold	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½
Great West Life	10	205.00	205.00	205.00
Home Investment	12	14.50	14.50	14.50
Monarch Life	10	34.00	34.00	34.00
Northern Mortgage	10	1.25	1.25	1.25
Northern Trusts	100	7.00	7.00	7.00
United Grain Growers	10	9.00	9.00	9.00
Western Steel	21	5.75	5.75	5.75
Wingold	1,000	.08¾	.00¾	.00¾
Winnipeg River Tin	2,500	.00½	.00½	.00½

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire	75	..
Beav. Lumber, p	102	..
Can. Airways	1	..
Can. Indemnity	150	..
Cres. Cream., p.	11½	15
Dom. Envelope, c	8½	..
Dom. Envelope, p	91	97½
Nor. Can. Mtg. p.	5	..
Traders Bldg.	43	..
West. Brew.	1¾	2
West. Grain, p.	..	7
Wings	.15	75

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Mar. 18	8,800	6,800	156,000	......
Mar. 17	7,500	7,500	187,000	18,029
Mar. 15	4,400	6,400	93,000	6,928
Mar. 14	5,700	13,800	133,000	9,780
Mar. 13	4,700	5,100	130,000	7,523
Mar. 12	6,300	11,400	215,000	8,348

Government Bonds

Dominion of Canada Bonds (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Mar. 19, 1941

%	Due	Bid	Ask	Approx. Yld.
5	Nov. '41	102¾	102¾	.85
1½	May '42	100½	100¾	.90
2	June '42	100¾	101¾	.87
3	Oct. '42	102½	103	1.08
2½	June '43	102	102¾	1.23
5	Oct. '43	108	108¾	1.53
2	June '44	101	101¾	1.44
a2½	Jan. '44	94½	95½‡	3.93
4½	Oct. '44	108¾	109½	1.91
2½	Nov. '44	102½	103	1.65
a2½	Aug. '45	91¾	92¾‡	4.32
4	Oct. '45	105½	106	b1.69
4½	Feb. '46	109½	110½	2.24
3½	June '49	102¾	103¾	b2.51
3½	Oct. '49	103½	104	b2.33
3½	Nov. '51	101½	102	b2.95
3½	Feb. '52	101½	102½	b2.90
a5	May '52	99½	‡100½	b4.76
4	Oct. '52	105¾	106½	b2.94
3	Oct. '52	98½	99½	3.07
3	June '55	98½	99½	3.07
4½	Nov. '56	107¾	108½	b2.90
4½	Nov. '57	108½	109	b3.00
3	June '58	98	98¾	3.09
4½	Nov. '58	109	109¾	b3.06
4½	Nov. '59	109¾	110¾	b3.09
a4	Oct. '60	91¾	93‡	4.54
a3½	Jan. '61	84½	86½‡	4.28
3½	June '66	100½	101½	b3.15
a3e	Jan. '67	81½	82½‡	4.10
a3e	Nov. '68	81½	82½‡	4.05
†3	Perpet'l.	90¾	91½	3.28
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds				
Can. Nat'l. Railways:				
2	Feb. '43	100¾	101½	1.24
2½	Jan. '46	100¾	101¾	1.95
3	May '44	103	104	1.71
3	Dec. '50	99	100	3.00
3	Feb. '53	98½	99½	3.07
3	Jan. '59	97	98	3.15
*4½	Sept. '51	114	115	2.83
*4½	Feb. '56	114½	115½	3.21
4½	July '57	115	116	3.24
*4½	June '55	116¾	117¾	3.21
5	Feb. '54	117	118	3.29
*5e	July '69	114	115	b1.80
*5e	Oct. '69	118	119	b2.99
*5e	Feb. '70	118	119	b3.08
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:				
3	Jan. '62	98½	99½	3.05
Provincial Gov't. Bonds				
New Brunswick:				
3	Oct. '51	87½	89½	4.20
3½	Aug. '49	91	92	4.40
3½	June '56	91	93	4.11
c4	Nov. '47	96½	98	4.35
c4½	Apr. '61	98½	99½	4.54
c5	Jan. '60	103	105	4.60
Nova Scotia:				
3	Jan. '52	93½	94½	3.61
3½	June '56	93½	94½	3.72
3½	Nov. '50	97¾	98¾	3.65
c4½	Sept. '52	106	107	b3.31
c4½	Nov. '60	108½	110½	3.75
c5	Mar. '60	114	116	3.83
Ontario:				
2½	May '45	100	101	2.25
3	Apr. '48	99	100	3.00
3	Nov. '50	98½	99½	3.06
3½	Nov. '51	100½	101½	b3.09
3½	May '55	100	101	b3.15
*4	June '62	106½	108½	3.44
4½	June '50	109½	110½	3.18
*4½	Jan. '62	113	115	3.49
5	Oct. '48	111½	112½	3.15
*5	Dec. '60	119½	121½	3.50
5½	July '46	111½	112½	2.95
Ont. Hydro Commission:				
3	Aug. '48	99	100	3.00
3½	Feb. '53	100	101	b3.12
3½	Apr. '47	102	103	2.95
Prince Edward Island:				
3	Oct. '45	95	97	3.69
Quebec:				
3	Nov. '47	95	96	3.68
3½	Mar. '48	95½	96½	3.82
3½	Mar. '59	92	93½	4.01
3½	Feb. '55	96½	97½	4.01
4	Nov. '52	99½	100½	b3.97
4½	Aug. '58	101	103	4.01
4½	Jan. '63	104	106	4.00
Alberta:				
4	Dec. '54	54	58	d
4½	Oct. '51	65½	69½	d
c4½	Oct. '56	55	59	d
*5	Oct. '59	57½	61½	d
c5½	Apr. '52	62	66	d
6	Mar. '47	66	70	d
British Columbia:				
c4	Dec. '57	96	100	4.00
*4½	Jan. '51	99	103	4.13
c4½	Oct. '53	99	103	4.20
c5	Apr. '54	102	106	4.40
5½	Feb. '45	101	105	4.13
6	Feb. '47	104	108	4.46
Manitoba:				
c4	Dec. '57	86	90	4.87
c4½	Dec. '56	89	93	5.15
*5	Dec. '59	92	96	5.24
5½	Oct. '55	92½	96½	5.85
6	Apr. '47	96	100	6.00
Saskatchewan:				
4	Sept. '54	66	70	7.60
4	Nov. '60	66	70	6.75
c4½	Oct. '51	80	84	8.63
c4½	Mar. '60	71	76	6.75
5	Aug. '58	74½	78½	7.18
5½	Oct. '52	78	83	7.76
6	Mar. '52	84	89	7.48

*-Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b-Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. a-Payable N.Y. †-Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d-Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e-Callable at a premium. ‡-N.Y. funds.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A J Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Mar. 18, 1941

Industrials:	Bid	Ask.
Acme Farm. D.	32	35
Andian National	26½	28
Anglo C. Tel., A	8	8½
Atlas Steel	20	25
Barrymore, pfd.	28	..
Blue T. Brew. A	8½	10
Do., B	6	7½
B. C. Pulp, c.	13¾	15
Do., pfd.	65	70
B. C. Sugar	73	75
B. C. Tel., 1st p.	109	115
Burns & Co., A	3½	4½
Do., B	2½	3½
Can. Col. Air.	3	4
Can. Co-op. Wl.	8	..
C. I. L., A c.	195	..
Do., B	186	190
Do., pref.	169	172
Can. Ing. Rand	77½	82½
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	2¾	..
Can. Tube, 1st p	89	..
Can. West'ghouse	43	46
Chase, A. W., p.	18	20
Claude Neon, p.	5	6
Colonial Steam.	12½	15½
Copeland Fl. un.	14	16
Dom. Manuf., p.	60	66
Dunlop T. p. $25	23½	24½
East. Steel, pf.	20½	22½
Easy Wash. p $10	10	12
Goderich Elev.	7	8
Guelph Carp., c.	20	23
Gurney Fdry., p	1	1½
Hayes Steel, c.	9	10
Hi'land Dairy, p	47	54
Homewood San.	100	120
Ingram & Bell	26	31
Kingst. Ship. un	26	30
Loblaw Inc., c.	11½	12¾
M'row Screw, p.	99	..
Do., com.	10	11¾

	Bid	Ask.
Morrison Br. un.	4	6½
N. B. Tel., c.	10½	12½
Neilson, Wm., c.	9	..
Do., pfd.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p	54	57
Ont. Tobacco, p.	17	21
Pac. C. Term., c.	9	10¾
Paterson, Wm. p	103	..
Prov. Paper, pfd	105½	107
Ruddy, E. L., p.	23	26
Stand. Fuel, p.	59½	63
Stedman, pf. $50	56	58
Tor. Carpet, c.	38	..
Do., pfd.	64	68
Un. F. Co-op.	2½	3½
Un. Steel, A pf.	22	23¾
Viceroy Mfg., p.	24½	25½
Do., com.	12	15
Westons Hold.	2¾	..
Trusts & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge.	125	135
Brockville Tr.	40	..
Capital Tr.	28	32
Com. Fin., c.	2¾	3
Grey & Br. Tr. $50	42	46
Guaranty Trust.	102	105
Guelph & O. $50	51	54
Indust. Mtge.	25	..
Lambton Loan	31½	33
London & West.	33	37
Midland Loan	14	16
Premier Trust	61	66
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	57½	..
Traders Fin. A c	8	10
Do., A pfd.	85	89
Trusts & Gr. new	50	52½
Victoria Trust	73	80
Waterloo Tr.	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	400	..
Brit. Amer.	50	55

	Bid	Ask.
Canadian Fire	81	85
Confed. 30% pd.	135	140
Continental L.	35	..
Crown, fully pd.	255	267
Dominion Fire	138	..
D. of Can. Gen.	115	122
Empire, 25% pd.	5½	6½
Excelsior 38% pd	71	..
Federal, 25% pd	52½	..
Great-West Life	200	210
Halifax Fire	16½	17½
Imperial Life	290	305
Manufac. Life	235	242½
Monarch Life	32	..
National Life	24	29
Sov. L. 25% pd.	12½	..
Sun Life	300	320
Tor. General	5	5½
Wellington Fire.	58	..
Western Assce.	40	44
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's King., p.	58	62
Do. St. Cath. p	51	..
Mansf. Theat. p.	28½	30
Para. Kitch., p.	52½	..
Do., Oshawa, c	8	10½
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Investors	5	6
Deb. & Sec., pf.	60	..
Inv. Found. un.	42½	48
Sec's. Hold., pf.	19	20¾
United Corp., A	19½	21½
Do., B	4½	5¾
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	25	..
Do., pfd.	101	103
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	101½	103
Int. Ut., $1.75 p.	13	..
Do., $3.50 p.	33	..
Mtl. Is. Pwr., p.	21	..
Nor. Ont. Pr., p.	72½	78

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, March 18, 1941

	Bid	Ask
Acordia	.30	.33
Addington	.01	.01½
Albany River (Old)	.05	.07
(New)	.12	.16
Amal Kirk	.08½	.09½
Anoki	.02½	.03
Aquarius	.22	..
Arjon	.03	.04
Armistice	.07	.07¾
Argosy	.07	.08
Area	.03½	.04
Athona (Old)	.01	.02
(New)	.02¾	.03½
Barb Lard	.01¾	.02½
Bilmac	.01	.01½
Bonetal	.52	.56
Brock	.35½	.37
Buf Bear	..	.04
Calder Bo	.01¾	.02½
Central M	.02½	.03
Cheminis	.03	.03½
Coin Lake	.03½	.03¾
Cons Chib	.04	.05½
Crescent	.00½	.01¼
Dayton	.01	.02
Demp Cad	.01	.01½
Desants n	.21	.24
Dona Pat	.01	.01½
E Lacoma	.00½	.01
Elmos	.07	.09
Franco	.15	.22
Galore	.01½	.02½
Gan Cop	.08½	.10
Gate Pat	.00¾	.01½
Gilbec	.01½	.01¾
Gord Leb	.00½	.01½
Highridge	.12	.14
Hoyle nw	.27	.29
Hugh PaP	.05	.07
Hutch Lke	.01	.01½
Jasper	.16	.18
Keora	.02½	.02¾
Kenricia	.01½	.02
Kewagama	.01	.02
Kiena	.02	.04
Kirk Gate	.01	.02
Lacoma	.00¾	.01½
Laguerre	.15	.20
Lake Duf	.17	.20
Lake Gen	.02½	.03½
Lardego	.00½	.01
Lw Pete	.15	.18
Magnet C	.83	.86
Magnet L	.18	.21
Magwell	.01½	.02½
Manik'u	2.00	2.50
Martin Br	.03	.03½
Margaret	.10	.11
Mata Can	.03½	.04½
Mata Con	.17½	.20
McMar'ac	.41	.42
Mof Hal n	.02½	.03½
Monarch	.01	.02
Mooshla	.01½	.02
Mosher	.04¾	.05½
McGregor	.01	.02
McManus	.03	.03¾
Nat Mal	.30	.33
Negus	.90	.95
New Aug	.30	..
New Roy	.00½	.01
Nickel O	.85	1.00
Norbeau	..	.25
Northland (1940)	.04	.06
Norwin	.06	.07½
Numalake	.12	.14
Oklend	.04	.04¾
O'Leary	.01½	.02½
Opemiska	.03	.03¾
Oriole	.00¾	.01½
Orpit	.06	.06½
Ossian	.00¾	.01½
Pascalis	.43	.46
Pelangio	.01½	.02½
Pontiac R (Old)	.04	..
Phoenix	.01	.02
Polaris	.09	.11
Propri'y	2.60	2.80
Presdor	.04½	.04¾
Queb Man	.06	.07½
Rahn Lake	.01	.02
Rand Ml	.10	.12
Red Lake	.01½	.02
Sachigo	2.25	2.50
Senore	.09	.11
Shenango	.02	.02½
Sheldon	.04½	.05½
Siscoe Ex	.01½	.02½
Skynner	.04	.06
Smelt's G	.00¾	.01½
Spooner	..	.03
Sunbeam	.02	.03
Springer	.20	.22
Stadacona	.05	..
Thomson	.14	.16
Thomp Cd	.01	.02½
Treaty Pt	.08	.12
Union Mn	.03½	.04
Wasu	.04	.05
West Red	.02½	.03½
Woco	.02½	.03½
Y David'n	.23	.25

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

March 18, 1941

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Mar. 18	Asked	Bid Mar. 11
▲‡Alg. C. H.B.R.	5	'59	6½	9½	6½
†Assoc. Tel & T.	5½	'55	71½	74½	72
B. C. Power	4½	'60	99	102	98½
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	107½	110½	107
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	107½	110½	107
Do.	5	'64	103	...	103
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	103½	106½	103
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	101½	104½	102
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	102	105	102
*Do., A	3¾	'69	97½	100½	97½
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	98	101	97½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	99	102	99
Do.	5	'57	95½	98½	95
*Int. Hydro-E.	6	'44	54½	57½	55½
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	101½	...	101½
L. St. Law Pwr.	5	'55	98	101	98
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	97½	100½	97½
Mtl. L. H. & P.	3½	'56	100½	103½	100½
Do.	3½	'73	97½	100½	97½
Do.	3½	'63	98	101	98
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'41	93½	96½	93½
†Do.	5	'55	64½	67½	65
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	100½	103½	100½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	101	104	100½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	101	104	101
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102	105	102
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	96	99	96
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	100½	103½	100
*Saguenay P., A	4½	'66	109½	112½	109½
♦Do., B	4½	'66	107	110	107
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	101	104	101
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	101	104	100½
Do.	3½	'46	100½	103½	100½
Do.	4	'69	100	103	100
Union Gas	4½	'50	102½	105½	102½
*Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	67	71	65
†United Secs.	5½	'52	60½	63½	60½
‡Wpg. El., ser. A	5	'65	67½	70½	67½
Do., B	5	'65	49½	52½	48
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	70	73	67
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	65½	68½	62½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	102	105	101½
Do.	6	'54	97½	100½	97½
†Alta. Pa. Grain.	6	'46	98	101	98
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102	...	102
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	100	...	100
†B. C. P. & Pap.	6	'50	88	91	86
†‡Do.	7	'50	104	...	102½
*Brown Co.	5½	'46	53	56	48
Burns & Co.	5	'58	59½	62½	56½
Canada Bread	6	'41	100	103	100
Canada Cement	4½	'51	104	...	103½
Canada Electric	4½	'65	96	99	95
Can. Paper	4½	'52	101	104	101
Can. Steamships	5	'57	98½	101½	98½
Can. Canners	4	'51	100½	103½	100½
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	103	106	102½
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	84	87	82½
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	54	57	51½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	91½	94½	90
Do.	4	'49	95	98	94
Do.	4½	'44	99½	102½	99½
Do.	6	'42	103	106	103
Col. Steamships	6	'54	94	97	93
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	70	73	66
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101½	104½	101½
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	95	..	95
Dom. Stl. & Co.	6½	'55	104	107	105
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	104½	104½	101½
Dom. Woollens.	6	'53	96	99	96
†Donnacona P.	4½	'56	73½	76½	72½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	100	103	100
‡Dufferin Pav.	5	'35	54	57	52½
†East. Dairies	6	'49	79	82	78½
Famous Players	4½	'51	100½	103½	100½
†Federal Grain	6	'49	98	101	97½
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	98½	101½	98½
Galt Brass	5	'50	90	..	86
Gen. Stl. Wares.	4½	'52	99	102	98½
*Great L. Paper.	5	'55	94	97	93½
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	71	74	70½
†Gypsum, Lime	5½	'48	99	102	98½
Ham. By-Pr., C.	5	'55	102	105	102
Do.	6	'56	100	...	100
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	99½	102½	99½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101½	104½	101½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	82½	85½	82½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	42	45	41½
*Inter. P., Nfld.	4½	'68	88	92	87
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	49	53	50
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	105	108	105
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	88½	91½	80½
Do.	5	'61	61	64	65
Legare	6	'61	88	90	86½
Maple Leaf M.	3	'58	72	75	72
Man. Sugar	6	'60	96½	99½	96½

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & Co., Toronto)

Mar. 18, 1941

Miscellaneous:	Bid Mar. 18 $	Asked $	Bid Mar. 11 $
Adirondack Fdry., c	10.00	11.50	10.00
Atlas Steel, 1st p.	107.00	109.00	107.25
Brandham-Hend., c.	2.25	3.00	2.00
Can. Tube & Stl., c.	3.00	4.00	2.75
Can. West Lumber.	.30	.45	.35
Cap. Wire Cloth, p.	20.25	23.00	20.00
Colling'd Term. un.	.75	1.00	.75
Corp. Inv., A	5.50	6.00	5.50
Corr. Paperbox, c.	.50	.80	.50
Dover Ind.	7.00	7.65	7.00
East. Bake., p.	26.00	30.00	26.50
Hart Battery, c.	6.00	7.00	6.25
Imperial Varnish, c.	8.50	9.25	8.50
Ind. Accept., pref.	80.00	84.00	80.00
Inter. Equities, un.	24.00	30.00	25.00
†Loew's London, p.	2.25	3.25	2.25
Mersey Paper, com.	4.50	5.50	4.25
*Moirs 6% pref.	18.50	21.00	19.50
Mont. Aircraft, com.	1.50	2.50	1.65
Mt. Royal, new c.	2.50	3.00	2.50
*Mt. Royal, old pref.	3.75	4.25	3.75
Murphy Paint units	99.00	100.00	99.00
Nat. Hosiery, com.	.85	1.00	.80
†N. Amer. Elev., p.	64.50	70.00	64.00
Provincial Bank	103.50	105.50	103.00
Reanite Corpn.	4.50	6.00	4.75
Traders Fin. rts.	12.75	14.50	12.00
Trusts & Guar., old	25.25	26.25	25.25
Waterloo Mfg., new	1.00	1.50	1.00
West. Can Hydro, p	11.65	12.25	11.60
West. Life, 10% pd.	8.75	11.00	8.50

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Mar. 18	Asked	Bid Mar. 11
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	94	97	93
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	101½	104½	101½
McCormick's	4	'52	96	99	96
Do.	4½	'52	103	...	103
Mercury Mills	5	'59	93½	96½	92½
Mersey Paper	5	'57	97½	100½	97½
†Do.	6	'49	100	103	100
*M. & O. Paper	6	'45	54½	57½	53½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	84	..	84
‡Mtl. Drydocks	6	'48	38	42	38
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	59	62	59
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101	104	101
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	84	87	84½
Price Bros.	5	'57	96½	99½	95½
Do.	4	'57	83	87	81
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	105	...	105
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	94	97	94½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	99	101	99
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	102½	105½	102½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	101	104	101
Silv. Dairies	6	'68	92	95	..
Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'51	99	102	99
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	104	...	103½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	97	..	97
Sterling Coal	6	'45	96½	..	96½
Stop & Shop	3	'47	60½	63½	61½
United Corp.	5	'53	90	93	90
*United Gas	5½	'48	104	...	104
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	96½	99½	96½
†Western Grain	6	'49	60½	..	49½

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S. only.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Municipal Bonds

Mar. 18, 1941

†Halifax	5	1961	110.00	114.00	3.99
Hamilton	5	1950	109.75	111.75	3.50
Montreal	5	1945	94.00	97.00	5.85
Ottawa	4½	1945	104.50	106.50	2.90
†Quebec	5	1959	106.00	109.00	4.29
Saint John	5	1950	102.00	105.00	4.38
†Toronto	4½	1955	110.20	112.20	3.40
†Vancouver	5	1950	98.00	101.00	4.98
Winnipeg	5	1944	101.00	104.00	3.61

†Payable Can. and N.Y.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Can. Amer. Trust	2.70	3.10
Can. Invest. Fund	3.25	3.60
Grouped Income	...	5.00
Trans-Canada	9.75	10.65

Annual Meetings

1941	Company	Place
Mar. 24	Bonetal Gold Mines	Toronto
Mar. 24	Broulan Porc. Mines	Toronto
Mar. 24	Can. Gen. Electric	Toronto
Mar. 24	God's Lake G. Mines	Winnipeg
Mar. 24	Goldale Mines	Toronto
Mar. 25	Dom. Found. & Steel	Hamilton
Mar. [illegible]	Langley's*	Toronto
Mar. 26	National Petroleum	Calgary
Mar. 26	G. Tamblyn	Toronto
Mar. 27	Foundation Co. of Can.	Montreal
Mar. 27	Lamaque Gold Mines	Bourlamaque, Que.
Mar. 27	The Robert Mitchell	Montreal
Mar. 27	Pamour Porc. Mines	Toronto
Mar. 28	Ambrican Investments	Toronto
Mar. 31	Ajax Oil & Gas	Toronto
Mar. 31	Central Patricia Gold	Toronto
Mar. 31	Rolland Paper	Montreal

*General and Special.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass. c p	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Anglo Can. Oil	■4c	May 1	Apr. 19
Aunor Gold	•4c	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Asbestos Corp.	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., extra	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Assoc. Brew.	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Amer. Cyan. A B.	†15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do., pref.	†12½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Alta. Wood Pres. p	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
B.C. El. Pr. & G., p	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bralorne Mines	20c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., extra	10c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Brant. Cordage pf.	32½c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Bell Telephone	$2	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
Brit. Amer. Assur.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
B. C. Power "A"	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Brazilian Tr., pf.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Brewers & Distil., p.	*50c	May 20	Apr. 26
Do., bonus	*10c	May 20	Apr. 26
Broulan Porc.	3c	Apr. 19	Mar. 31
Building Prod.	17½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Brit. Amer. Oil	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Burlington Stl.	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bk. of Nova Scotia	$3	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Belding-Cort.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cal. & Edm.	5c	Apr. 7	Mar. 7
Can. Cr. Stone	■10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Can. Breweries, pf.	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Celanese	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Do., pref.	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Do., participating	60c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Canada Cycle	30c	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Do., pref.	1.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Canada Life	$5	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Cent. Can. Loan	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Can. Canners	12½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., 1st pref.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., participating	5c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., participating	5c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Iron Fd.	$4.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	$3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Candn. Indust., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., com.	$1.75	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Can. Malartic	■2c	Mar. 26	Mar. 8
Can. Car, pref.	■44c	Apr. 10	Mar. 21
Chartered Trust	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Canada Dry	†15c	Mar. 24	Mar. 10
Can. Gen. Elec.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Cottons	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., extra	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Nor. Pwr.	■25c	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	■$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Canada Bread, pfd.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., B pfd.	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Comm. Alcohols, p.	10c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Crown Life	3%	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Crown Trust	$1	Mar. 31	Mra. 21
Can. Gen. Insur.	$5	Mar. 31	Mar 15
Can Inger. Rand	$1	Mar. 4	Feb. 15
Celanese of Amer.	†50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Do., pr. pref.	†$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do., pr. pref.	$1.75	July 1	June 17
Do., part. pref.	†$3.50	June 30	June 17
Do., partic.	†$2.82	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Chesterville L.	5c	Apr. 15	Mar. 28
Coronation Rylts.	1½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Canada Steam. p.	$2.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Can. Bk. of Commerce	$2	May 1	Mar. 31
Carnation Co. 1st p	†$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Can. For. Invest., p.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Perm. Mtge.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Converters	50c	Apr. 30	Apr. 10
Cent. Patricia	4c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., extra	2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Cariboo Gold	4c	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Do., extra	2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Canada Packers	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., extra	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Canadian Oil, pfd.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Can. West'ghouse	■50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Can. Wire Box, A	37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Consumers' Gas	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
David & Frere, A	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Dom. Foundries	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dom Tar, pref.	$1.37½	May 1	Apr. 15
Dom. Glass	■$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	■$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dom. Text., p.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., com.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dominion Bank	$2.50	May 1	Apr. 19
Dominion Coal, pf.	37c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dover Indust.	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
East Can. Savings	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Eastern Steel, pf.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Eastern Trust	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
East Malartic	10c	Mar. 25	Mar. 1
Easy Washing, pf.	17½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Economic Invest.	$1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Fanny Farmer	†37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Firestone Pete.	1c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Falconbridge N.	5c	Apr. 4	Mar. 6
Famous Players	25c	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Foundation Co.	25c	Apr. 18	Mar. 31
Goulds Pumps, pfd.	†$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Gatineau Power	20c	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
Do., 5½% pref.	$1.37	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Do., 5% pref.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Goodyear Tire	62c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., extra	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Greening Wire	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gt. Lakes P., A B p	■25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gt. Lakes Pwr., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Gt. West Life	$3.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gt. West Sadd'y p.	$2.25	Apr. 4	Mar. 21
Do., 2nd pref.	$3	Apr. 4	Mar. 21
Guaranty Trust	$1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ham. Un. Theat., p.	$1.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Honey Dew	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ham. Cottons, pfd.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., arrears	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hinde & Dauch	12½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hollinger Cons.	5c	Mar. 25	Mar. 11
Howe Sound	†75c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Huron & E. Mtge.	1%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Imperial Bank	$2.50	May 1	Mar. 31
Inspiration Min.	■2c	May 30	May 1
Inspiration Min.	•2c	May 30	May 1
Inter. Milling, pfd.	†$1.25	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Inter. Nickel, pf.	†$1.75	May 1	Apr. 1
Do., c.	†50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Imp. Tobacco	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Do., extra	22½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Do., pref.	3%	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Int. Pap. & Pr., p.	†$1.25	Mar. 29	Mar. 21
Do., arrears	†$1.25	Mar. 29	Mar. 21
Invest. Found., pf.	75c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Indust. Accept., A	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Inter. Power pfd.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Jam. Pub. Serv.	17c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Kerr Addison	5c	Apr. 28	Apr. 10
Kirkland Lake	5c	May 1	Mar. 31
Do., extra	1c	May 1	Mar. 31
Lamaque Gold	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Landed Bank.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lang, J. A.	17½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., special	12½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
McColl-Fron., pf.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Montreal L. & Pr.	37c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Magnet Cons.	7½c	Apr. 10	Mar. 28
Monarch Rlyts.	1c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Melchers Dist., pf.	*30c	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Marcus Loew's, p.	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., arrears	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Mtl. C. & D. Bank	$3	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Mitchell, J. S., p.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Mod. Containers	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., extra	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	$1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Moore Corp.	55½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do., pref. A, B.	†$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Moneta Porc.	3c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Mt. Zeballos G.	5c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Murphy Paint	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	$1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Nat. Biscuit, com.	†40c	Apr. 15	Mar. 14
Nat. Breweries	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	44c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat. Grocers, pfd.	37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Naybob Gold	1c	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Niag. W. Weav.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
N. S. Light & Pr., c	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat. Steel Car	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
North Star Oil, p.	8¾c	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
National Trust	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Negus Mines	5c	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
N. Eng. Pr. Assoc. p.	†$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., $2 pf.	†33⅓c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
North Empire Mines	20c	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Ogilvie Flour, c.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Ottawa Elec. Rly.	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Ont. Loan & Deb.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ottawa L. H. Pwr.	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Do., pref.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Page Hersey	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pioneer Gold	10c	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Pickle Crow G.	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Preston E. Dome	5c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., extra	5c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Para. Pictures	†20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do., 1st pfd.	†$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do., 2nd pref.	†15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Penmans	75c	May 15	May 5
Do., pref.	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 21
Porto Rico Pr., p.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Power Corp., pfd.	■$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., 2nd pref.	■75c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Premier Gold	3c	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Price Bros. pfd.	$1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Remington Rand	†20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do., stk. div.	10%	May 1	Mar. 14
Do., pref.	†$1.12½	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Regent Knit, pref.	§40c	June 1	May 15
Riverside Silk A	50c	Apr. 1	Feb. 15
Russell Indust.	20c	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Do., pref.	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Steel of Can.	75c	May 1	Apr. 7
Do., pref.	75c	May 1	Apr. 7
St. Law. Corp., A p	25c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
St. Law. Pap., pref.	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Sheep Creek M.	4c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Standard Fuel, p.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the offer of $6.00 a share, made to the common shareholders of C. W. Lindsay Company, Limited, has expired on the 15th inst. and has not been renewed.

GENERAL TRUST OF CANADA,
112 St. James St. West, Montreal.
Montreal, March 17, 1941.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 217

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1941, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March, 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.
Toronto, 7th March, 1941.

Canada Iron Foundries, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3% on the $100.00 par value 6% non-cumulative Preference Shares of this Company has been declared for the half year ended December 31st, 1940.

Notice is also given that a dividend of 4½% on the $100.00 par value Common Shares of this Company has been declared for the half year ended December 31st, 1940.

Both dividends are payable on April 15th, 1941, to Shareholders of record March 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
M. S. GROGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, March 17th, 1941.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Close Mar. 17	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian	‡10c	2.26	..
Aunor Gold	†4c	1.75	..
Beattie Gold	16c+2c	1.05	*17.1
Bralorne	80c+40c	10.00	*12
Broulan Porc.	12c	.93	12.9
Buffalo Ankerite	‡31c	3.85	..
Bulolo Gold	$3	17.00	17.6
Can. Malartic	8c	.50	..
Cariboo Gold	16c+8c	2.65	*9
Central Patricia	16c+4c	1.75	*11.4
Chesterville	†5c	1.46	..
Cochenour Willans	†3c	.81	..
Coniagas	‡25c	1.50	..
Coniaurum	16c+2c	1.40	*14.2
Cons. Smelters	$1+$1.25	36.75	*6.1
Delnite	‡6c	1.00	6
Dome Mines	$2	22.00	9.1
East Malartic	†30c	2.60	11.5
Falconbridge	5c	2.35	..
Francoeur Gold	†3c	.41	..
God's Lake	‡2½c	.27	..
Goldale	‡2c	.11½	..
Gold Belt	‡4c	.26	..
Grandview	†.00½	.11	..
Gunnar Gold	‡6c	.25	..
Hallnor	60c	5.00	12
Hard Rock	‡10c	.77	..
Hedley Mascot	‡8c	.56	..
Hollinger	65c+45c	12.75	*8.6
Howey Gold	‡5c	.25½	..
Hudson Bay	‡$2	25.00	8
Inspiration	†2c	.27	..
Inter. Nickel, com.	$2	33.50	6
Island Mountain	‡15c	.87½	..
Kerr Addison	‡15c	3.85	..
Kerr Lake	‡10c	.20	..
Kirkland Lake	10c+2c	.85	*14.1
Kootenay Belle	‡12c*	.20	..
Lamaque Gold	‡40c+10c	4.20	*11.7
Lake Shore	$2	18.75	10.7
Leitch	8c	.49	16.3
Little Long Lac	20c	1.75	17.1
Macassa	32c+3c	3.70	*9.4
Madsen R. Lake	6c	.57	..
McGillivray Coal	3c+1c	.20	..
McKenzie Red L.	§12c	1.11	10.8
McWatters	10c	.21	..
Moneta	12c	.50	..
McIntyre-Porc.	$2.22+$1.11	48.50	*6.2
MacLeod-Cockshutt	‡20c	1.87	10.7
Naybob Gold	4c	.29	..
Nipissing	15c	1.02	..
Noranda	$4	53.00	7.5
North Empire	‡50c	5.00	..
O'Brien Gold	‡10c	.74	..
Pamour Porc.	12c	1.20	10
Pato Cons.	20c	2.50	..
Paymaster	‡1c	.22	..
Perron Gold	16c+4c	1.48	13.5
Pioneer, B.C.	40c	2.25	17.8
Pickle Crow	40c	2.72	14.8
Placer Develop.	$1.20	9.50	12.6
Premier	12c	.92	..
Preston E. Dome	20c+5c	3.05	*8.3
Privateer Mine	‡16c+2c	.49	..
Powell Rouyn	‡10c	.75	..
Quebec Gold	‡2c	.20	..
Relief Arlington	‡5c	.02½	..
San Antonio	14c+6c	2.35	*8.5
Sheep Creek	16c+3c	.87	..
Sherritt Gordon	‡10c	.71	..
Sigma Mines	‡45c	7.20	..
Silbak Premier	16c	.75	21.3
Siscoe	‡11½c	.58	..
Sturgeon River	‡2c	.17¼	..
Sudbury Basin	‡2½c	1.12	..
Sullivan Cons.	‡9c	.56	..
Surf Inlet	‡1½c	.12	..
Sylvanite Gold	20c+10c	2.70	*11.1
Teck-Hughes	‡40c+5c	3.15	*14.3
Toburn	8c+12c	1.55	*12.9
Upper Canada	‡6c	1.81	..
Ventures	15c	3.20	..
Waite Amulet	‡10c	3.40	..
Wendigo	†3c	.20	..
Wright-Harg.	‡40c+30c	5.90	*11.9
Ymir Yankee	2c	.07¾	..

*Yield including bonus. †Initial.
‡Paid in 1940.
§Plus 1 sh. McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines for each 5 shs. McKenzie held.

Dividends Declared (Cont'd)

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Silverw'd Dairies, p.	20c	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Smith H., Paper pf.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Simon & Sons	15c	Mar. 29	Mar. 14
Do., pref.	$1.75	Mar. 29	Mar. 14
San Antonio	7c	Apr. 21	Apr. 5
Do., extra	3c	Apr. 21	Apr. 5
Stedman, p.	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., com.	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., extra	60c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Sylvanite Gold	■7c	Mar. 31	Feb. 10
Sher.-Williams, p.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., arrears	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Saguenay Pr., p.	$1.37½	May 1	Apr. 15
South. Can. Pr.	20c	May 15	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Sheep Creek G.	4c	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Stand. Paving pf.	31¼c	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Sun Life Assur.	$3.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tamblyn, G.	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tombill Gold	5c	Apr. 10	Mar. 28
Toronto Mortgage	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Teck Hughes	■10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Tuckett Tobacco, p	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Third Can. Gen. In. Tr., A	■12½c	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do., extra	■2½c	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Tor. Gen. Trusts	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tip Top Tailors	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Tor. Gen Insur.	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Traders Finance, p.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
United Fuel, A, p.	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Viau, pref.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Wabasso Cotton	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
West. Grocers	75c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., extra	$1	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
West. Koot. Pr., p.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Western Assur., c.	$1.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Weston, Geo., c.	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Willson Stat., pfd.	$1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Wood, Alex. J. pfd.	$1.75	May 1	Apr. 15
Wilsil	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wr. Hargreaves	10c	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do., extra	5c	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Ymir Yankee Girl	2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15

†Payable in U. S. funds.
*Arrears eliminated after giving effect to this payment.
■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
•Initial.
§40c also payable Sept. 1 and Dec. 1.
*Subject to approval at annual meeting.

Can. Gen. Investment
Acme Farmers pfd.
Bought and Sold
A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
EL. 5101

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Montreal Tramways Company

Annual General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the By-laws of the Company, the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY will be held at the Company's Offices, Tramways Building, 159 Craig Street West, Montreal, P.Q., at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of April, 1941. This meeting will be held for the reception of the Annual Report, Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th day of April, 1941, to the 23rd day of April, 1941, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, January 27th, 1941.

DIVIDEND
CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1941, payable April 1st, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1941.

By order of the Board.
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto,
January 23rd, 1941.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 203

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one half per cent. (2½%) has been declared for the quarter ending the 30th April, 1941, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1941.

By order of the board.
H. T. Jaffray,
General Manager.
Toronto, 12th March, 1941.

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 234

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1941. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1941, to shareholders of record of the 19th April, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.
Toronto, 13th March, 1941.

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum, on the paid-in capital stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter-year ending March 31st, 1941, payable April 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 58

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1941, payable April 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
March 14th, 1941.

Penmans Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1941.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of April, 1941.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of May, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal,
March 17, 1941.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st APRIL 1941

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
6th March 1941. Manager.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends.

6% First Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 63, quarterly, $1.50 per share.

6% Non-Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock (par value $50)

No. 35, quarterly, 75c. per share.
Payable April 15th, 1941, to holders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1941.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 28th, 1941.

Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 11

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on April 16th, 1941, to Shareholders of record March 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
H. B. CLEARIHUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario.
March 14, 1941.

Flour Exports Showing Gain

But Total Movement to Date Is Behind Year Ago

After a lapse in January, Canadian flour exports gained sharply last month. Total of slightly over 600,000 bbls. was up 50,000 bbls. from February a year ago and 250,000 bbls. above January of this year. Value per bbl. was slightly lower, being a shade under $3.30 against $3.81 a year ago.

Wheat exports also gained in February over the same month in 1940. But as with flour the total for the first two months of this year failed to catch up to the unusually big movement for the same period a year ago.

Details of wheat flour and wheat shipments are as follows:

Flour Exports

Feb.:	Bbls.	Value $	*Export Price $
1938	272,488	1,566,582	5.749
1939	290,766	886,944	3.050
1940	559,338	2,135,700	3.818
1941	606,757	2,000,062	3.296

*Average per bbl.

Wheat Exports

Feb.:	Bushels	Value $	Export Price $
1938	2,838,804	3,689,813	1.300
1939	5,746,333	3,531,726	0.615
1940	6,598,237	5,775,465	0.875
1941	6,459,594	7,856,622	0.831

Que. Reports Large Surplus

Province Budgets For Over-all Balance in Coming Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Surplus of $3.6 millions on ordinary account for the nine months' period ending March 31, 1941, is announced by Hon. J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C., provincial treasurer, in his budget address for the current year.

This compares with forecast of $258,000.

Surplus is on ordinary and accounts formerly classed as extraordinary, and is available to meet costs of capital expenditures. Net increase in debt of $10 millions is revealed.

No new taxation is announced for the 1941-42 fiscal year.

Budget for Over-all Surplus

Revenue is estimated at $83.9 millions and expenditure on ordinary account at $70.6 millions, leaving surplus on ordinary account of $13.3 millions. It is expected that capital expenditure will be kept within this figure and the province will be able to report a balanced budget on an over-all basis.

The province is thereby placed in a position to avoid borrowing in the coming year. Mr. Mathewson forecasts that the province will be able to reduce funded debt by $4.9 millions.

Searle Grain Co. Staff Helps British Fund

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—A gift of $35,000 to aid Britain, through the Wings for Britain Fund, has been made by the officers, executives and employees of the Searle Grain Co. Norman L. Leach, president of the company, reports that some 650 members of the organization, from Fort William in Ontario right across to Alberta, participated in the gift. Acknowledgment has been made by J. W. McConnell, treasurer of the fund, who cabled announcement of the gift to Lord Beaverbrook.

Foreign Investors To Change Name

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — French and Foreign Investors Corp. is calling a special meeting of shareholders April 8 to confirm a by-law reducing number of the directors from six to four, and a special by-law by which the name of the company will be changed to Fafic Investment Co.

Holders of bearer share warrants representing common stock must deposit share warrants by April 4 with a bank or trust company in New York City, which is a member of the clearing house, or a bank or trust company in Canada.

Annual general meeting will be held in Montreal April 29.

Canada Iron Foundries Raises Dividend Rate

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canada Iron Foundries Ltd. has declared a dividend of $4.50 a share on the common stock for the second half of 1940. With the $1.50 dividend paid Nov. 1 last year for the first half, dividend payments for 1940 total $6 a share.

In 1939 the company paid a dividend of $3 a share on the common. Paid on April 30, 1940, it was the first common dividend paid since 1932.

Report of the company will appear in the near future, showing betterment in earnings.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend

A Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited, payable the 1st April, 1941, to shareholders of record as at close of business on 22nd March, 1941.

By Order of the Board,
H. W. CAPEL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 18th March, 1941.

Week in Wheat

U. S. Wheat is Seeking New European Marts

Americans Hoping to Export to France, Spain and Britain — Canadian Markets Are Bearish On New Government Policy

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Wheat at Chicago has been showing strength. This move is partly attributed to reports of winter damage in the southwest. General expectations, however, are still for a good crop.

A more important reason for the strength is the possibility that large quantities of United States wheat may be absorbed in provisioning France. Shipping difficulties, it is assumed, would be solved either by France supplying the tonnage, or by use of United States vessels.

There are also expectations that a good deal of United States wheat may go to Spain. Canadian wheat so far has been used for this purpose under arrangements made between Spain and Great Britain. Credits have been supplied by Britain against British imports of Spanish products. If the United States now takes over this business, American wheat will undoubtedly be used.

While the United States also evidently contemplates furnishing large supplies of food to Great Britain, no market interest seems to be showing yet.

Market Reaction Bearish

The market has been inclined to regard the new Government wheat policy as bearish. It is quite prepared to ignore the prospective decrease of perhaps a third in the wheat acreage of western Canada, and also the fact that the total quantity of new wheat which can be offered for sale during the next crop year will be only 230 million bushels, or half the 1940 crop. There is so much surplus wheat in Canada at the present time that the market does not concern itself very much with greater or smaller volume in prospect.

What did interest the market was the fact that the Government, in spite of pressure on it to do otherwise, refused to advance the basic Wheat Board price from 70 cents. That price, so long as it is offered for all wheat deliverable by farmers, tends to establish a market bottom, that is so long as the Wheat Board refrains from unloading present stocks. So long as farmers can get a certain price from the Wheat Board, they will not sell for less on the open market, and unless the Wheat Board is willing to liquidate, those who want to buy wheat on the market must pay farmers something more than the Wheat Board level.

* * *

Prices May Ease

It does not take very much of an advance above Wheat Board prices to induce farmers to sell their wheat instead of delivering it to the Wheat Board, but it may be doubted if the present level of prices will be sustained at the beginning of the new crop year. Just now the Wheat Board basis is actually above 70 cents a bushel, by the amount of storage charges allowed by the Board. These will gradually increase until the latter part of July, when farmers will be able to get 76 cents for old wheat from the Wheat Board. Under such conditions the July price has been bid up at times to 80 cents a bushel. Similar storage charges may apply to the new crop, but the basis will start all over again at 70 cents in August, to advance gradually to the 76 cent level in July, 1942.

Such calculations take into account the decidedly artificial nature of the wheat price structure at the present time.

With respect to oats, barley and rye, where artificial market support is lacking, the market takes into account the fact that supplies of such grain are likely to be increased under the stimulus of bonuses to be paid to farmers for switching from wheat. Already the market, by registering higher prices for cash wheat and the nearby future than prevail for the October future, expresses the opinion that coarse grains are likely to be in more generous supply during the next crop year than at present. Such calculations may easily be overdone. Western farmers have to be offered a price for coarse grains which makes it seem more advantageous for them to sell than to retain such grains for their own feeding operations if a supply is to come out that will result in large scale movement to other parts of Canada.

See Major Changes

It is quite clear that some major changes in western farm practice will result from the announcement of Government wheat policy made last week in Parliament. A large reduction in wheat acreage can be confidently predicted, although it is likely to fall short of the 35% reduction contemplated. Nor will prospective wheat production be cut down by as much as acreage, since obviously farmers will use their best prepared lands for wheat.

The new policy will have least effect, and will be least liked, in southern Saskatchewan and parts of southern Alberta. There are large areas there where neither oats nor barley produce satisfactory crops, and consequently where farmers will not be tempted by bonuses to grow such grains. A good deal of land is already being farmed on the system of summer-fallowing in alternate years, and an increase in summer fallow, even with the object of earning a bonus of $4 per acre would not be considered good farming practice. Some regrassing may be attempted under the bonus, although the attractiveness of such a programme is limited where livestock holdings are small, on account of water scarcity. In such areas a switch to mixed farming operations is not practicable.

In a large part of Manitoba, of northern Saskatchewan, and of Alberta, however, mixed farming is already extensively practised, and will undoubtedly expand.

There will be a double stimulus, the necessity of finding an alternative source of income to replace the shrinkage in wheat income, due to the fact that former quantities will no longer be marketable; and the bonuses provided for growing alternate crops.

* * *

October Future

Trading in October wheat has not yet been authorized on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It has been necessary to await determination of Government wheat policy for the coming year and advice as to the basis of the Wheat Board price.

When authorized, trading will doubtless be limited by the establishment of a pegged price, the level of which will be established at the request of the Wheat Board and of the Government. With July wheat pegged at 77½ cents an approximate level of 80 cents a bushel would be required to establish a carrying charge to October, without which there will be some complications in switching hedges on which country elevator operators and exporters in the East are the sellers and on which it is assumed the Wheat Board is the principal long holder.

A level decidedly lower is likely to be set, perhaps not much above the Wheat Board initial price in recognition of the fact that buying on the open market is likely to be restricted principally to requirements for domestic mills, so long as British needs continue to be met by direct transactions between the Canadian Wheat Board and British purchasing authorities.

Wheat Prices

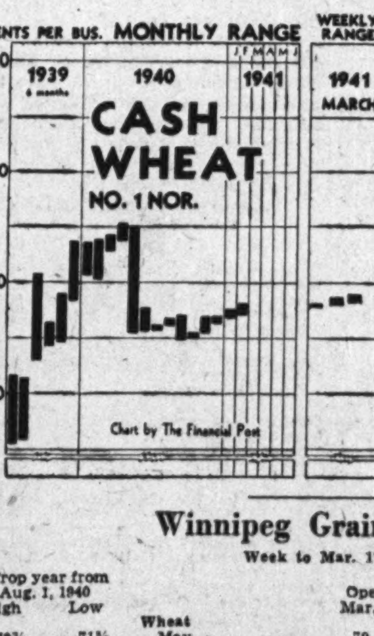

Chart by The Financial Post

Cash Quotations

	For Week Mar. 17 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Wheat:				
1 Hard	.77¾	.76¼	.77½	.75⅝
1 Nor.	.77¾	.76¼	.77½	.75⅝
2 Nor.	.75½	.74¼	.75¼	.73⅛
3 Nor.	.72½	.71¼	.72¾	.70⅛
4 Nor.	.70⅛	.68	.70	.67⅝
5 Wheat	.68¾	.67¾	.68½	.66
6 Wheat	.66¾	.65¼	.66⅛	.64⅛
Feed	.65½	.63⅞	.65	.62⅛
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.35	.34½	.35¼	.34¾
3 C. W.	.34⅛	.33¾	.34⅜	.34⅛
Barley:				
1 Feed	.51	.50	.50⅞	.48⅞
2 Feed	.48⅛	.46¼	.48⅛	.46⅜
Flax:				
1 C. W.	1.73⅛	1.69	1.65⅛	1.58⅝
2 C. W.	1.71⅛	1.67	1.64⅛	1.56⅝
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.51¾	.50	.50⅝	.48⅝

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Mar. 17, 1941

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1940 High	Low		Open Mar. 11	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 17	Close year ago
		Wheat					
.79¾	.71⅛	May	.79	.79¾	.77⅜	.77⅞	.87⅜
.81⅝	.77½	July	.80⅝	.81⅝	.79	.79½	.88⅝
		Oats					
.35⅞	.26⅝	May	.35½	.35⅞	.34¾	.35⅜	.38½
.33⅞	.29½	July	.33⅛	.33⅞	.33⅛	.33⅞	.37
.32⅛	.30¾	Oct.	.32	.32⅛	.31⅜	.32⅛	.34½
		Barley					
.50½	.33⅜	May	.49⅝	.50½	.48¼	.50	.51
.47	.39⅛	July	.44⅞	.47	.43¾	.46½	.49¼
.42⅞	.41⅛	Oct.	......	.42⅞	.41⅛	.42⅞	.47⅝
		Flax					
1.75½	1.16	May	1.67	1.75½	1.67	1.74	2.04½
1.72	1.29½	July	1.64	1.72	1.64	1.71⅛	2.03¼
1.64	1.44¾	Oct.	1.59½	1.64	1.57⅛	1.57⅛	1.95⅜
		Rye					
.52⅜	.44¼	May	.51⅜	.52⅜	.50⅜	.52⅛	.69¼
.53⅛	.47⅞	July	.52⅜	.53⅛	.51⅛	.52⅞	.69⅜

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National Biscuit Sales Gain 3%

Two New Bakeries Working—To Complete Third in June

January and February sales of National Biscuit Co. were 3% higher in 1941 than in 1940, Frederick Beers, vice-president, reported at the recent annual meeting. Earnings were about the same level as a year ago, with the outlook dependent on taxes, wheat prices and labor costs. Costs, including taxes, were higher in 1940 than 1939 by 24 cents per common share, Mr. Beers stated.

Increased consumer purchasing power has had relatively little effect on company business as yet, but improvement is expected to accelerate from now on. Canadian (Christie, Brown Co.) and British business has shown "tremendous" increase, much of the gain being absorbed by taxation. First deliveries of bread containing vitamins were made March 11.

New plant expenditure in 1940 was about $3.5 millions. New bakery at Oakland, Cal., is in operation, while partial operation of the Atlanta plant has begun. Denver bakery is to be finished in June. Construction has been delayed by machinery shortages.

Consolidation of the Chicago plants into one bakery over a period of years has been decided on. Cost is estimated at $8 millions and necessary property has been purchased.

Ontario Silknit Paying On Preferred Stock

Payment of $1 per share on the preferred stock of Ontario Silknit Ltd. has been declared for April 15, 1941, to shareholders of record March 31. First since Dec., 1937, the payment will leave arrears of $21.75 on the stock. On Jan. 15, last, the company paid interest of $1 on its income funding rights.

Winnipeg Electric Co. Pays 4% on B Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Winnipeg Electric Co. directors have authorized payment of interest on the company's general mortgage bonds and debentures stock, series B, at the rate of 4% for 1940.

The series B bonds are on a 4% income basis from 1935 to 1941, and on a 5% income basis annually from 1942 to 1946. The securities will be placed on a fixed 5% annual rate, payable semi-annually from Jan. 2, 1947.

Interprovincial Brick Earnings Are Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Interprovincial Brick Co. reports operating profit of $8,624 in 1940 and net profit after interest charges of $2,695. In the previous year operating profit totalled $1,073 and, after interest charges, there was a loss of $4,882. No material change is shown in balance sheet position.

C. W. Lindsay Stock Offer Allowed to Lapse

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—General Trust of Canada announces that offer made for the common stock of C. W. Lindsay & Co. on behalf of "English and French speaking Canadians" expired March 15 and has not been renewed.

This was the third offer made for stock of Lindsay & Co. in a fight for control of the organization.

CANADIAN HEADS ENGINEERS

F. L. C. Bond, Toronto, vice-president and general manager of the Central Region, Canadian National Railways, presided and spoke at the annual convention of the American Railway Engineering Association at the Palmer House in Chicago this week.

Week in Mining

Big Rise in Mine Taxes Aids Financing of War

Most Gold Mines Find 1940 Taxes Double Those of Previous Year — Profits Likely to Remain Basis for Levy

While gold mines are making a contribution to the war effort of the first order by supplying the country with foreign exchange for their gold output, another important but less publicized contribution is being made in the form of stepped-up tax payments.

Older gold mines have not been singled out for taxation purposes, but the combination of an extra $3.50 an ounce for gold, an increase from 15 to 18% in the corporation tax, and a minimum excess profits tax of 12%, has meant the Dominion Government's revenue from gold mines is approximately doubled. In fact, some company annual reports show taxes well over 100% higher in 1940 than in the preceding year.

Recently it has been suggested that exploitation of gold ore resources might be made more scientific if taxes were based on grade of ore treated. But there are inherent difficulties in levying a tax by this method, and low-grade ore is not always marginal ore. Such a tax might defeat its own purpose. By levying taxes as at present—on the basis of net profit—marginal ore naturally pays less tax and it is doubtful if operators would want the basis of taxation changed as suggested.

* * *

Inco Grows in Favor

Recent international developments have apparently brought shares of International Nickel Co. where they are much more favorably regarded in the United States than for many months past.

One American authority suggests that the United States Government, now that the lease-lend bill is passed, is in a position to lend material aid to Canada, thus reducing pressure on Canadian exchange and probably benefitting American quotations on Canadian issues such as International Nickel traded in United States markets.

* * *

Hoyle Pours First Brick

Saturday, March 15, the initial gold brick was poured at Hoyle Gold Mines with Bert W. Lang, president, Thayer Lindsley, vice-president, and J. M. Cunningham-Dunlop, mine manager, officiating. Value of the first gold brick was not announced but it is estimated that Hoyle will contribute approximately $1 million annually to Canada's gold output.

Tonnage has been stepped up to 475 tons daily on its way to 500 tons, present estimated capacity. At a cost of only $25,000, mill capacity could be increased to 600 tons per day and with expenditure of $175,000, mill capacity could be increased to 800-900 tons daily.

During the next month, it is estimated the entire mill feed will come from the underground workings.

* * *

Coal to the Fore

Since the outbreak of the war, coal has been becoming of increasing importance, J. McG. Stewart, Canada's coal controller, revealed at the recent convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Montreal. Although there have been increased attempts to conserve foreign exchange by using domestic resources, imports of coal into this country last year were greater than in any previous year, notwithstanding import difficulties because of war.

With the volume of shipping available for bringing coal from the Maritimes to central Canada limited due to the war, the Canadian National Railways last year carried more coal than ever before. This year all shipping of British register has been called home and transportation difficulties will be even greater for coal. Much of Canada's lake shipping is not suitable for the coal trade.

* * *

Another "Official" Secret

Wartime censorship is now hiding production figures on another mineral, this time a non-metallic—asbestos. At the request of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the asbestos figures are omitted from the January mineral production figures of the Quebec Bureau of Mines for the first time.

It was not long ago that asbestos was considered of no great wartime importance. One of the few important uses directly connected with the war was understood to be in metallurgy for recovery of metals in refined form.

No Ore Found in 1940 at New Golden Rose

"Decidedly unsatisfactory" is the description given the ore position of New Golden Rose Mines Ltd., by J. Bradley Streit, president, in the 1940 report. No new ore was encountered or indicated by development or diamond drilling last year, and both tonnage and grade are off.

The most important development of the year, says Mr. Streit, was the sinking of an incline winze to the 750-ft. level from the east workings on the 500-ft. level. Work from the winze started at the end of 1940.

Production in 1940 was down to $437,732 from $460,702 in 1939, but operating profit of $98,748 was up from $76,468 in 1939.

Annual meeting is in Toronto on March 19.

Public Utility Earnings

B. C. Power Corp.

February:	1941	1940
	$	$
Gross earnings	1,498,350	1,361,370
Less: Expenses	1,079,162	962,424
Int. & pref. divds. ..	187,666	188,666
Bal. for A stock	231,522	210,280
Five Months Ended Feb. 28:		
Gross earnings	3,084,588	2,783,546
Less: Expenses	2,210,336	1,934,897
Int. & pref. divds. ..	375,332	377,332
Bal. for A stock	498,920	471,318

Perron Reserves Maintained in 1940

From Our Own Correspondent

ROUYN—Ore reserves of Perron Gold Mines Ltd. totalled 320,000 tons at the end of 1940, it is reported, compared with 312,870 tons averaging 0.227 oz. a year previous. Development of the No. 32 vein on the lower levels more than offset the tonnage mined and milled last year.

Sinking of the main shaft to 2,150 ft. is now within 100 ft. of the bottom level at 2,125 ft., and sinking is expected to be completed in April. Other new levels are to be opened at 1,750, 1.875 and 2,000 ft., and lateral development is expected to be under way by the early summer, possibly in June. A vertical block from the 1,250-ft. to 2,125-ft. horizon is to be developed.

Springer Sells 6% Note Issue

$100,000 Issue Provides Funds for 100-ton Mill Under Erection

An offering of $100,000 of 6% notes of Springer Sturgeon Gold Mines has been taken up on the offering basis of $100 of notes and 400 shares of stock for $97.50. The notes were offered by Dickson, Joliffe & Co., and Milner Ross, Toronto.

Funds obtained from the issue are now being used to finance a 100-ton mill on the company's Nova Scotia barite property where there is estimated to be at least 500,000 tons of barite blocked out by eight drill holes completed with further ore indicated. The ore can be mined cheaply from surface and the body is somewhat rectangular in shape.

Worth $23 a Ton

Barite is now being used in Trinidad where a price of $23 a ton United States funds is being paid for the refined product. The company's barite is stated to have been tested and found suitable for the present use in weighting mud for drilling oil wells.

A sinking fund of 50% of operating profits is being provided to service the note issue after allowance for taxes and depreciation. The company shall not be obligated to pay into the sinking fund more than $35,000 per annum. To meet interest and sinking fund requirements, the company has a $32,656 income from dividends on 408,200 shares of Leitch Gold Mines as well as the prospective profit from barite operations.

Pascalis Shaft At Objective

Cross-cutting Starting on Three Levels—Ventures in Charge

From Our Own Correspondent

AMOS.—The three-compartment shaft of Pascalis Gold Mines Ltd. has reached its objective of 1,525 ft., with levels established at the 625, 825, 1,025, 1,250 and 1,500-ft. horizons. The shaft is 800 ft. east of the Perron Gold Mines boundary.

Cross-cutting on the 825, 1,250 and 1,500-ft. horizons is starting and will be driven northwest and southwest toward the Perron and Cournor Mining Co. boundaries. Both latter properties are gold producers.

Exploration from the 625-ft. level of the Perron has indicated continuity of the favorable Perron structure into Pascalis ground. Diamond drilling vertically to 1,600 ft. along the north-south boundary of the two properties cut ore averaging 0.53 oz. across 3.5 ft. at depth of 1,565 ft.

Ventures Ltd. and associates are directing work and providing funds.

Bonetal Mines Picture Clearer By Summer

By midsummer sufficient drifting and underground diamond drilling should be completed at Bonetal Gold Mines to give a better indication of what may be expected as to grade and tonnage of ore, Bert W. Lang, president, states in the annual report. Drilling revealed two ore zones, with lengths of 1,150 ft. and 560 ft., respectively.

A shaft to 600 ft. was started on Dec. 13 last, and by year end had reached 143 ft. The objective is expected to be reached next month, after which four levels will be cut at roughly 125-ft. intervals from 150 ft. down.

Broulan Porcupine Mines and associates are financing the undertaking and last year purchased 500,000 shares for $115,000. An additional 383,333 shares are underwritten to supply $100,000 and an option provides for sale of a further 516,667 shares for $155,000. Mr. Lang feels this will be sufficient to bring the property to production, if justified.

Nat. Malartic Deal Advances

Total of $1,228,500 is Assured By Noranda-Hollinger Offer

Confirming a recent announcement in The Financial Post that negotiations were being carried on by National Malartic Gold Mines with Noranda Mines, Hollinger Consolidated, and Quebec Gold Mining Corp. for further finances, National Malartic has called a special meeting of shareholders for April 3.

Announced purpose of the meeting is to consider and ratify a financing offer by these interests named to supply the company with $1,228,500. Of this total $148,500 represents a firm commitment.

Form New Company

At present National Malartic has 2,905,000 shares issued of an authorized capital of 3.5 million shares. Noranda, Hollinger and Quebec Gold Mining Corp. have agreed to purchase 95,000 of the remaining treasury shares at 30 cents. The deal then provides for a new 3.5 million-share company to be formed with shareholders to receive one new share for each two now held. The new company would thus start out with 1.5 million shares issued, and two million shares in the treasury.

Noranda and its associates have agreed to underwrite 200,000 of the new company's shares at 60 cents with options on the remaining 1.8 million shares at the same price. Altogether the deal would give the company $1,228,500, in addition to the $93,000 in the treasury at the end of last year. These financing resources would likely prove adequate to place a mill of up to 1000 tons capacity on the property.

Norrie Recommends Deal

Accompanying the company's annual report going forward to shareholders is a letter from J. P. Norrie, the company's consulting engineer, who recommends that the deal be accepted.

Mr. Norrie also recommends, in a progress report to Jan. 31, 1941, a three-compartment shaft be sunk on the property with levels to conform with those of the adjoining Sladen Malartic Mine, or at 200, 335 and 485 ft. depth. For the main south ore zone near where the shaft has already been carried down to bed rock, a programme of work is recommended costing approximately $225,000. This programme of work involves opening up the south zone at the three horizons.

Would Crosscut North

While Mr. Norrie believes that the south ore zone will be the most profitable, there is stated to be undoubtedly a large tonnage of profitable ore in the north ore zone. A 900-ft. crosscut to this north zone at the 485-ft. level is recommended with a programme of work estimated to cost $40,000 if carried out.

Work carried out to date on the 335-ft. level of Sladen Malartic Gold Mines is stated to show 1,228 tons of ore per vertical foot of $6.30 grade, or 993 tons averaging $7.04 per ton taking a higher average grade. In the north zone, drilling indicates 1,498 tons per vertical foot averaging $7.57 uncut grade before dilution. Diamond drilling at Sladen Malartic's 330-ft. level has shown that the National Malartic south ore zone persists downward.

C.I.M.M. Meetings Reveal How Mines Aid War Effort

At the annual convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Montreal last week, two developments of the past year commanded attention. The first was the way the Dominion Government is working hand in hand with the mining industry through the medium of the C.I.M.M., and secondly, the important place mining has assumed in the prosecution of the war effort.

Several important statements concerning Dominion Government policy were made during the course of the convention. Canada's steel controller, H. D. Scully, told the assembled mining men that no serious shortage of steel for mining purposes was anticipated in 1941 although steel sheets were expected to be increasingly difficult to get.

Sees Prospecting Need

Another Dominion controller, George C. Bateman, who is the Institute's retiring president, sounded a call for increased prospecting and development to offset the depletion of present developed mineral resources. Mr. Bateman also stated that the geological survey of the Dominion Government should be strengthened to aid this work.

J. McG. Stewart, Canada's coal controller, reviewed the way Canada's coal resources are being utilized to conserve precious foreign exchange. Canadian coal mining has two handicaps, he stated, one geographic and one geological. Our developed coal deposits lie far from the largest markets while some of our best deposits are submarine in character, making mining costs high.

Emphasis on the important contribution being made by Canada's mines to the war effort was given by the Hon. Thomas A. Crerar, Dominion Minister of Mines.

Taxation Cleared Up

Good news was brought to the prospector and mine developer at the convention with the announcement of clarification of the income tax law in regard to taxation on these parties. Bona fide prospectors and developers are exempted from tax, but those dealing in claims and securities and who do not carry out development are still liable.

W. H. Losee, chief of the mining, metallurgical and chemical branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, informed the mining men the mineral output last year totalled $529,179,434, an increase of 11.5% over the mark for the previous year. The final figure for gold production was given as $204,929,995, while $155,839,877 was given for the value of the output of nickel, copper, lead and zinc.

Mining Concentrates

Central Porcupine Mines is considering a programme of diamond drilling on its property in Tisdale twp., Porcupine area, this summer. Current assets at the end of 1940 are reported at $304,279 with accounts payable of $150. A profit of $10,255 was realized after deducting expenses of $3,216 from revenue of $13,471.

* * *

Halcrow-Swayze Mines has secured shareholders' approval to reorganization of the company's capital structure and a change in name to Halcrow-Swayze Mining Co. Authorized capital is to be reduced from 3 million to 600,000 shares and then increased back to 3 million shares. Shareholders are to receive shares on the basis of one new share for each five held. A financial deal involving a million shares has been entered into with $10,000 already paid into the company's treasury. If all the options are exercised, $210,000 will be received by the company. On Feb. 28 the company had current assets of $1,543 and investments totalling $6,695. A total of 1,400 to 1,500 ft. of drilling is to be carried out with the first hole now under way.

* * *

Mount Zeballos Gold Mines has declared a dividend of 5 cents a share payable April 1 to shareholders of record Mar. 20. An initial dividend of 10 cents a share was paid Dec. 28, 1940.

* * *

Missinaibi Clays & Mining Co. is expected to make initial shipments of refractory clays from its property near Smoky Falls, Ont., in the near future. Buildings at the property are being prepared for installation of grinding machinery, it is stated, and storage bins are under construction at Smoky Falls. Large-scale commercial operation is not expected until necessary grinding machinery has been installed at the company's open pit.

* * *

Moneta Porcupine Mines has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3 cents a share payable Apr. 16 to shareholders of record Mar. 31. Ex-dividend date on the Toronto Stock Exchange is March 28.

* * *

Sachigo River Exploration Co. directors are of the opinion that liquidation of the company and surrender of its charter is the best course to follow when available ore is exhausted. Operations are on a salvage basis with net working capital of over $3 a share expected to be available on winding up. A net loss of $22,236 is reported for 1940 compared with a profit of $155,488 in 1939. Working capital amounted to $197,894 with $191,691 in cash. Remaining ore is estimated at 24,634 tons averaging 0.75 oz. gold per ton.

* * *

Yama Gold Mines is considering sinking the shaft a further 500 ft. when hydro-electric power arrives at the company's property shortly. Good progress is reported on construction of the 75-ton test mill secured from Tashota Goldfields.

Mining Company Reports

Lamaque Gold

Features of the 1940 report of Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd. follow:

Ore reserves increased by 59,150 tons to 906,090 tons, averaging $10.13 per ton ($35 gold), compared with 846,940 tons averaging $10.21 ($35 gold) at the end of 1939;

No. 7 shaft reached depth of 2,816 ft. at Jan 1, 1941. on way from 3,000-ft horizon from 2.400 ft;

Total of 4.934 ft new ore developed last year, of which 4.375 ft. was developed between the 1.200 and 2,400-ft. levels and 559 ft. of ore above the 1,200 level; average grades on seven of nine levels below the 1,200 horizon are better than mine average.

Production of $4.9 millions was slightly higher than in 1939, but all costs including taxes increased—in some cases substantially—and the net result was a drop in earnings per share to 55 cents from 67 cents. Total of 444,721 tons of ore was treated. for average recovery of $11.02 per ton. compared with 437,892 tons and $11.04 in 1939.

The annual meeting will be held in Bourlamaque, Que., on March 27.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Bullion production ...	4,899,668	4,832,831
Add: Other income ..	16,821	4,445
Less: Prospecting	66,544	34,516
Development	539,382	436,637
Mining	944,829	928,779
Milling	306,543	283,795
General expense ...	250,150	218,144
Exec. sals. & fees ..	16,400	15,200
Directors' fees	3,000	3,000
Legal fees	2,716	3,508
Prov. & mun. taxes.	146,920	148,019
Misc. expense	1,947	2,804
Net oper. profit	2,638,058	2,762,874
Less: Depreciation ...	303,122	287,291
Development w/o ..	222,360	218,946
Dominion inc. tax ..	447,634	239,840
Net profit	1,664,942	2,016,797
Less: Dividends	1,500,000	1,710,000
Surplus for year	164,942	306,797
Add: Prev. surplus ..	2,689,503	2,382,706
Surplus forward	2,854,444	2,689,503
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.55	$0.67
Paid	0.50	0.57

Working Capital
At Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Current assets	3,194,727	2,227,760
Current liabilities	982,779	773,387
Working capital	2,211,948	1,454,373

Island Mountain

Production at Island Mountain Gold Mines last year was $808,090, compared with $737,843 in 1939; $650,813 in 1938 and $487,233 in 1937, according to the annual report issued by President F. W. Guernsey.

Profit, after making provision for provincial and federal taxes, was $239,494. Net profit after depreciation $216,126. No charge was made for depletion because the net amount of $84,915, at which "mining claims and development" is now carried on the books, is considered below actual value. In 1939, the profit after write-offs for depletion, depreciation and taxes was $294,610.

The tonnage milled and value of production were in excess of any previous year. Most of the year's expenditures were for a 300-horsepower Diesel engine and generator to provide more power for increased production and cheaper hoisting.

Net current assets are listed as $372,627, compared with $377,498 a year ago.

Mr. Guernsey reports that developments on the 3,125 and 3,000 levels were disappointing, but development of sulphite replacement ore below the 4,000 level continued to give excellent results, although the limestone bed which forms the locus of replacement ore is not continuous over long sections on the lowest levels.

Total ore reserves are listed at 57,700 tons of an average width of 5.2 feet assaying .39 ounces, compared with 58,200 tons averaging .39 ounces across 5.6 feet.

Pamour Porcupine

Although taxes increased $200,000, earnings of Pamour Porcupine Mines increased to 15 cents a share in 1940 from 13.5 cents a share the previous year. Dividends amounted to 12 cents a share each year.

Ore reserves at the end of 1940 totalled 1,783,000 tons averaging 0.119 oz. compared with 1.778,500 tons of 0.131 oz. a year previous. During 1940, 575,728 tons of 0.1349 oz. ore was milled with a total recovery of $2,729,365.

During the year drifting was carried east at the 800, 1,000, 1,200, 1,400 and 1,600-ft. levels and west on the 400, 600 and 1,400-ft. levels. Drifts on the 400 and 600-ft. levels have interested several new lenses of ore adjacent to Broulan Porcupine Mines but it is stated to be not possible yet to appraise prospects for this part of the property.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Metal recoveries	2,729,365	2,561,030
Less: Oper. costs	1,475,601	1,569,062
Admin. & gen. exp.	17,587	14,727
Legal fees	1,983	1,483
Directors' fees	600	950
Oper. profit	1,233,594	974,808
Add: Inc. from invests.	23,917	18,480
Profit on invests. ..	300	3,148
Total net earnings ...	1,257,811	996,436
Less: Depreciation ...	187,534	183,843
Development w/o ..	88,360	88,359
Taxes	253,736	49,545
Net profit	728,181	674,689
Less: Dividends	600,000	600,000
Surplus for year	128,181	74,689
Add: Prev. surplus ..	1,653,946	1,579,257
Surplus forward	1,782,127	1,653,946
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.15	$0.135
Paid	0.12	0.12
No. of Shs. Outstand..	2,000,000	2,000,000

Working Capital

	1940	1939
Current assets	2,072,253	1,508,682
Current liabilities	411,226	201,757
Working capital	1,661,027	1,306,925

JACK WAITE REPORTS LOSS

A net loss of $22,199 is reported for Jack Waite Mining Co. in 1940 compared with a net loss of $55,159 the previous year. Working capital rose to $5,744 from $3,868.

Wartime Housing Directors Named

Various groups especially interested and competent to deal with problems of housing workers in new war plants are represented on the board of directors of Wartime Housing Ltd., new Government company set up to handle construction of dwellings adjacent to big industrial developments. Representatives of architects, organized labor, building supply firms and businessmen are included. They serve without remuneration.

Headed by Joseph M. Pigott, Hamilton, as president, the roster of the board is as follows:

WILFRID T. GAGNON, president, Wilfrid T. Gagnon Ltd., shoe manufacturers, Montreal.
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, architect, Toronto.
ERNEST INGLES, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, London.
WILLIAM E. TIBBS, secretary, Halifax Relief Commission.
ROBERT J. GOURLEY, general manager, Beaver Lumber Co., Winnipeg.
HEDLEY C. WILSON, manager, Maritime Trust Co., Saint John, N.B.

Succession Duty Act Amended in Alberta

Amendments to the Alberta Succession Duty Act, 1934, now before the Legislature make clear the intention that the Act applies to all persons dying since formation of the province.

Another amendment to the Act is being made to make it clear that the measure applies to all gifts made within 10 years of death.

Other changes are being made to remove ambiguity on the use of "property." Succession duty is based on value of property actually passing on death. Other sections provide method of ascertaining value of gifts, and provide executors and trustees with extended power to dispose of property to enable payment of succession duties.

Montreal Curb Elects R. C. Steven Member

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Roland C. Steven, resident partner in Montreal of the Shearson, Hammill & Co. has been elected member of the Montreal Curb Market.

Mr. Hammill has been manager of the Montreal office since 1914, and was made a partner in 1928. The company is member of the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Great West Appoints Manager at Hamilton

D. R. Ferguson has been appointed manager of the Hamilton branch of the Great West Life Assurance Co. He succeeds J. N. Connacher who was recently appointed manager of the Winnipeg branch.

Mr. Ferguson was formerly supervisor of field service at the company's head office at Winnipeg. He joined the company in Nov., 1927 and spent four years in field organization work as district manager for eastern Manitoba before joining the agency department of the head office.

He was appointed by the Department of Finance, Ottawa, to organize the Employer-Employee section of the war savings programme for the three prairie provinces. He served in this capacity from May, 1940, to Jan., 1941.

Siscoe Talking Mill Increase

Boost to 800 Tons Reported — Mine Being Prepared

From Our Own Correspondent

AMOS.—Consideration is being given to boosting the mill of Siscoe Gold Mines to 800 tons, it is reported here. Present rate is about 640 tons. The step-up could be accomplished at relatively moderate capital cost by the addition of a rod mill, agitators and filter. The mine is now being prepared, with heavier duty motors being installed on the main hoist and three-ton skips to replace the present two-ton units.

Development is centred on wide and potentially large ore zones on the upper levels, above the 1,200-ft. horizon. Recent development on the extension of the "main" vein on the 2nd level shows a stringer zone carrying coarse gold freely. An area 40 by 40 ft. already is disclosed, with length of 100 ft. and width of 40 ft. indicated and average grade above $8 per ton.

The No. 28 vein has been drifted for 370 ft. on the 3rd and 4th levels, and a raise between these horizons shows persistence of the high values typical of this structure. Width is about 5 ft.

Ore reserves at the end of 1940 were estimated at 500,000 tons, with grade below the 1939 figure. Reserve a year ago was 586,823 tons, of which 485,234 tons averaged $7.74 per ton.

Cariboo Drifting In High Grade

New "B. C." Vein Averages Ounce Grade in Work Completed

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Development by Cariboo Gold Quartz of the "B.C." vein, which is expected to open up an important new ore body, has been delayed by heavy ground. But the first 50 ft. of drifting on the solid quartz vein has been satisfactory, according to Managing Director R. R. Rose.

The 50-ft. length averaged about an ounce in gold to the ton for an average of 4 ft. Ore from this section went to augment February mill tonnage with the result that 352 tons were handled daily despite a short shutdown.

When ore from the "B.C." vein is steadily available, the capacity of the mill will be gradually stepped up to 375 tons daily. Meanwhile efforts are being made to solve the faulting problem at each end of the 50-ft. length of good ore. Ore from this area is quite different from that encountered in the cross vein which in the past has accounted for most of the mill feed.

Stadacona-Rouyn Ltd. Elect Holders Body

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Noteholders of Stadacona-Rouyn Mines Ltd. have elected a committee to act in the interest of noteholders. A meeting was held in Montreal under the chairmanship of C. H. Rankin.

The committee was empowered to employ legal counsel, to make call on noteholders represented by the committee for a contribution toward expenses of the committee for not more than one quarter of 1% of face value of notes held. Authority was granted the committee to take steps, to negotiate method of settlement.

The committee is: George C. Clarke, J. H. Norris, A. J. M. Petrie, and J. T. Raymond, all of Montreal, and Fred W. Runge, Ottawa.

Time Loss in Strikes Shows Drop of 40%

Labor trouble in Canadian industry gained some headway in February over the preceding month, but was noticeably less than in Feb., 1940. Loss of working time from strikes in February of this year was 40% less than in the same month a year ago. The only important disputes leading to walkouts in Feb., 1941, were three strikes of coal miners at Stellarton, N. S., and Sydney Mines, N.S.

	February 1941	February 1940	Jan. 1941
No. of strikes	8	13	10
No. of strikers	1,787	3,041	1,453
*Time loss	7,514	12,749	3,238

*Man-working days.

Dosco To Renovate Large Blast Furnace

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. will renovate its No. 1 blast furnace this season. The company has three furnaces operating, two of which produce 450 tons of iron a day. Largest has a capacity of 600 tons every 24 hours. This is the unit to be renovated which will take more than a month.

New Building

WAR PROJECTS

Dominion Dept. of Munitions & Supply contract awards for construction have recently included the following major projects:

Bombing and gunnery school units, Lethbridge, Alta., $330,000 and $288,000. Wood construction, to be completed in May and June.

Reported by Engineering & Contract Record:

Department of Munitions & Supply has got work under way on construction of the $8 millions shell filling plant at Pickering, Ont. General contract is held by Carter-Halls Aldinger Co. for the plant, which will consist mostly of frame-type buildings and occupy a site of over 2,000 acres.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. plans erection this spring of temporary storage facilities for 2 million bushels of grain, at cost of $125,000 to $150,000.

Ford Hotel Co. has awarded a number of sub-contracts for superstructure and interior work in construction of the new Lord Elgin Hotel at Ottawa. Cost of the project is estimated at $1.3 millions.

Dominion Dept. of Public Works is having plans prepared by Charles B. Dolphin, Toronto architect, for naval buildings estimated to cost $5 millions in Nova Scotia.

Dominion Dept. of Transport has awarded general contract at about $200,000 for development of Quebec Airport at L'Arcienne Lorette.

Algoma Steel Corp. is contemplating construction of addition to blooming mill.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada has awarded contract for erection of heating building at its Windsor plant. Canadian Bridge Co. has contract for steel, and Truscon Steel Co. of Canada will supply steel sash.

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Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Turner Valley crude oil production during the first 15 days of this month gradually increased as wells became adjusted to their sharply revised March allowables, and on several recent days production equalled or bettered the 26,000 bbls. allowable.

During the first few days of March, production averaged just over 25,000 bbls. daily. During the second week of the month production picked up to a daily average of more than 25,600 bbls. daily, and by Mar. 15 was ranging between 25,750 and 26,200 bbls. per day.

It is expected that the field will be able to produce its approximate full allowable for the balance of the month and, assuming some production will be recorded before Mar. 31 from three wells slated to complete drilling within a few days, the March daily average will be very close to the combined conservation and "war emergency" allotment of 26,000 bbls. per day.

* * *

Situation Improved

This reliable information indicates that revision of individual allowables effected Mar. 1 has improved the Turner Valley production situation. During February, oil wells averaged only 24,535 bbls. per day, 1,465 bbls. under the 26,000-bbl. allotment.

The outlook for April and subsequent months is regarded as favorable. The three wells being completed this month and a fourth to be completed early in the coming month should, it is believed, permit maintenance of field allowable and actual production. The expected wave of completions in late April and during May and June may permit a step-up of production and at the same time permit older producers to take a bit of a rest—a temporary cut in rate of production that is as valuable to oil wells as a two-weeks vacation to a hard-working businessman.

* * *

Drilling at Record Level

The number of Turner Valley wells drilling has risen to a record high of 30, with the spudding in last week end of Alberta Pacific Royalties No. 1 and the resumption of drilling at Lion-Sunray No. 1, which had been shut down for some weeks at 6,777 ft., about 1,100 ft. off the lime.

Alberta Pacific Royalties, located on the central west flank in L.S.D. 14 6-19-2w5, is financed by an issue of 55% preferred net royalties, each 1% being preferred to $4,000. A total of 25% gross royalty is payable, including 10% to the crown and 10% to Okalta Oils. Backers include Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils Ltd., W. C. Fisher, Snyder & Head Ltd., George Harris and others.

* * *

Four New Locations

Four more new well sites have been staked in Turner Valley, raising the number of wells slated to spud later this spring to 12.

The Northwest Co. has staked location for Northwest-H. B. No. 6 in L.S.D. 7 8-18-2w5, in the far south end of the field, and three eighths of a mile southwest of the present most southerly producer, Northwest H. B. No. 2.

Royalite Oil Co. and Model Oils have staked a new test in L.S.D. 1 22-20-3w5, in the north producing section of the field. The new site is 100 ft. west of the centre of the legal subdivision with Model No. 3, an old small oil producer, in the northeast corner. Royalite No. 43, a large producer, lies quarter of a mile west of the Royalite-Model No. 1 location.

Drillers & Producers Ltd., a recently organized company headed by drilling contractor M. M. Newell and Vancouver oil operator Frank McMahon, has staked location for its No. 1 well in L.S.D. 13 7-19-2w5 and its No. 2 in L.S.D. 12 of the same section.

Drillers & Producers Ltd. is capitalized at 1,000,000 no par shares and $500,000 in 6% five-year sinking fund debentures. The debenture issue has been fully underwritten to provide funds for taking over the assets of the Newell & Chandler drilling company (comprising four complete rotary and a cable rig) and funds for current drilling operations. The company has acquired 13 drill-sites on the central flank of Turner Valley.

* * *

Change Rentals to Deposits

Oil companies and others who take up reservations on crown lands in Alberta for the purpose of geologizing or drilling for oil from now on are not required to pay rentals and, in fact, will be given credit against rentals on any land they might lease after completion of their survey to the extent of 50% of the cost of the geological and geophysical work.

This is the key point of revised regulations governing reservations of crown lands, effected by the Alberta Government last week in line with its pledge to stimulate oil-field development in the province.

Reservations may cover anything from 10,000 to 200,000 acres. Applications must be accompanied, as in the past, by a reservation fee of $250. In place of an annual reservation fee of five cents per acre, however, the applicant must put up a cash deposit of $750 for each 20,000 acres or portion thereof covered by the reservation if work is restricted to surface geological investigation, or a deposit of $2,000 per 20,000 acres or portion thereof if work is to include geophysical or other sub-surface investigation.

Mining Enquiries

Pend Oreille

What do you know of the present position of Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Co? Is it right that payment of a first dividend is expected shortly?

At last report Pend Oreille was milling approximately 750 tons of lead-zinc ore daily. In the year ended April 30, 1940, 247,654 tons of ore were mined and milled from which was recovered and shipped to smelters concentrate containing 6,085,879 lb. of lead and 20,606,034 lb. of zinc. Net profit for that year totalled $44,562 equal to 2.7c. a share.

Recently zinc has been commanding a very high price in United States while the market for lead has also been strong. Undoubtedly this has forced earnings of Pend Oreille much higher if the rate of output has been maintained and costs have not experienced an unexpected rise.

The Financial Post has seen reports that dividends would be commenced shortly but nothing official has been received in this office to back this up. Working capital of the company showed a considerable improvement back last April and earnings since then possibly may have placed the company in a position where dividends can be paid.

Nipissing Mines

Has Nipissing Mines Co. been able to maintain its position in recent years? Very little information seems to have come out recently on what is doing.

Nipissing Mines Co. Ltd. has not been very active recently but the company has some valuable assets remaining which bring in a considerable income. In a statement to shareholders accompanying the last dividend cheque, it was stated that cash, bonds, and other investments had a total value of $2,048,858 as at Nov. 23, 1940. In addition, the company held 1,441,961 shares of Beattie Gold Mines with a market value of approximately $1,658,255 as at Nov. 29, 1940. This gave a total asset value in excess of $3.6 millions or over $3 a share on the company's 1.2 million shares outstanding.

From this you can see the company's stock is selling at very modest price when "break-up" value is considered. Earnings in 1938 and 1939 were equal to 15c. a share and it is not anticipated that much change was shown in 1940. Possibly profits were somewhat higher due to increased dividends received from Beattie Gold Mines. Dividends of 15c. a share have been paid in each of the last three years.

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This Mine Portfolio Gives 7.9% Yield

Second Honorable Mention Contest Winner's Choice

This week The Financial Post presents the second of the honorable mention portfolios in its contest on "Investing in Canada's Mines." The entry is that of J. R. Strathy, geologist associated with several mining companies, and a special adviser on mining investment.

As was the case with prize-winning entries and portfolios published here the last three weeks, opinions expressed are those of the writer and do not necessarily represent those of either The Financial Post or the contest judges.

By J. R. STRATHY

In this discussion of mining investment two things are assumed: That the businessman has no technical knowledge of mining engineering and geology; and that he is willing to analyze, once given the tools.

The most important thing for an investor in mining securities to remember is that the physical condition of a mine changes. A mining security is the last about which to say, "I'll put it away and forget it."

If a customer applies to a bank for a line of credit, the manager enquires into his ability and honesty. If investors would apply this same test to the personnel of mining companies they would save themselves a great deal of grief. It is not necessarily true that because a mining enterprise is large it is efficient. Most persons in the industry know the efficient operators from the inefficient. It is much better for the investor to ask some competent person intimately associated with the mining industry for his opinion of any particular management efficiency and honesty.

The Camp's Record

Especially in Canada where ore bodies are most irregular, it is exceedingly difficult to appraise the life of a mine. Hence it is important to judge possibilities on the record of the district concerned. Admittedly, this method has its faults, since one finds mines in the same district occurring under different geological conditions, which affect the life of the individual mine.

There are certain mining camps which have shown themselves to be productive of a great deal of ore and others which, while apparently attractive, have proved to be disappointing. Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Little Long Lac and the Patricia district have excellent records.

It is not suggested that a mining investor should eschew new districts, nor that a shaft sunk in an old district will produce a mine, but as a general policy it would be well to refrain from investing in camps which, over a period of years, have proved unsatisfactory. And it must be borne in mind that changing conditions may cause a formerly unsatisfactory property to become valuable.

Buy Ore, Efficiency, Honesty

Ore is a rock from which minerals may be profitably extracted. So, when buying shares of a mine, buy ore, buy efficiency and buy honesty. The record of the past will enable one to judge. When these three are on the bargain counter, buy, but be sure the bargain is not the result of a change in the aforementioned physical conditions. The list of stocks given is chosen with an eye to all these considerations and to some technical advantages pertaining to the companies.

In evaluating junior mines remember these mines will, in the next three years, or sooner, have to pay federal income tax at the rate of approximately 30% of their net operating income, less 33% depletion allowance. In the case of older mines tax grief, for the present, is known. When the investor is computing the yield on mining investments he is permitted 20% tax exemption on his income tax.

The following list of mines has been divided into three classes: Established Producers, Growing Mines and Combined Investment and Prospecting Group.

Established Producers

The Hollinger Mine

This mine has approximately $2 per share in net quick assets, putting no asset value on the Young-Davidson. While 32.5% of the production is available for dividends from a grade of $9.50, ore reserves, after allowing 63c tailing loss, are worth $11.20 a ton. These reserves amount to 7,458,739 tons with a gross value of $88,198,574.

The significant fact here is that the mill heads are $1.70 a ton lower than the value of the ore reserves as a whole. Hence, it is to be presumed that if taxation becomes more onerous, Hollinger could and would raise the grade of ore to the mill, thereby maintaining its present earnings and dividends.

McIntyre

Jan. 23, 1941, McIntyre's marketable securities and net quick assets were equal to $20.50 per share. Hence the market was putting a value of $28.50 per McIntyre share. Value of reported ore reserves, assuming costs will remain constant, is $22.80. So at a market price of $49 a purchaser is paying only $5.70 per share for the possibility of McIntyre finding more ore. I believe very little of the new ore body is included in these reported ore reserves. Admittedly this evaluation does not allow for the fact that future earnings have not been amortized down to present dollar values.

Teck-Hughes

This mine, generally acknowledged to be approaching the end of its life, has many attractive features. Its share holdings in Lamaque Gold Mines, presently earning about 64c per share, are worth $2.32 per share of Teck-Hughes, assuming Lamaque stock to be worth $5 per share, an apparently conservative valuation. Teck-Hughes cash and net quick assets are worth 60c per share and the net profit to be gained from milling positive ore reserves is equal to 33c per share, putting a value of 25c per share on the Teck-Hughes mine. I believe there is excellent reason to think that between the surface and the 20th level much more than the reported 111,000 tons of ore of a grade of $13.19 per ton will be found.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting

While there appear to be reasons for thinking the value of ore at depth is diminishing in the Sullivan mine, nevertheless this mine has more than 20 years' ore, according to Sir Edward Beatty. The management has adopted the policy of less prospecting and outside development and is paying attention to operating its own mine. In consequence profits are likely to be passed on to shareholders rather than spent on what appears to be unsuccessful outside development.

Hudson Bay

At $25 per share the market puts a value on this mine of $68,949,000. Ore reserves with zinc at 3.1c per pound, copper at 10c per pound and silver at 40c per ounce, are worth $8.27 per ton, or $69,214,000 net profit, and in addition $10,588,000 worth of net quick assets. The company has an assured life of 14 years, even if no new ore be found subsequent to the most recent estimate. Costs including taxes in 1939 were $4.62. This company is blessed with one of the finest managements in the Dominion.

International Nickel

This company does not report costs per ton or selling price of products, hence analysis is difficult. However, its 224,594,000 tons of ore reserves which, exclusive of platinum, gold and silver values, appear to be worth in the neighborhood of $21 per ton, the fact that the stock is earning its dividend and at the same time selling on a higher yield basis than at almost any time in its history, make this a desirable member of any investment portfolio.

Growing Mines

Kerr-Addison

This mine is one of the best young mines in Canada. It is now milling about 1,800 tons of $7.50 ore with probable costs of $4 a ton, indicating earnings of approximately 50c per share by the middle of 1941. The tremendous tonnage of ore which this mine is developing and the nature of the ocurrence suggest that 1,800 tons will not be the limit of its milling rate. An annual dividend of 40c per share seems likely once the mine starts to treat 1,800 tons a day. Kerr Addison will start to pay federal taxes at the usual corporate rate from 1943 on.

Macassa Gold Mines

This is a mine which has had a rising production each year. In 1940 it earned 40c per share and paid 35c per share, which is a yield of 8.55% at a price of $4.10. At the present time it appears to be earning between 48c and 50c; hence there is reason to hope for higher dividends or bonuses. Since the company only reports positive ore reserves it is difficult to assess the life of the mine, but it is a young mine in a good district and may be expected to continue at the present rate for many years to come.

MacLeod Cockshutt

This company reports 797,000 tons of ore above the 800-ft. level. Recovery is running about $9.25 and with costs at $6.65, the net profit is $2.60 per ton. It is at present operating at 670 tons per day at which rate its earnings are approximately the same as its dividend of 20c per share. The milling rate may be expected to be increased to 1,000 tons a day, at which rate the stock should earn 32c per share. The mine is amply supplied with ore reserves.

San Antonio

This mine, with costs of $7.15 a ton and a recovery of $11.50 a ton, makes a profit per ton of $4.35. Present milling rate is 334 tons at which rate it should earn about 22.2c per share. It is proposed to raise this rate to 550 tons per day and the stock would earn, at that rate, 36.5c per share. The company reports 491,486 tons of ore reserves, which should be adequate to feed the mill for several years.

Broulan

Here recovery is $10.50 per ton, which is higher than expected, and overall costs are approximately $6 per ton. There is plenty of prospecting ground in which to find more ore bodies and indicated earning rate is 18c per share. Its large interest in Bonetal, a good prospect, is another attraction. Broulan starts to pay federal income tax after September, 1943.

Waite Amulet

This young copper mine with its high grade ore reserves is attractive. Just treatment can be expected from the board of tax referees. The stock is now earning approximately 30c per share after reasonable allowance for taxes, and the future seems assured. The dividend rate on the list outlined below was calculated at 20c per annum because I believe this indicates the true rate for 1941. The president of the company has stated that when the Board of Referees settles the Waite Amulet case the company will pay 20c per annum.

Investment and Prospecting

Anglo-Huronian

In order that the businessman may participate in the growth of the mining industry and, at the same time, have the advantage of one of the shrewdest and soundest managements in the country, it is suggested that some of this stock be bought. The dividend rate is 20c per share and the yield is 7.1%. In the event of an active market this company's earnings may be expected to jump considerably. Also, it participates in most of the desirable new ventures.

Selects These Stocks For $25,000 Investment

No. of Shares	Name of Mine	Price per Share	Cost	Indicated Dividend	Indicated Yield	Price Mar. 17
		$	$	$	%	$
300	**Hollinger**	13.00	3,900.00	1.10	8.5	12.75
100	**McIntyre**	49.00	4,900.00	3.30	6.7	48.50
500	**Teck-Hughes**	3.50	1,750.00	.45	12.8	3.15
100	**International Nickel**	36.00	3,600.00	2.00	5.5	33.50
50	**Hudson Bay M. & S.**	25.25	1,262.50	2.00	7.9	25.00
25	**Consolidated M. & S.**	38.50	962.50	2.25	5.8	36.50
700	**Kerr-Addison**	3.50	2,450.00	.30	8.6	3.85
300	**Macassa Gold**	4.10	1,230.00	.35	8.5	3.70
600	**MacLeod-Cockshutt**	2.10	1,260.00	.20	9.5	1.87
300	**San Antonio**	2.50	750.00	.20	8	2.35
300	**Waite Amulet**	3.85	1,155.00	.20	5.2	3.40
1,000	**Broulan Porc.**	.95	950.00	.12	12.6	.93
300	**Anglo-Huronian**	2.75	825.00	.20	7.2	2.26

Classification:	Investment	Estimated Dividends	Yield
Gold producers	$17,190	$1,500.00	8.72%
Base metals	$ 6,980	$ 416.25	5.96%
Holding Companies	$ 825	$ 60.00	7.27%
Total	$24,995	$1,976.25	7.91%

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10,000-barrel Oil Plant Possible For Athabaska

While no final decision has yet been made, serious consideration is now being given by Abasand Oils to erection of a 10,000-barrel a day plant for extraction of oil from the "tar sands" in the Athabaska area, according to Max Bell, the company's president. Plans envisage a pipe line from Fort MacMurray to Waterways, the head of rail, with oil to be shipped to Edmonton, where a refinery would be built.

Total cost of the project would be in the neighborhood of $8 millions, it is estimated.

A 350-barrel plant and refinery are now in operation at the property and final results of the operation of this plant are awaited before making any decision on a more ambitious project. First results from the plant are stated to be satisfactory.

Altogether reserves of oil available on the Abasand ground are estimated at around 300 million barrels. Much is covered by heavy overburden, however.

Perhaps 250 Billion Bbls.

"Estimates of the minimum content of the northern Alberta deposits vary from 100 billion barrels to 250 billion barrels," points out Mr. Ball who, as a petroleum engineer, has made practically a lifetime's study of these sands and is now actively engaged in their commercial development, whereas the latest authoritative estimates of the proved oil field reserves of the world are less than 35 billion barrels.

In the popular mind, Canada's hope of becoming a significant oil producer centres chiefly on Turner Valley in southern Alberta while, according to Mr. Ball, perhaps 500 million barrels of oil in the Athabasca area—a quantity in excess of what has been found in all the rest of Canada—are commercially available at present-day costs and prices. This constitutes one of Canada's great mineral resources, not usually taken into account.

Existence of these northern tar sands has been known to the white man since 1788 when Peter Pond, the explorer, found the Indians stewing the oil out of the sand and mixing it with spruce pitch to caulk their canoes. Ever since they have attracted the attention of scientific men. It is believed the saturated sands underlie at least 10,000, probably 20,000, and possibly 30,000 sq. miles.

Commercial Production Under Way

Exploitation has, however, had to wait upon the northward penetration of industry, particularly mining development, and the heightened activity of the past few years in the North West Territories and sub-Arctic has imparted a marked stimulus which is producing results. It is believed established that, in addition to the economic value of the natural product, a full line of products from gasoline to asphalts can be produced from the sands—a wide variety of tractor fuels, furnace oils, Diesel fuels, as well as motor oil. Commercial production on a small scale is under way and the immediate prospect for the field is held bright.

Used Sands For Roads

In 1915 the City of Edmonton paved 325 ft. of a principal street with oil sand from McMurray and it is in excellent condition today after 25 years of constant traffic, having undergone few repairs in the meanwhile. In 1926 the same sand was used to pave a three-mile road between the railroad station and the Lodge in Jasper National Park, with equally satisfactory results to date. Freight charges have been the principal factor standing in the way of a more extensive utilization of the sands for such purposes.

It was not until 1937 that the first few carloads of asphaltic products and a few thousand barrels of fuel oil were produced and sold.

Bobjo Mines, Ltd., annual report for 1940 states that an interest was acquired in claims in Quebec and Ontario last year. R. J. Jowsey, president, states that considerable time was spent in investigating essential war minerals. Net profit of $10,001 was down from $18,273 in 1939. Total of 2,000 shares of Magnet Consolidated Mines were acquired during the year, while holdings of God's Lake and Leitch Gold Mines were increased slightly and shares of Paymaster Consolidated and Sand River Gold were reduced.

Mining Company Reports

Preston East Dome

Although the company had to mill 56,920 tons of additional ore to produce only 3,944 more ounces of gold than in the previous year, Preston East Dome Mines realized a profit equal to 38.3 cents a share in 1940 compared with 39.8 cents a share in the preceding ten months.

The company's milling rate has been brought up to 550 tons daily with over 50 tons more discarded by a new sorting plant. During 1940 the mill treated an average of 480 tons daily. No further increase in the treatment rate is said feasible until development of ore on the lower levels or economic factors make a mill addition desirable.

Ore reserves exclusive of high grade are estimated at 662,700 tons averaging 0.2561 oz. above the 675-ft. level. This compares with 564,400 tons of 0.243 oz. ore a year previous.

During last year the main No. 2 shaft was deepened 916 ft. to 1,648 ft. with new levels cut at 800, 906, 1,050, 1,175, 1,300, 1,425 and 1,550-ft. Development of the 800, 906 and 1,050-ft. levels was started with early work giving many promising indications. Crosscuts are being run east and south at the 1,050-ft. levels to the properties of New Augarita Porcupine and Presdor Porcupine for exploration, following completion of agreements with these two companies. Two veins have been cut in the New Augarita drive. Wide intersections of ore have been made in pilot drilling at the 1,175 and 1,300-ft. levels while ore intersections have been had in another ore body at the 1,550-ft. level.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	*1939
	$	$
Bullion output	2,341,386	2,116,140
Less: Marketing	24,272	22,535
Net production	2,317,114	2,093,605
Less: Oper. costs	724,920	521,949
Admin. expense	49,838	......
Operating profit	1,542,355	1,571,656
Add: Misc. revenue	35,926	8,701
Net earnings	1,578,281	1,580,357
Less: Depreciation	163,881	85,816
Bond interest	......	26,943
Development w/o	59,987	49,989
Taxes	195,622	97,000
No. 2 shaft expense	8,468	......
Org. expense w/o	......	8,614
Loss on equipment	60	......
Bond discount w/o	98,000	......
Prem. on bonds	......	18,059
Donations	......	1,100
Net profit	1,150,263	1,194,836
Less: Dividends	750,000	150,000
Surplus for year	400,263	1,044,836
Add: Prev. surplus	1,044,836	......
Profit on secs.	8,637	......
Surplus forward	1,453,736	1,044,836

*Ten months ended Dec. 31, 1939.

Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.383	$0.398
Paid	0.25	0.05
No. of Shs. Outstand.	3,000,000	3,000,000
Working Capital		
Current assets	1,127,061	930,365
Current liabilities	550,257	320,237
Working capital	576,804	610,128

St. Anthony

With the company's mill treating an average of 167 tons daily in 1940 compared with a 1939 average of 81 tons, St. Anthony Gold Mines increased its production from $293,502 to $423,563 last year. Operating earnings increased from $85,741 to $119,341 and net earnings of $32,503 were transferred to development account against $20,983 the previous year.

At least one year's ore is said indicated at the current milling rate with several years' additional ore indicated by diamond drilling in the new west vein and other veins. The west vein has been indicated by drill holes for a length of 500 ft. by holes on the 375, 750 and 875-ft. levels. A crosscut has been driven to the vein on the 875-ft. level returning $13.58 across 38 inches and $9 across 36 inches.

It is now planned to use Diesel power six months of the year and hydro-electric for the balance.

Operating Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Bullion production	423,563	293,502
Less: Marketing	5,599	4,272
Net production	417,964	289,230
Less: Mining	191,397	110,983
Milling	83,243	62,572
Insurance	4,692	4,403
Admin. exps.	17,184	18,267
Taxes	172	274
Interest, etc.	1,935	6,990
Operating revenue	119,341	85,741
Add: Other income	238	250
Total income	119,579	85,991
Less: Depreciation	57,556	53,319
Development w/o	29,520	11,689
Net earnings*	32,503	20,983

*Transfer to development account.

Working Capital		
Current assets	52,139	33,613
Current liabilities	61,555	86,059
Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets	9,416	52,446

Aunor Gold Mines

In its first year of production, Aunor Gold Mines realized profit of $477,967 or 23.9 cents a share in 1940. Of this profit 17.4 cents per share was earned in the last half of the year.

Production for the period totalled $1,373,285 from 127,111 tons of ore milled, an average recovery of $10.80 a ton. While the nature of ore deposits is stated to make estimates of ore reserves difficult, a total of 340,847 tons averaging 0.276 oz. a ton is estimated for the developed portion of the mine or sufficient for two years milling operations at the current rate of 410 tons daily.

Drifting and exploratory drilling below the 1,000-ft. level while limited in extent are stated to give considerable encouragement. Four vertical holes drilled from the 1,000-ft. level at points from 900 ft. east to 1,600 ft. west of the shaft have given ore intersections.

The shaft has been deepened from the 1,000-ft. horizon to 1,581 ft. with further levels at 125-ft. intervals. The 1,125-ft. level appears comparable with the 1,000-ft. level so far and crosscutting at the 1,250-ft. level has intersected commercial gold values in several veins.

Income and Surplus Account
From Jan. 16 to Dec. 31, 1940

	$
Bullion production	1,373,285
Less: Oper. exps.	610,163
Admin. expenses	18,343
Oper. profit	744,779
Add: Other income	991
Total net income	745,770
Less: Incorp. expenses w/o	5,115
Development w/o	87,422
Depreciation	93,766
Prov. for taxes	81,500
Net profit & surplus	477,967
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:	
Earned	$0.239
None paid.	
No. of Shs. Outstanding	2,000,000
Working Capital	
Current assets	624,760
Current liabilities	191,348
Working capital	433,412

Waite Amulet

With the company forced to make large allowance for possible liabilities under the excess profits tax, Waite Amulet Mines profit for 1940 showed only a moderate increase at 22.2 cents a share against 15 cents a share the previous year. Officials hope that favorable relief will be granted in the matter of taxation. Application has been made to have the excess profits tax fixed at the minimum rate.

Working capital at the end of 1940 showed a sharp increase to $2.7 millions, a million higher than a year before.

Late last year Amulet Dufault Mines was formed to acquire the Lower "A" ore body with 3.3 million shares going to Waite Amulet and 220,000 to Lake Dufault Mines. Waite Amulet will mill the new company's ore by agreement. It is expected production of zinc concentrates will start in April.

No figures are given on tonnage treated or metal recoveries because of wartime conditions. At the end of 1940, 3,260,000 tons of ore in the lower A ore body averaged 6.3% copper, 5.1% zinc and 0.05 oz. gold. Other reserves totalled about 880,000 tons including 300,000 tons of Waite section zinc ore. Considerable surface diamond drill exploration was carried out in 1940 and more is planned this year.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Metal recoveries▲	4,485,137	1,962,388
Zinc prod., prior years	......	178,453
Less: Oper. expenses	2,501,810	1,267,712
Admin. & gen. exp.	22,511	24,826
Pensions, etc.	26,571	......
Net oper. earnings	1,934,245	848,303
Less: Inc. & prod. taxes	335,311	61,965
Depreciation	200,578	110,231
Development w/o	374,869	175,737
Legal fees	......	5,286
Liabilities & taxes*	†289,611	......
Net profit	733,876	495,084
Less: Dividends	330,000	......
Surplus for year	403,876	495,084
Add: Prev. surplus	1,078,670	583,586
Surplus forward	1,482,546	1,078,670

*In respect of which relief may be obtained.

†After deduction of $185,390 contingency reserve.

▲Includes miscellaneous income.

Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.222	$0.15
Paid	0.10	nil
No. of Shs. Outstand.	3,300,000	3,300,000
Working Capital		
Current assets	3,126,452	1,919,312
Current liabilities	467,827	188,880
Working capital	2,658,625	1,730,432

Noranda Mines

Highlights of the 1940 annual report of Noranda Mines are as follows:

Slightly lower net profits with earnings equal to $4.51 a share compared with $4.98 a share in 1939.

Working capital approximately $1.5 million higher at $13,931,025.

Disclosure at the 3,975-ft. level of an area 40,000 ft. square averaging $3.85 gold and 0.2% copper with fair sized shoots of better grade indicated below.

Deepening of No. 6 internal shaft from 3,231 to 4,852 ft. on its way to approximately 6,000 ft.

Erection of a 200-ton mill on the Empresa Minera property by Noranda's subsidiary Compania Minera La India with completion expected in May.

Due to war secrecy the company this year gives no information on the volume of metal produced or tonnage treated. Treatment of outside ore on a toll rather than a custom basis served to reduce both revenue and operating costs. Operating earnings showed an increase but a sharp increase in taxation cut into net profits.

Operations of most of the company's subsidiaries are reviewed in the 1940 report with some details on shareholdings, as given below:

Company:	Shs. Outstand.	Shs. Held
Waite Amulet Mines	3,300,000	2,136,198
Pamour Porcupine M.	5,000,000	2,293,236
Hallnor Mines	2,000,000	1,881,646
Aunor Gold Mines	2,000,000	1,071,745
Cia Minera La India	10,000	6,375

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Metal & other revenue	20,263,806	23,722,085
Less: Cost of oper.	6,091,814	6,604,314
Custom ore	......	3,018,406
Admin. & gen. exp.	254,523	222,209
Muni. & sdry. taxes	164,370	163,258
Pen. & insurance	101,014	115,320
Net earnings	13,652,085	13,598,578
Less: Depreciation	549,761	551,745
Res. for taxes	3,007,903	1,855,040
Outside explor. w/o	......	30,533
Net profit	10,094,421	11,161,260
Less: Dividends	8,959,088	8,959,088
Surplus for year	1,135,333	2,202,172
Add: Prev. surplus	16,944,507	14,742,334
Surplus forward	18,079,840	16,944,506
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$4.51	$4.98
Paid	4.00	4.00
No. of Shs. Outstand.	2,239,772	2,239,772
Working Capital		
Current assets	18,507,468	15,440,979
Current liabilities	4,576,443	2,993,132
Working capital	13,931,025	12,447,847

Central Patricia

Increased bullion production was reflected in higher profits at Central Patricia Gold Mines in 1940 with earnings equal to 26.4 cents a share compared with 24 cents the previous year. After paying 2 cents a share more in dividends than in the previous year, working capital was increased over $100,000 to $1,009,391.

Altogether 118,803 tons of ore milled in 1940 with a recovery of $1,888,633 or $15.90 per ton against 108,091 tons milled, total recovery of $1,765,587, and average recovery of $16.33 a ton in 1939. Ore reserves are increased to 437,979 tons of 0.41 oz. grade compared with 360,695 tons grading 0.44 oz. a year previous.

In Nov., 1940, capacity was increased to over 380 tons a day from 325 tons to allow treatment of lower grade ore.

Development at depth has indicated ore areas of the B and C bodies show some reduction in tonnage per vertical foot, that grade of B is lower and of C improved. Diamond drilling of outlying sectors is planned this year.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Bullion production	1,888,633	1,765,587
Less: Marketing	23,408	23,112
Net production	1,865,225	1,742,475
Less: Surface explor.	16,037	17,133
Explor. & devel.	207,657	224,371
Mining	325,189	327,624
Milling	155,208	142,856
Gen. mine expense	72,869	61,541
Admin. expense	32,637	29,129
Oper. profit	1,055,628	940,821
Add: Sundry revenue	25,777	19,558
	1,081,405	960,379
Less: Depreciation	146,356	125,968
Development w/o	34,924	108,091
Tax reserve	233,224	116,120
Outside exploration	7,802	10,014
Net profit	659,099	600,186
Less: Dividends	575,000	525,000
Surplus for year	84,099	75,186
Add: Prev. surplus	800,582	725,233
Profit on secs.	......	163
Balance forward	884,681	800,582
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.264	$0.24
Paid	0.23	0.21
No. of Shs. Outstand.	2,500,000	2,500,000
Working Capital		
Current assets	1,442,339	1,226,275
Current liabilities	432,948	328,167
Working capital	1,009,391	898,108

Matachewan Consolidated

Outstanding feature of the 1940 annual report of Matachewan Consolidated Mines is the announcement that drilling last year outlined a new ore body containing over one million tons of ore averaging 0.113 oz. gold per ton. President Thayer Lindsley reports that consideration is now being made to increasing capacity from 500 to 1,000 tons daily. Representation has been made to Ottawa for revision of excess profits tax which would affect the company if this increase in capacity is made.

Although tonnage of ore milled was increased from 155,238 to 182,033 tons, value of production declined to $828,655 in 1940 from $867,058, and net profit was down to $64,835 from $151,036.

Without including the estimated one million tons in the new west ore body ore reserves were increased to 649,840 tons averaging 0.109 oz. from 360,072 tons of 0.128 oz. ore the year before.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Metal sales	828,655	867,058
Less: Marketing	10,739	11,747
Net metal sales	817,916	855,311
Less: Mine develop.	108,561	95,132
Shafts & stations	......	32,919
Diamond drilling	37,173	31,017
Mining	278,970	244,349
Milling	143,110	127,971
Spec. silicosis assess.	4,795	4,529
General expense	38,153	33,801
Mine off. & supervis.	25,985	24,851
Admin. expense	5,388	5,636
Oper. profit	175,781	255,106
Add: Prof. on secs.	55	......
Other income	6,860	3,445
Total income	182,696	258,551
Less: Taxes	37,966	26,684
Depreciation	76,852	76,937
Loss on securities	......	1,517
Outside explor. w/o.	3,044	2,377
Net profit	64,834	151,036
Less: Dividends	68,600	......
Surplus for year	*3,766	151,036
Add: Prev surplus	199,192	48,156
Balance forward	195,426	199,192

*Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.019	$0.044
Paid	0.02	nil
No. of Shs. Outstand.	3,430,000	3,420,000
Working Capital		
Current assets	536,221	567,934
Current liabilities	97,042	60,937
Working capital	539,179	506,997

Hallnor Mines

Doubling of taxes more than offset the benefits of higher production at Hallnor Mines in 1940 and earnings showed a decrease to 74 cents a share from the 82 cents reported for the previous year.

Tonnage of ore in reserves showed an increase at the end of 1940 but grade was slightly lower. The 578,118 tons averaging 0.44 oz. gold estimated down to the 1,260-ft. level is sufficient for four years' operations based on the 140,529 tons of ore treated in 1940 with a total recovery of $2,649,275 or $18.85 a ton.

Starting the end of February, it was planned to continue the shaft from the 1,560-ft. level a further 600 ft. to explore at greater depths

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Bullion production	2,649,275	2,600,181
Less: Oper. expenses	678,500	615,732
Admin. & gen. exps.	14,634	12,707
Oper. profit	1,956,141	1,971,742
Add: Other income	19,102	6,369
Total net income	1,975,243	1,978,111
Less: Devel. w/o	83,132	83,133
Depreciation	132,796	128,676
Taxes	274,117	127,598
Net profit	1,485,198	1,638,704
Less: Dividends	1,200,000	1,200,000
Surplus for year	285,198	438,704
Add: Prev. surplus	1,375,002	936,298
Surplus forward	1,660,200	1,375,002
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.74	$0.82
Paid	0.60	0.60
No. of Shs. Outstand.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Working Capital		
Current assets	1,546,738	1,273,982
Current liabilities	341,821	194,417
Working capital	1,204,917	1,079,565

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Company Reports

Langley's Ltd.

In presenting the annual report of Langley's Ltd., Toronto, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, S. R. Mackellar, president of the company, called attention to the reversal of the downward trend of earnings. In the years 1937-38, inclusive, earnings were reduced until a loss of $11,247 was experienced in 1939. A profit of $8,921 was shown for 1940.

Improvement is credited to economies effected during 1940 and a substantial increase in volume brought about by lower prices. Layout of departments has been changed, enabling the company to perform 90% of its work on two floors rather than on five floors as previously.

Working capital of $203,298 is the highest in the company's history, comparing with $183,014 in 1929, the previous peak. A dividend distribution of $2 per share has been authorized on the preferred stock, payable 50 cents quarterly during 1941, the first payment having been made March 12, 1941.

Cons. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Operating profit ...	47,591	20,173
Add: Sundry income.	1,705	995
Net earnings	49,296	21,168
Less: Depreciation ...	35,572	32,415
Income tax	4,803	......
Net profit	8,921	*11,247
Less: Preferred divs. .	......	5,657
Surplus for year	8,921	*16,904
Add: Previous surplus	46,625	83,116
Surp. red. pfd.	......	24,362
Life ins. adjust.	930	......
Less:		
Loss re fixed assets	2,531	......
Sundry adjust.	95	43,949
Surplus forward	53,850	46,625

*Loss or deficit.

Earned per Share:		
Preferred	$1.57	d$1.99
Paid	nil	1.00
Common: Earned ..	d0.93	d2.45
None paid.		

Working Capital

	1940 $	1939 $
Current assets	227,463	194,243
Current liabilities	24,165	30,700
Working capital	203,298	163,543

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Bathurst

Earnings of Bathurst Power & Paper Co. for 1940, after what the management reports as adequate provision for taxes, were the best reported in several years. Net sales totalled nearly $5.5 millions, an increase of $1.9 million over the year before. After setting up $504,518 for income taxes, as against $16,237 the year before, net profit of $786,742 was equal to $1.96 on the class A shares. This contrasts with $81,196 or 21 cents a share on the same stock the year before.

Improvement in earnings is reflected in the balance sheet position, net working capital of $2.8 millions being over $300,000 greater than at the close of 1939. The principal changes among assets are an increase in inventories from $1.4 million to $1.9 million and an advance on logging expenditures from $223,103 to $409,444. A new item among the liabilities is $120,000 representing purchase money notes due more than one year from date. This represents the acquisition during the year of 175 square miles of timber limits, containing upward of 500,000 cords of spruce pulpwood. Capital additions to plant and equipment during the year amounted to $411,112.

Comparison of income and surplus account follows:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net sales	5,458,358	3,634,024
Cost of sales	3,785,922	3,055,372
Oper. profit	1,672,436	578,651
Other income	146,028	21,989
Total revenue	1,818,464	600,640
Less: Exec. salaries ..	61,600	63,700
Taxes	22,856	19,988
Legal fees	8,751	5,931
Directors' fees	7,450	1,140
Depreciation	346,127	328,900
Depletion	86,300	86,571
Add: Sub. profit	5,782	3,025
Less: Income taxes ...	504,518	16,237
Net profit	786,742	81,196
Less: Dividends	400,000	100,000
Surplus	386,742	118,804
Previous surplus	*239,798	476,447
Surplus forward	626,540	457,643

*After $217,845 additional depreciation for prior years.

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	3,857,639	3,122,571
Current liabilities	1,057,546	639,124
Working capital	2,800,093	2,483,447

Canadian Celanese

Canadian Celanese Ltd. reports net profits of $1.5 million in 1940 against $2 millions in 1939, a drop of $535,166. There was $1.3 million available for dividends, after deduction of income funding rights requirements. This compares with $1.9 million in 1939.

After providing for regular preferred participating dividends, balance of earnings available for common stock was equal to $2.21 a share, compared with $4.06 in 1939.

Dominion, provincial and municipal taxes increased by $466,706 to $1 million. The other principal factor in lowering profits was loss of production from the six weeks' strike at the Drummondville plant in the early summer.

Capital expenditures of approximately $1.1 million were made, and net working capital declined by $611,077 to $4.5 millions.

Following are comparative financial statements for 1940 and 1939:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net oper. profit	2,742,276	2,982,676
Add: Invest. inc.	110,007	88,559
Prof. on bonds sold	8,550	......
Prof. on rts. purch. .	8,987	11,644
Total income	2,869,820	3,082,880
Less: Exec. sals.	126,455	124,048
Directors' fees	5,960	6,040
Legal fees	7,250	23,082
Depreciation	434,933	419,956
Amort. of patents ..	66,394	65,758
Inc. & e.p. taxes ..	765,000	445,000
Net profit	1,463,829	1,998,995
Less: Inc. fund rts. ..	122,400	122,400
Pref. divds. (7%)...	700,00	700,000
Pref. partic. divid. ..	116,000	50,000
Common divds.	494,777	742,166
Surplus for year	30,652	384,429
Add: Prev. surplus ..	2,844,134	2,470,588
Less: Prior adjusts. ..	47,263	10,883
Surplus forward	2,827,523	2,844,134

Working Capital

Current assets	5,781,687	5,914,499
Current liabilities ..	1,307,156	828,891
Working capital	4,474,531	5,085,608

Balance Sheet Changes

Cash	1,721,774	1,866,970
Invests. (cost)	1,849,249	1,667,949
Accts. rec.	719,306	1,071,648
Inventories	1,491,358	1,308,112
Fixed assets	12,807,334	11,731,675
Depreciation	3,602,559	3,207,385
	9,204,775	8,524,290
Accts. pay., etc.	408,308	271,264

Intercol. Coal

Output of Intercolonial Coal Co. in 1940 totalled 213,893 tons, against 169,899 tons in 1939, an increase of 43.994 tons.

Profit from operations rose to $79,918 from $36,077 in 1939. After increased provision for income tax and "excess" profits tax, net profit amounted to $69,189, compared with $52,239 in the previous year. This was equivalent to earnings on the 8% preferred stock of $34.89 a share, and $5.33 a share on the common stock. In 1939 comparable figures were $26.32 and $3.64.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Operating profit	79,918	36,077
Invest. int.	26,081	25,578
Net earnings	105,999	61,655
Less: Inc. taxes	36,810	9,416
Net profit	69,189	52,239
Less: Pref. divds.	15,864	15,880
Common divds.	70,000	40,000
Loss for year	16,675	3,641
Less: Prev. surplus* ..	313,171	316,910
Surplus forward	296,496	313,269

*Adjusted.

Working Capital

Current assets	793,505	763,791
Current liabilities	58,838	31,468
Working capital	734,667	732,323

Balance Sheet Changes

Cash	92,473	16,260
Bonds	586,066	546,691
Accts. & bills rec.	70,012	163,300
Pref. stock	198,300	198,500

Nat. Breweries

Financial statements of National Breweries Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, reveal net operating profit of $2.2 millions, an increase of $43,060 over 1939. After providing for income and "excess" profits taxes of $800,000, net profit totalled $1.5 million in 1940, compared with $1.8 million in the preceding year. This provision was $405,000 more than in 1939.

Taxation is an increasingly heavy burden on the company, $6.1 millions having been disbursed in 1940 in payment of taxes, licenses and duties. This is $4.4 millions more than in 1939.

Net profit in 1940 was equal to $1.80 a share on common stock outstanding, compared with $2.25 a share in 1939.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Operating profit	2,431,835	2,385,850
Less: Exec. remun. ..	184,853	184,120
Directors' fees	6,930	5,860
Legal fees	5,051	3,929
Net oper. profit	2,235,001	2,191,941
Add: Invest. inc.	166,750	140,633
Invests. sold prof. .	15,481	19,985
Subsid. loan int. ...	38,750	51,875
Total income	2,455,982	2,404,434
Less: Depreciation ...	160,448	155,594
Invest. res.	......	20,000
Prop. acct. wld. ...	......	16,821
Inc. & profits tax ..	800,000	395,000
Net profit	1,495,534	1,817,019
Less: Pref. divds.	194,250	194,250
Common divds.	1,442,744	1,442,744
Surplus for year	*141,460	180,025
Add: Prev. surplus ..	5,864,978	5,684,953
Less: Prior inc. tax ..	43,512	......
Surplus forward	5,680,006	5,864,978

*Loss.

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	8,166,355	7,693,874
Current liabilities	940,868	542,874
Working capital	7,225,487	7,151,000

Balance Sheet Changes

	$	$
Cash and call loans ..	585,448	710,448
Time loans	......	100,000
Accts. rec. (net)	1,592,624	1,285,464
Stocks	1,476,206	1,315,612
Invests. & secs.	4,590,898	4,282,350
Subsid., advs. & adv. .	439,605	588,019
Property, etc.	12,331,863	12,290,464
Depreciation	6,509,108	6,346,554
	5,822,755	5,943,910

Western Steel Products

Western Steel Products Corp. reports net profits for 1940 equivalent to $2.31 a share on its common against $1.20 a share for 1939. Gross profit was more than doubled at $1.7 million, but taxes are more than 20 times greater and depreciation more than doubled. G. W. Hutchins, president, states that:

"The situation regarding Excess Profits Tax is not wholly clear at this time, however, and some adjustment in the amount we have estimated under this heading may later be required when the 'Standard Profits' are determined under the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act."

Mr. Hutchins states that inventories and receivables are high in comparison with prewar conditions, but are "merely a direct reflection of the abnormal increase in sales and are a sign of the times in which we live."

During 1940 funded debts was reduced by $33,000, leaving $663,000 outstanding of the 5% general mortgage series A.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Gross profit	1,709,850	675,762
Less: Sell., admin., etc.	418,432	359,769
Depreciation	228,489	106,932
Exec. remuner.	33,075	24,107
Legal fees	2,736	1,936
Net earnings	1,027,118	183,018
Add: Other income ..	24,187	27,793
Less: Bond interest ..	33,710	35,000
Income taxes	745,000	34,200
Net profit	272,595	141,611
Add: Prev. surplus ..	424,104	276,107
Gain on sale prop. .	1,832	2,112
Adjustments	......	4,274
Earned surplus fwd. ..	698,531	424,104
Earned per Share	$2.31	$1.20
No dividends paid.		
Shares O/s., n.p.v. ...	117,983	117,983

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	2,640,036	1,254,628
Current liabilities	1,203,311	235,899
Working capital	1,436,725	1,018,729

Balance Sheet Changes

	$	$
Cash	264,262	40,120
Dominion bonds	20,836	......
Accts. res., after res. .	1,197,085	432,872
Inventories:		
Raw materials	763,760	579,616
Goods in process ...	297,019	127,300
Finished stock	97,075	74,720
Bank loan	......	15,000
Accts. pay. & accr. ..	399,771	148,638
Taxes payable	789,696	57,678

Monarch Mortgage

Monarch Mortgage & Investments Ltd., Toronto, showed an operating profit of $11,026 for 1940 which was converted into a net loss of $345 after allowing for depreciation of properties at 90% of standard depreciation rates. The principal of mortgages and agreements receivable stood at $202,902 at the end of 1940, a reduction of $9,911 in the year.

Building a group of houses by a subsidiary company was begun in 1939 and completed in 1940. Profits made are not yet reflected in the financial statement. These operations are being continued.

A. Angus Macdonald, president, states that results have been satisfactory. There has been broadening in transactions which portends further improvement, while the upward trend of building costs should favorably affect the value of properties held by the company, the president stated.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Interest, rents, etc. ..	87,643	93,596
Less: Admin. & prop. expenses	76,617	78,693
Depreciation	11,371	13,840
Net loss	345	*1,063
Add: Prev. deficit ...	90,616	68,119
Loss on real est. ...	1,744	6,470
Due from subsid. ..	2,201	2,800
Prov. doubt. mtges.	25,000	15,000
Less: Int. prior yrs. ..	......	710
Deficit forward	119,906	90,616

*Profit.

Associated Breweries Redeem 500 Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Associated Breweries of Canada has decided to redeem by lot 500 of the company's preferred shares. The drawing will take place in Montreal April 21 next. In order to carry out the redemption, the register of transfers of preferred shares will be closed from the close of business on April 15 to the commencement of business on April 25.

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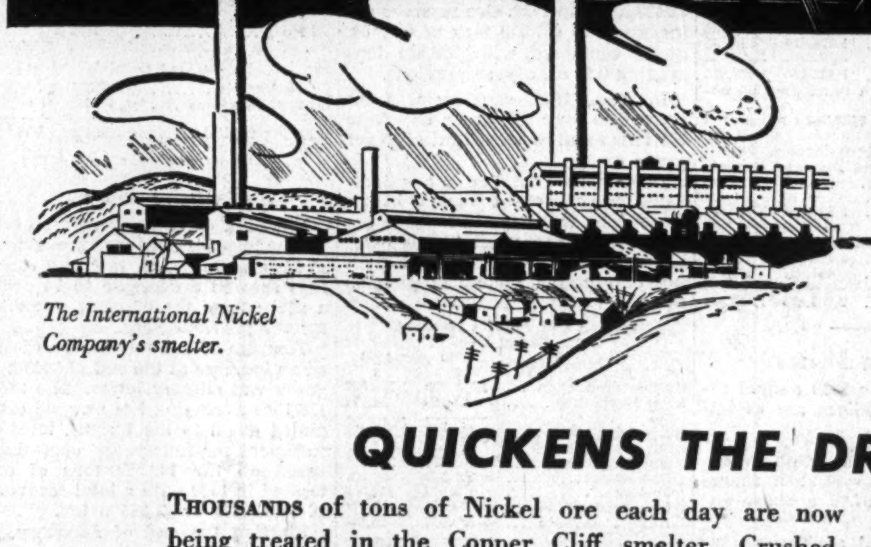

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